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THE TIMES

The uncrowned Prime Minister: Saturday Review, page 7

National strike threat in Poland after clashes

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the independent trade union movement, Solidarity, has spoken out against a national strike threatened by the union; but has not called it off. Tensions continued to run high throughout Poland and there were reports of isolated strikes after the first violent clash between Solidarity members and police.

Situation precarious, Mr Walesa says

Bydgoszcz, March 20.—Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the free trade union movement, Solidarity, tonight gave warning that a general strike could spell disaster, as anger swept Poland after the first violent clash between Solidarity members and police.

He was speaking at a mass rally after more than 500,000 workers struck for two hours and his union has declared a national strike alert.

The actions were in protest against a police raid here last night in which 27 Solidarity members were allegedly kicked, punched and beaten. Three of the victims were taken to hospital and one, a farmer, aged 7, was flown to Warsaw for emergency treatment.

Photographs of the injured men lying on the blood-spattered ground were circulated today in the city where factory sirens signalled the start of the two-hour stoppage.

Mr Walesa said word had been sent to all the members of Solidarity telling them to prepare for "hard and difficult days". But he offered what amounted to an olive branch to the Government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Without calling off the national strike alert, Mr Walesa made it clear that he was seeking a response from the Government to avert it.

"You must realize that the nation is very precarious both internally and externally . . . You must realize that a general strike would be the end of our struggle," Mr Walesa told a meeting at the railway repair shed here.

"One side has an army. We have not got one", he declared. "We shall struggle resolutely; but we do not want a general strike."

Mr Walesa, who went to Bydgoszcz overnight after cancelling a trip to France, made it equally clear that he expected the authorities to punish those responsible for the uniformed police attack on Solidarity members in the provincial assembly hall.

"Nobody has the right to beat anyone up. Those bandits must relinquish their posts", he declared.

He said General Jaruzelski's government was Poland's last chance to avoid catastrophe, and he added that his union had wanted to trust the new Administration.

Despite an earlier ruling that all talks with the Government would be suspended, Mr Walesa said some contacts had been re-established.

But he ended defiantly, rejecting the idea that Solidarity would seek a meeting with the Government. "The one who has harmed us should come to us", he said.

The state radio reported later that General Jaruzelski had issued a statement saying that "in the present circumstances talks are particularly necessary".

The Prime Minister emphasized that dialogue was needed to reach an agreement which was "so necessary for the good of the country".

The violent police action provoked the most damaging blow to date to the 90-day strike moratorium called for by General Jaruzelski when he became Prime Minister on February 11.

There were reports of strikes elsewhere in Poland, including a two-hour stoppage by bus drivers in Warsaw, and the official news agency said tension was running high throughout the country.

The latest flareup occurred as Warsaw Pact military exercises involving units from Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany continued in and around Poland.—Reuter.

Genscher talks: Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, made a fresh plea for non-interference in Poland after extended talks in Warsaw today with Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist Party leader (Reuter reports).

"Those who want to help here must exercise the greatest restraint", he said.

Soviet aid: Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, a Polish Deputy Prime Minister, today continued talks in Moscow with Soviet government leaders. He arrived yesterday and was expected to return home this evening after seeing Mr Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the state planning committee. (Michael Binyon writes).

Pravda announced this morning that Mr Jagielski yesterday met Mr Ivan Arkhipov, the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, for discussions on trade and economic relations.

Mr Jagielski has visited Moscow several times in recent months to discuss Soviet aid to his country, which the Polish Government recently said amounted to about £450m.

Soviet officials undoubtedly asked Mr Jagielski about the latest threat of a general strike in Poland, and probably impressed on him the Soviet view that a tougher line should be taken with the independent trade unions and dissidents.

Tass today renewed Soviet charges that the United States was stirring up trouble in Poland. A dispatch from Washington spoke of the "rabid anti-Polish campaign" in America.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Heathrow reunion: The father of seven Vietnamese "boat children" being greeted with delight after their separation in 1978. Mr Kep Nguyen and his wife, Qui Nguyen, who had just flown in from Ho Chi Minh City, had not seen their children since the children fled Vietnam on board a boat, which had cast off when the captain sighted a coastguard cutter before the parents could get on as well. The children feared their parents would not be allowed to leave Vietnam until a telegram two weeks ago signalled their release under the "orderly departure scheme"

Report, page 3

Mr Rowland buys into US company to beat off 'Observer' ban

By Dan van der Vat

In an unprecedented and swift move and counter-move over the future of *The Observer* yesterday, the Government rejected Lonrho's bid for the paper, only to learn soon afterwards that Lonrho's chief executive, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, was to buy a personal 50 per cent stake in the company which owns it.

Yesterday morning Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, rejected Lonrho's application for his consent to a 100 per cent takeover, lodged with him on Monday. He asked that Mr Rowland be told before a public statement was made.

But Mr Rowland's own completely unexpected announcement was released a few minutes before Mr Biffen's. As a Department of Trade source ruefully admitted last night: "Something went wrong with the timing."

Mr Kenneth Harris, associate editor of *The Observer*, emerged last night as a key figure in this latest development of Mr Rowland's determined campaign to gain a bridgehead in Fleet Street, just as he was in 1976 when he persuaded Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) to buy the paper from Mr David Astor. He is now chairman of Observer International, which will share control with Mr Rowland in the new scheme.

Both Lonrho and ARCO were opposed to a reference by Mr Biffen of their now abandoned deal to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He is required to do this under the Fair Trading Act of 1973 in the case of a takeover of a newspaper with a circulation of more than 500,000, unless it is both uneconomic and under immediate threat of closure.

The Observer sells about a million copies a week. Although it has been losing money recently, the paper is understood to have made a trading profit of about £50,000 last week.

A director of the Observer company told me that Mr Robert Anderson, chairman of ARCO and of The Observer Ltd, had promised senior management that he would keep the paper going if there were a reference to the commission's newspaper panel, which takes up to 13 weeks to produce a report.

The Act defines a newspaper proprietor as any person or corporation with control of 25 per cent or more of the votes at a general meeting of the company owning the newspaper. Lonrho originally offered ARCO a 40 per cent stake in its wholly-owned Glasgow newspaper publishing subsidiary, George Outram, in exchange for 100 per cent of *The Observer*. On paper that would have been worth £6m.

Later the terms were changed to a 20 per cent stake in Outram plus £3m in cash. The Department of Trade said that Mr Biffen rejected that proposal because it was conditional on there being no referral to the commission.

Mr Biffen's statement yesterday said: "I have concluded that I ought not to consent to this proposed transfer without a report from the Monopolies Commission. As the present application is in a form which prevents me from making a reference, I have no alternative but to reject it."

He added that he had invited *the parties to submit an application* that could be referred, and that his rejection "entails no view on the merits of the proposed transfer". But yesterday's statement from Mr Rowland *completely* changed the picture.

The announcement on his behalf (he was "not available" personally) said: "To avoid uncertainties about the future of *The Observer* which would be occasioned by reference to the Monopolies Commission, whose inquiry might take up to 13 weeks, Mr Rowland has decided, by agreement with Atlantic Richfield, personally to acquire a 50 per cent holding in Observer International."

Observer International is the key to Mr Rowland's change of tactics. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ARCO, is registered not in Britain but in the American state of Delaware, and owns all the shares in the British-registered company The Observer Ltd. The chairman of Observer International is Mr Kenneth Harris, who was elected two weeks ago.

Thus no shares in The Observer Ltd, the British operating company, will change hands. Mr Rowland clearly believes that his acquisition of half the shares in the American holding company with his own ample personal funds, while ARCO retains the other half, will be seen as irrelevant to the workings of the Fair Trading Act and beyond Mr Biffen's writ.

Reaction at *The Observer* among journalists and management last night was bewilderment and rage. "It is outrageous", said a senior figure, "that we have been sold twice in four weeks under different terms without reference to executive directors or the management of the company."

The original deal between Lonrho and ARCO was a personal one between Mr Rowland and Mr Anderson.

Cost to Mr Rowland, page 2

The over-fat nation from down under

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, March 20

It has become clear over the past 20 years or so that Australians are no longer anything like the sun-bronzed, lean, lifeguard type that has for so long been their image overseas. But it now emerges that Australians are a sedentary race, obesity is rife and heart failure is reaching alarming proportions.

According to an Adelaide nutritionist who has been studying the subject in considerable detail, Australia is fast becoming one of the most unhealthy and disease-prone nations.

In a report, Dr Basil Hetzel said only the Finns had a higher incidence of heart disease, and the incidence of obesity, particularly among children, had reached frightening proportions. Drinking and smoking habits had also reached alarming levels.

Dr Hetzel has called on the South Australian Government to introduce a more intensive programme of physical education in schools. He said it was crucial for Australians to drastically rearrange their dietary patterns and become more active in leisure activities.

He emphasized that he was not repeating the old message to stop smoking and drinking, but said "It is so important for Australians to finally realize that there are so many aspects of their lifestyle that are not good for them.

"Australians are becoming very complacent about their health. They think they will be automatically healthy because of the favourable physical environment in which we live, and this is not true.

"The man in the street today is simply not active. He leads a sedentary lifestyle, going to and from work on wheels, and is inactive in his leisure. The number of hours spent in front of television is alarming—about 30 hours a week on average."

Dr Hetzel said recent research showed that the rate of heart disease in Japan was, on average, one seventh of that in Australia. The Italian rate was half.

This was because the Japanese and Italians consumed much greater quantities of cereals and vegetables, while the Australian diet was too heavily based on dairy products and meat.

"Australians today are eating too much fatty and energy-rich foods, including a high level of refined carbohydrates. They are not consuming enough fibre", Dr Hetzel said.

"The number of overweight middle-aged men and women is striking. Evidence also shows there is an extremely high number of overweight children too."

Edwardes plea after £535m BL loss

By Edward Townsend

BL, Britain's state-owned motor group, made an overall loss last year of £535.5m, after a deficit of £144.5m in 1979.

Its pretax loss for 1980 was more than three times the 1979 loss, £387.5m compared to £112.2m, and the figure was further inflated by the inclusion of £139m redundancy payments and factory restructuring.

Announcing the company's worst set of financial results, Sir Michael Edwardes, the chairman, said that BL would be "in the vanguard" of an export-led revival if the Government would cut interest rates and allow the value of the pound to decline.

The company now had the prospect of profitable export of the best-selling Metro to a sales value of £300m a year—"at the right currency relationship".

"I appeal to the Government to provide British industry with the one instrument without which few of us will be able to build profitable export sales, a reasonably priced pound", he said.

Since the end of 1977, BL's workforce has been cut by about 56,000 and the cost of redundancy payments and other extraordinary items has boosted total losses to £770m in the four years up to end of 1980.

Preliminary results for 1980 show that sales were down to £2,877m (£2,990m in 1979) of which direct exports from the United Kingdom accounted for £880m (£865m).

Sir Michael, who earlier this year persuaded the Government to inject another £990m into the company over the next two years, said that much of BL's future success hung on government policy and whether the domestic success of the Metro and the award-winning T45 truck could be underwritten in exports.

"The exceptional strength of the pound cost us tens of millions of pounds in lost profit last year, and it would not take a major currency shift in the right direction to make the difference between profit and loss in our export effort."

Sir Michael, while applauding the "exemplary" determination of BL workers not to strike, said it was clear that the company would have been unprofitable last year even without a recession.

"Certain adverse external factors have not helped but basically BL was unprofitable because it was uncompetitive and the remedy lies firmly in our hands."

More jobs would be lost and factories closed this year but if that was all the company was doing, it would constitute a "policy of utter despair".

BL was devoting £284m to capital expenditure this year, making a three-year total of £770m, on projects including new facilities at Leyland in Lancashire, the new Land Rover and Metro factories.

He added: "By every measure of industrial relations—by the number of vehicles lost, by the number of hours lost per man—our workforce has achieved *the most remarkable* improvement in industrial relations in this company's history, and it puts us significantly ahead of the general improvement that has taken place throughout British industry."

The double life of Sir Peter Hayman

By Stewart Tendler

The double life of Sir Peter Hayman, as "Peter Henderson", named this week in connexion with the Paedophile Information Exchange, can be traced to sometime between October, 1974, and October, 1975: he retired as High Commissioner for Canada in September, 1974.

The electoral roll for Kensington and Chelsea shows that "Peter Henderson", the name used by Sir Peter, moved into a house divided into flats some*time between October, 1974, and* October, 1975.

"Peter Henderson" appears on the register compiled in October, 1975, and continued to appear on another two registers. He left the flat sometime between October, 1977, and October, 1978. It was as "Peter Henderson" that Sir Peter received material through the information exchange.

Investigations show that Sir Peter Hayman was excluded as a witness in a child pornography court case although statements were produced from two other men who had received material from him.

The two statements were among those from 13 men submitted to defence lawyers before the committal of Mr *Thomas O'Carroll and others in* 1980. One of the men was called at Wells Street Magistrates' Court and *testified* 111 pages of material that flowed between him and "Peter Henderson", Sir Peter's pseudonym.

The court was also given a list of 11 men who had been dealt with in various ways by the police or who were awaiting action. The men came to police notice as a result of raids on 18 addresses.

The list noted that Sir Peter, as "Peter Henderson", had been cautioned. Two other men were awaiting court action or decisions but the other eight were among the 13 who made witness statements.

Yesterday the Director of Public Prosecution's office said that there had never been any intention to call Sir Peter. He had made a statement under caution to the police but had never made a witness statement.

The DPP spokesman said: "The people we decided to call were all because they were advertisers." Only six people were called and that was all counsel thought necessary.

But Mr William Nash, Mr O'Carroll's solicitor, said yesterday that there was not time to call all the witnesses. There had only been a few days for the committal and if it had been adjourned the next possible date was quite some time hence.

The statement listing the number of people dealt with was produced by Police Sergeant Bryan Collins. It said

Continued on page 2, col 1

EEC fails to resolve fish dispute

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 20

Attempts to avert an angry confrontation between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, over fishing policy at next week's EEC summit meeting in Maastricht, Holland collapsed here today.

The trouble has arisen because of a British veto on an EEC-Canada fisheries agreement, which would allow West German deep sea trawlers into rich cod fishing grounds off Labrador and Newfoundland.

Most of the German boats have been laid up because of the delay. The fishing season in Canadian waters ends about mid-April, and as it takes five days to reach them from German ports, the fisheries deal will be of no use unless it is quickly ratified.

The difficulty for Britain is that the deal with Ottawa would also cut tariffs on imports of some 24,000 tonnes of frozen fish from Canada, much of which, it is claimed in London, would land up on an already depressed British market.

Senior EEC officials today discussed measures for strengthening the fish market in the hope of persuading the British to lift their veto. Britain has reduced its demands, but they are still considered too steep by other member states.

The European Commission had proposed a 10 per cent increase in the minimum "support" prices for cod, haddock and hake. Britain was prepared to reduce its earlier demand for a 25 per cent increase in the support price to 20 per cent for cod, 15 per cent for haddock and 10 per cent for hake. But other countries would not concede price rises higher than 12 per cent or so.

German anger, page 4

Panama aircraft stands by for Señora Perón

Panama City, March 20.—An aircraft is standing by to bring Señora María Estela Perón, the former Argentine President, to Panama, according to the former Panamanian Ambassador to Argentina.

A federal judge in Buenos Aires today convicted Señora Perón on the two corruption charges pending against her. She was sentenced to eight years in jail, but peronist sources said that an executive pardon by the military Government, obliging the former President to leave Argentina, was imminent.

Señora Perón was found guilty of diverting about £450,000, intended for flood victims, into her private bank account, and of signing a £250,000 cheque for charity into the account while she was President.—Reuter and AP.

Riot trial jury discharged

Two more men were acquitted at Bristol Crown Court of riotous assembly in St Paul's, Bristol, last year. The judge then discharged the jury which, after two and a half days, had been deadlocked in the case of three of the remaining four accused. The foreman had said that in the case of the only woman accused, they might be able to reach a decision. When the judge discharged the jury there were cheers and clapping in the court Page 3

Banks may close

Branches of Barclays Bank could be shut down if the clerical staff pay dispute escalates. A bank official said union members would probably be suspended if they failed to fulfil normal work Page 2

Go-slow at Gatwick

Gatwick will be disrupted at the weekend when the Civil Service pay strike spreads. Customs officers will be strictly enforcing regulations, and incoming and departing passengers face long delays. Mr Len Murray, the TUC leader, has strongly supported the strikes Page 2

German spy swop

Frau Christel Guillaume, wife of a former aide of Herr Willy Brandt, has been released from jail in a spy swop between East and West Germany. The unmasking of the Guillaumes as East German spies led to the resignation of Herr Brandt as Chancellor Page 4

Check on girls' club

Council officials of Kensington, London, are to discuss with the Roman Catholic hierarchy a girls' club, run by the church organization Opus Dei. The officials called for a meeting after reading a report in *The Times* on the role of Opus Dei within the church Page 4

Hattersley challenge to Dr Owen on policy

The Social Democrats' "bubble" will burst when they try to work out a policy, Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour Home Affairs spokesman, said. Dr David Owen responded that there were difficulties over an agreed policy. But it was a good sign to start with a joint leadership "with no cult of the leader" Page 2

Angola repeal sought

The American Government wants Congress to repeal a law prohibiting aid to rebels in Angola—and an anti-communist guerrilla leader in Angola will soon be asking for American help Page 5

Israeli political rumpus

An Israeli television report that Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, held secret meetings with Arab leaders has caused a political controversy. The affair could damage the party's electoral prospects Page 5

Broadcasting

From this weekend broadcasting moves from the Saturday Review to the inside back page

Athens: The weight of 1,200,000 books threatens to bring down the Greek Parliament 4

Canada: Progressive Conservatives sweep back into office in Ontario provincial election 5

China: Party spokesman admits grave food shortages in two provinces 6

Inflation rate starts to rise again

The retail price index rose 0.9 per cent last month, and the annual rate declined to 12.5 per cent. But on six-month figures, which give a more accurate guide to price inflation the rate rose from 7.1 per cent to 8.2 per cent, and with the effect of Budget measures to come, further increases are inevitable Page 19

Foot and mouth checks at 14 English farms

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Transport of animals was banned yesterday to and from 14 farms in Hampshire and Dorset which had received animals from a livestock market on Wednesday in Ringwood, Hampshire.

It was attended by a man who had been to a Jersey farm where foot and mouth disease has been confirmed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said that the man, a builder, had been cleared as a potential source of infection. It emphasized that the measures were precautionary. There was no evidence of the disease in England.

The owner of the Jersey farm where the disease was found on Wednesday must stay there for three weeks. "The owner is literally imprisoned with his stock", Mr Charles Gruchy the island's chief veterinary officer, said at St Helier yesterday.

Hattersley jibe at Owen policy 'bubble'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Attacking both Labour and Conservative defectors to the proposed Social Democratic Party with equal venom, Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour frontbencher and champion of "mainstream" socialism, said yesterday that at the moment the Social Democrats enjoyed the advantage of having no policy at all, but when they tried to work one out "the Social Democratic bubble will burst".

Speaking to Labour Party members in King's Lynn, in the constituency of Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, who left the Conservative Party to join the Social Democrats, Mr Hattersley predicted trouble for the new party, to be launched on Thursday.

"At the moment it enjoys the great advantage of having no policy at all; it can be the party of anybody's dream with supporters who fantasize about the policy it will eventually adopt", he said. "But sooner or later it will have to say what it really stands for."

The Tory defection raised fascinating possibilities, Mr Hattersley said. Mr Brocklebank-Fowler, when asked to resign his seat and fight a by-election under his new colours, had replied: "I was elected on promises at the last general election. It is not me who is not keeping those promises, it is the Government."

Dr David Owen, MP for Devonport, asked much the same question, gave much the same answer: "We have abandoned no undertakings we gave to the electorate in 1979".

So both men got high marks for individual consistency. "Consistent they may be, but compatible they certainly are not. Not, that is, unless they go in for the 'fudging and mudging' that caused Dr Owen so much distress".

Mr Hattersley said that all the public knew about the Council for Social Democracy was its talent for public relations: "its banks of telephones, its news management, and, above all, its intention to recruit members through credit card payments; a decision that says more about them than cash ever could".

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, told the Welsh Liberal Party annual conference at Colwyn Bay last night, that separately the Liberals and the Social Democrats could offer only to influence events in the next House of Commons.

"But together an alliance can offer the British people an alternative choice of government to the two stale options they have had for nearly 40 years."

Quoting what he called "an unlikely ally", Mr Steel said a *Daily Mail* editorial had commented on the Liberal-Social Democratic line-up: "Divided they will certainly fizzle. United they could rejuvenate the way this country is governed."

The potential prize for an alliance was therefore enormous. That was why he welcomed the presence on the Welsh Liberal Party platform that night of Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham, the Welsh founding member of the Council for Social Democracy.

"This is an historic occasion because it is the first time that Liberal and Social Democratic MPs have appeared on the public platform together", Mr Steel said.

Dr Owen, at a fund-raising dinner in Newark for the proposed party last night, admitted the difficulties about getting an agreed policy.

"Creating a new party necessarily involves a period where it cannot be a truly democratic, one-member, one-vote party", he said.

"During such a period at least, and maybe longer, there is immense benefit from pooling skills, experiences and judgment for a common cause."

GLC candidates: The Social Democratic Alliance (an organization seperate from the Council for Social Democracy) yesterday announced more candidates for the Greater London Council election in May, bringing to eight the number of this group who will fight leading left-wingers in the capital (Ian Bradley writes).

Bank says dispute may bring shutdown

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Barclays last night gave warning that escalation of the pay dispute with clerical staff could result in the shutdown of banck branches throughout England and Wales.

The hawkish line in defence of the employers' "final" 10 per cent pay rise offer, which drew an angry response from union leaders, raises the spectre of the dispute in the mid-1970s which closed the Irish banking system for seven months.

Mr John Quinton, a Barclays general manager, said the bank, which is the country's biggest, would be ready to retaliate if the dispute entered the second phase planned by the Banking Insurance and Finance Union.

The bank's two computer centres at Gloucester and Wythenshawe, Cheshire, with that operated by Lloyds in London, will be affected next week by two separate 24-hour strikes, which constitute the first phase of the union's action.

Mr Quinton said that the union's members who did not fulfil their normal work routines, for example by refusing overtime written into their contracts of employment, would probably be suspended.

"We do not want to take provocative action, although we do believe that the one-day strikes are not sensible and many of our staff do not support what we see as muscle-flexing by union officials."

But of suspensions during a second phase of disruptive action, which could include more widespread unannounced walkouts or overtime bans, Mr Quinton said: "We would be prepared to do that if we had to."

Mr Quinton suggested that if business was so severely disrupted in one bank that it could not operate, then others might well close. "It is a considerable possibility that all banks in England and Wales could close", he said.

A senior member of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, which has met privately to review the dispute, said last night: "We are not going to allow one employer to be picked off as in recent years.

Minister urged to prevent circumvention of scrutiny by Rowland move on 'The Observer'

Takeovers are making a farce of Act, Labour says

By a Staff Reporter

The purchase by Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland of a 50 per cent stake in the company which own The Observer was described last night by Mr John Smith, Opposition spokesman on trade, as a blatant attempt to avoid the public scrutiny involved in a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

"If Mr Rowland is able to avoid a reference by these manoeuvres we might as well forget about the Fair Trading Act because it is so easily circumvented", he said. The takeovers of The Times, The Sunday Times and The Observer were rendering the Act a farce.

Mr Smith called on Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, "to make it crystal clear to Mr Rowland that, however he manoeuvres, he will not be able to avoid the public scrutiny which he seems to find so unappealing".

Call for inquiry: Journalists at *The Observer decided* last night to continue their battle to get the Lonrho takeover bid for their newspaper referred to the monopolies commission, and condemned what they called attempts to get round the law on the issue (our Labour Editor writes).

Members of the newspaper's National Union of Journalists chapel (office branch) voted, with only one dissenter, to take that action after hearing that *The Observer*, according to confidential management information, was making a trading profit of more than £50,000 a wees.

The resolution adopted said the chapel remained convinced that a change in ownership must, in the public interest, be referred to the commission for consideration.

Refusal welcomed: The Press Council welcomed Mr Biffen's refusal to allow the Lonrho takeover of *The Observer* without a report from the monopolies commission (the Press Association writes).

Mr Kenneth Morgan, the council' sdirector, said that, had the Government approved a second important national newspaper takeover as a fait accompli, it would have been a serious blow to the credibility of legislation supposed to protect the public from increasing concentration of newspaper ownership in fewer hands.

£3m stake: Mr Rowland will need to find about £3m from his personal fortune to buy 50 per cent of *The Observer* newspaper from Atlantic Richfield (Philip Robinson writes).

Although he was unavailable for comment last night, Mr Rowland, now believed to be the second highest paid chief executive in the country on £244,938 a year, has underwritten three cash-raising exercises for Lonrho without fee in the past four years.

In the past year he has sp[ent] about £12m buying 13 mill[ion] Lonrho shares to bring [his] total stake in the group [to] 39.3 million shares, which [at] last night's closing St[ock] Exchange price of 95p is wo[rth] about £37.3m.

In addition he retains vot[ing] control over a further five m[il]lion shares that were given [by] Mr Daniel K. Ludwig, a [per]sonal friend, who is said to [be] the world's richest man, i[n a] hotels deal two years ago.

Mr Rowland has the opt[ion] to buy the five million sha[res] before August 31, 1982, at [a] price between 69p and the [pre]vailing middle price 20 d[ays] preceding his given notice [to] purchase them.



Mr Robert Anderson (left) with Mr Kenneth Harris, in Aspen, Colorado.

Mastery of social arts helped courtier reach the throne

By Martin Huckerby

The ascendancy of Mr Kenneth Harris as chairman of Observer International represents perhaps the final stage of the transformation of a well-known journalist into a cog in the wheels of high finance.

His elevation beyond the role of senior journalist and purveyor of interviews in both *The Observer* and on television started in 1976 when he broached the idea to the Atlantic Richfield Oil Company (ARCO) that it should take over the ailing Sunday newspaper.

ARCO bought the newspaper and Mr Harris's star began rising. He was a personal success with Mr Robert Anderson, who is now chairman of the oil company; he eased Mr Anderson's social path in Britain and became, in effect, the ARCO representative in *The Observer* management.

Such progress, putting him above his nominal superiors, was not well received by many at the newspaper, and when last month Mr Anderson proposed that the new vice-chairman of *The Observer* should be Mr Harris, it was rejected unanimously by the rest of the board, who regarded him as quite unsuitable for the post and lacking in any administrative experience.

It is understood that the board's rejection of Mr Harris was a factor in the ARCO decision to sell the newspaper to Lonrho.

However, Mr Harris has had his revenge and has emerged as chairman of the parent company.

His success probably stems initially from his mastery of the social arts. As a former colleague put it: "He is by nature a courtier, in that he looks after the interests of wealthy men such as Anderson."

Born in 1919, he came from a Welsh mining family and won his way from grammar school to Wadham College, Oxford. His skill as a debater led to a tour of America in a debating team with Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Edward (now Lord) Boyle; a book about the tour, *Travelling Tongues*, helped to gain him a position on *The Observer*.

After a spell in Washington he returned to Britain where he developed his talent for interviews. Blessed with an excellent memory, he conducted long interviews with the famous and never took a note or used a tape recorder. It was, he once said self-deprecatingly, like being "a village idiot with total recall".

His wide range of social contacts also represented a great strength. "He knows everyone from Buckingham Palace to the Turf Club", a colleague said.

Whatever the views of his former colleagues in journalism, he may now face much tougher challenges in the world of finance.

Law governing press takeovers

By a Staff Reporter

The sections of the Fair Trading Act, 1973, relevant to newspapers are:

Part V, section 57, subsection 1: "Newspaper proprietor" includes (in addition to an actual proprietor of a newspaper) any person having a controlling interest in a body corporate which is a newspaper proprietor, and any body corporate in which a newspaper proprietor has a controlling interest.

Section 57, subsection 2: In this part of this Act "transfer of a newspaper or of newspaper assets" means any of the following transactions, that is to say (a) any transaction (whether involving a transfer or not) by virtue of which a person would become, or would acquire the right to become, a newspaper proprietor in relation to a newspaper; (b) any transfer of assets necessary to the continuation of a newspaper as a separate newspaper (including good will or the right to use the name of the newspaper); (c) any transfer of plant or premises used in the publication of a newspaper, other than a transfer made without a view to a change in the ownership or control of the newspaper or to its ceasing publication.

Section 57, subsection 4: For the purposes of this section, a person has a controlling interest in a body corporate if (but only if) he can directly or indirectly determine the manner in which one quarter of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the body corporate are to be cast on matters, and in circumstances, not of such a description as to bring into play any special voting rights or restrictions on voting rights.

Section 58, subsection 1: Subject to the following provisions of this section, a transfer of a newspap[er] or of newspaper assets to a new[spa]paper proprietor whose new[spa]papers have an average circulatio[n] per day of publication amount[ing] together with that of the new[s]paper concerned in the transfe[r] to 500,000 or more copies sh[all] be unlawful and void, unless t[he] transfer is made with written co[n]sent given (conditionally or u[n]conditionally) by the Secretary [of] State.

Subsection 2: Except as pr[o]vided by subsections 3 and 4 [of] this section . . . the consent [of] the Secretary of State under t[he] preceding subsection shall not [be] given in respect of a transfer un[til] after the Secretary of State h[as] received a report on the mat[ter] from the commission.

Subsection 3: Where the Se[c]retary of State is satisfied that t[he] newspaper concerned in the tran[s]fer is not economic as a goi[ng] concern and as a separate new[s]paper, then (a) if he is also sat[is]fied that, if the newspaper is [to] continue as a separate newspap[er] the case is one of urgency, he m[ay] give his consent to the transf[er] without requiring a report fr[om] the commission under this sectio[n] (b) if he is satisfied that t[he] newspaper is not intended to co[n]tinue as a separate newspaper, [he] shall give his consent to the tran[s]fer, and shall give it unconditio[n]ally, without requiring such [a] report.

Section 62, subsection 1: A person who is knowingly concern[ed] in, or privy to, a purported tran[s]fer of a newspaper or of new[s]paper assets which is unlawful [by] virtue of section 58 of this A[ct] shall be guilty of an offence.

Subsection 3: A person gui[lty] of an offence under this secti[on] shall be liable, on conviction [on] indictment, to imprisonment f[or] a term not exceeding two yea[rs] or to a fine or to both.

Fair trading body to look into claims against papers

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Sheffield Newspapers, publishers of the *Morning Telegraph* and *The Star* and part of the United Newspapers group is to be investigated by the Office of Fair Trading for possible anticompetition practices.

One claim to be examined by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, is that newsagents were told they would be denied supplies of the *Morning Telegraph* and *The Star* if they also distributed copies of *Homes*, a free publication.

Homes, specializing in property advertizing, is a companion publication of the *Sheffield Chronicle*, a free distribution weekly newspaper.

Another allegation is th[at] local estate agents were to[ld] by Sheffield Newspapers th[at] "certain advertisements" [for] houses for sale would not b[e] accepted if they also appear[ed] in *Homes*.

Mr Borrie's preliminary i[n]vestigation, which is being ma[de] under the Competition Act, could lead to his referring [it] to the Monopolies and Merge[rs] Commission for a fuller inve[s]tigation should he find an[ti]competition practices hav[e] existed.

Mr Tom Watson, managi[ng] director of Sheffield New[s]papers, said yesterday: "[A] number of difficult problem[s] not just involving newspape[rs] in Sheffield, are at issue her[e]. An investigation might lead t[o] an answer for them."

Election tests Dublin manoeuvrings

By Our Political Correspondent

All political parties in Northern Ireland will seek to use the by-election in Fermanagh and South Tyrone as a test of opinion on the Government's latest manouevrings in Dublin.

In the Commons, the motion for a writ was put by Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Ulster Unionists.

It is expected that polling will take place on April 9. The writ for the by-election was issued yesterday, to fill the place in the Commons left by the death of Mr Frank Maguire, an Independent committed to the unification of Ireland.

In the normal way, a writ is issued on the motion of the party that held the seat. Since Mr Maguire was an Independent, consultation took place between the party whips, bur eventually Mr Molyneaux acted on his own initiative.

He said: "As leader of the main political party in Ulster, I felt that I had a duty to ensure that the people of Fermanagh and South Tyrone should have an early opportunity to elect a fit and capable person to represent them in Parliament, in view of the special problems which afflict that constituency."

He insisted that the date had been chosen not for party advantage but to avoid the holiday period which would have interrupted campaigning.

"Bitter rivalry": There may be eight contenders for the seat and it is likely that the contest will be marked by bitter inter-Unionist rivalry (Our Belfast Correspondent writes).

Mr Molyneaux's move almost certainly means that there will be no agreed candidate representing all the Unionist parties and that the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party will be putting forward a nominee.

Mr Molyneaux said in a statement that the constituency Unionist association had convened a selection meeting at which all wards would be represented. A candidate would be chosen by "democratic process".

Mr Peter Robinson, Mr Paisley's deputy, said that his party was surprised that Mr Molyneaux had moved the writ without consulting other Unionist parties.

Anti-Unionists are also divided, with five possible candidates already mentioned. They are Mr Noel Maguire, brother of the dead MP, Mrs Bernadette McAliskey (née Devlin), Mr Austin Currie, and Mr Frank McManus, who formerly represented the constiuency. There is also likely to be a Provisional Sinn Fein candidate.

Man dies in chase: A young man died in Belfast yesterday afternoon when an Ulster Defence Regiment patrol opened fire on a car after a half-mile chase from the city centre to the lower Falls district.

Police saw 18 people in PIE inquiry

Continued from page 1

that "as a result of the seizure of property from the homes of the information exchange executives' committee various members of the organization were seen by the police. Of approximately 250 names and addresses of members a sample of 18 was seen by police. All, with one exception, were found in possession of obscene or indecent material relating to children. That material included magazines, films, photographs, drawings and writings.

Yesterday neither the DPP's office nor Scotland Yard could explain the omission of the twelfth name, but it is possible that the name of a man facing prosecution with one of the 11 was left out by mistake.

The list also does not include another four people who were dealt with in various ways. In his statement to the Commons Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said that Sir Peter and nine others were dealt with. Six of them, including Sir Peter, are on the list but two men and two women are not.

There were two police files concering the information exchange. One was about the original investigation involving Sir Peter and the second concerned the executive committee and Mr O'Carroll. The original investigation began after a package had been found in a London bus.

The police list seems to straddle both inquiries, but suggests that Sir Peter was seen after the raid on the exchange leadership. Scotland Yard was unable to say yesterday whether Sir Peter had been seen twice by the police.

The police list also reveals that Sir Peter's membership number which the exchange was 330 and a check of various contact sheets shows that members in the 300 range did not start appearing until the middle of 1977.

Sir Peter who retired from the diplomatic service in 1974, kept a flat at Linden Gardens, Notting Hill, London, where material for "Peter Henderson" was received.

"Peter Henderson" continued on the electoral roll at that address for several years, but was not there when the register was checked in the autumn of 1978. The police raids were carried out in the middle of 1978.

In all 20 people were dealt with in some fashion as a result of the investigations into the exchange. Ten people, including Sir Peter, were revealed first. Four were involved in the trial, which finished last week, and another six were also involved in some form of action.

There were also another two men who would have faced prosecution, but one died and the other has left Britain.

Commons motion: A motion was tabled in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr Keith Wickenden, Conservative MP for Dorking, referring to the action taken earlier in the week by Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservatve MP for Huddersfield, West, in naming Sir Peter (Our Political Staff writes).

His motion states: "That this House notes with concern the naming of an individual in questions to the Attorney General and the Leader of the House tabled by Mr Dickens and calls upon him to inform the House as to whether these questions were tabled as a result of information received from an official source or as a result of information received or obtained from a member of the press, other MPs having previously refused to act on such information."

Mr Wickenden said: "I understand that the questions did not arise out of any official or police information, but from information given by a member of the press."

Canada reaction: The cabinet minister primarily responsible for internal security in Canada has rejected a suggestion that the federal police should investigate the activities of Sir Peter, the former High Commissioner for Canada (Our Ottawa correspondent writes).

Letters, page 15

High prices for old cameras

By Frances Gibb

Cameras, viewers, and optical amusements fetched high prices at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday. A pocket camera obscura made in England in the early nineteenth century, expected to sell for £600 to £800, fetched £1,400.

The price, one of the highest in the sale, was paid by Vintage Cameras, a London dealer. The camera is 7 inches long, encased in mahogany with a 45-degrees mirror at the back, focusing to 2¼ by 2¼ inches.

The top price in the sale, which totalled £25,051 for 192 lots (5 per cent unsold), was £3,800 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) paid for a fine Ottewill sterescopic wetplate camera outfit, made in 1858. It was bought by Mayfair Microscopes of London.

At Christie's South Kensington, a set of 25 Wills "Miniatures" cigarette cards, oval medallions enamelled in colour on metal in mint condition, sold for £480 (estimate £250 to £350), and at Phillips, a Queen Anne reproduction silver coffee and tea service, 118.5 oz, fetched £1,500 (estimate £1,100 to £1,300).

TUC leader supports Civil Service strike

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC yesterday signalled its support for the civil servants' dispute and called on the Government to "open the door to a fair settlement". The move came as backing from other sections of the labour movement was being arranged.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, made his public demand for Cabinet action after a private, top-level briefing from the Council of Civil Service Unions on the growing impact of the two-week dispute.

Gatwick airport was chosen last night as the latest target for industrial action. Customs officers operating a go-slow aim to cause "massive disruption" of airline passengers and cargo traffic this weekend. By strictly enforcing customs laws and regulations, incoming and departing passengers will be subject to long delays, exacerbated by immigration staff action.

Civil Service union leaders are to hold talks with National Health Service unions next Wednesday, and with the TUC public services committee six days later, to enlist support elsewhere from the public sector in their conflict with ministers over a 15 per cent pay claim.

Mr Murray told the TUC Women's Conference in Southport: "The Government ought now to show commonsense and urgency in responding to the case of the civil servants and their unions. It was the Government which triggered off the industrial action. Now it is up to the Government to open the door to a fair settlement".

"The high-handedness and rigidity of this Government have never been more clearly demonstrated than in its extraordinary behaviour on Civil Service pay."

Local leaders of the 540 civil servants on strike at the Inland Revenue accounts office in Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, threatened unspecified action against a few "scabs and blacklegs" who had continued to work normally. Giro management and unions have also agreed to halt attempts to get round their industrial action by use of the National Giro Bank.

Hospital pay: A pay offer to 250,000 hospital ancillary workers worth 7½ per cent over 15 months was expected to be put to union members by their negotiators after talks had ended yesterday. (our Labour Staff writes).

Whitehall communications under attack

By Peter Hennessy

The Ministry of Defence's Whitehall communications centre, linking London with commands in the United Kingdom and overseas, became the target yesterday of a 24-hour strike by the Council of Civil Service Unions in support of its pay claim.

The unions said that a walkout by communications officers succeeded in closing the facility. But the ministry asserted that "normal services are being maintained without drafting in extra staff".

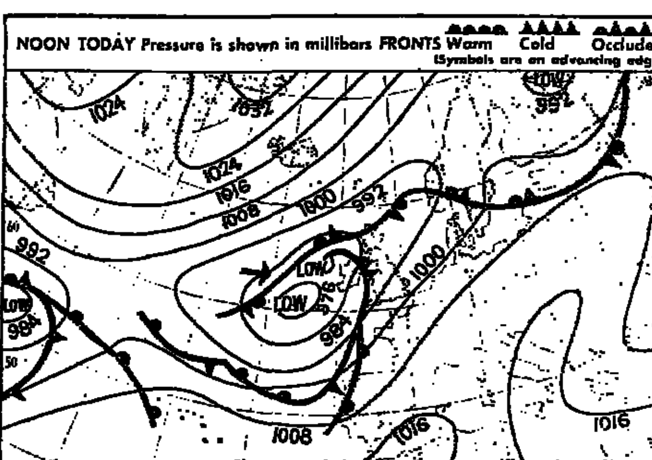
The unions' action coincided with the last full day of Wintex 1981, a biennial Nato exercise designed to simulate a transition to war with the Warsaw Pact countries. The ministry said the progress of the operation was not affected by the walkout at the communications centre which, it added, affected a quarter of the centre's staff.

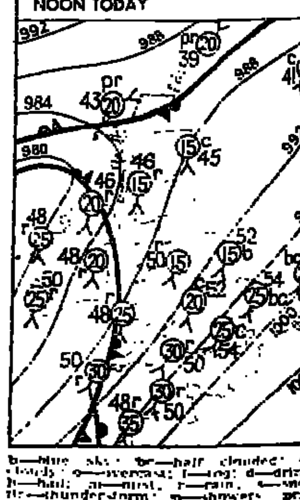
Three unions were involved in the strike, which began at midnight on Thursday affecting three shifts and was due to end at midnight last night: The Society of Civil and Public Servants, the Civil and Public Services Association, and the Civil Service Union.

The unions said that only a handful of communications staff had gone in and, as the facility was completely computerized, their work could not be taken over at short notice by members of the armed forces.

The United Kindom-based stations of the Government's Composite Signals Organization could be affected by a "rolling programme" of industrial action from the end of next week. Civil Service unions will be consulting their members early next week before implementing their latest plans to disrupt the interception and processing of signals traffic from potentially hostile powers, a vital raw ingredient for the Whitehall intelligence community.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.02 am Sun sets: 6.15 pm
Moon sets: 6.45 am Moon rises: 7.09 pm
Last quarter: March 28
Lighting up: 6.45 pm to 5.29 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.23 am, 7.1m; 2.44 pm, 7.3m. Avonmouth, 7.53 am, 13.2m; 8.14 pm, 13.2m. Dover, 11.37 am, 6.4m; 11.54 pm, 6.6m. Hull, 6.55 am, 7.2m; 7.00 pm, 7.5m. Liverpool, 11.51 am, 9.2m.
1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 5.59 am Sun sets: 6.17 pm
Moon sets: 7.05 am Moon rises: 8.14 pm
Last quarter: March 28
Lighting up: 6.47 pm to 5.27 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.57 am, 7.1m; 3.17 pm, 7.2m. Avonmouth, 8.26 am, 13.2m; 8.45 pm, 13.2m. Dover, 12.10 pm, 6.4m. Hull, 7.26 am, 7.3m; 7.33 pm, 7.6m. Liverpool, 12.11 am, 9.0m; 12.23 pm, 9.1m.
1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

Pressure will be low over the British Isles with troughs of low pressure crossing many N and W areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E England, East Anglia, Midlands (E): Mainly dry and bright; cloudy later with evening rain; wind SW, fresh, strengthening; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

Central N, Central S, NE England, Midlands (W): Becoming cloudier, with rain spreading E; Wind S to SW, fresh to strong, perhaps local gale; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Isle of Man: Generally dull, with rain becoming widespread, dying out in W later; hill and coast fog; wind S to SW, strong to gale; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Becoming cloudy with periods of rain; Hill fog developing; wind S moderate, freshening; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, bright intervals; wind E or NE, moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, occasional showers, more general rain in S likely later; wind mainly variable, light; max temp 6°C (43°F).

N Ireland: Generally dull with periods of rain, dying out later; hill fog; wind mainly S, fresh; max temp 10° to 11°C (50° to 52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Outbreaks of rain, turning showery with bright intervals; near normal temperatures, colder later; windy at times.

Sea passage: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S or SW, strong or gale; sea rough or very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, strong or gale; sea rough or very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15°C (59°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 68 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 6.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,002.3 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	14	57	Cardiff	f	12	54	L Palmas	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oslo	s	-2	28
Algiers	c	19	66	Cologne	s	12	54	Locarno	s	14	57	Paris	s	13	55
Amsterdm	s	10	50	Copenhgn	c	6	43	London	f	14	57	Reykjavik	r	-7	19
Athens	s	17	63	Dublin	c	9	48	Luxembrg	f	10	50	Rome	s	15	59
Barcelona	c	17	63	Edinburgh	c	6	43	Madrid	c	10	50	Ronldsway	f	8	46
Beirut	c	17	63	Florence	s	15	59	Majorca	f	15	59	Stockholm	c	0	32
Belfast	f	8	46	Geneva	f	9	48	Malaga	r	14	57	Tel Aviv	c	18	64
Berlin	c	11	52	Gibraltar	th	15	59	Malta	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Venice	s	11	52
Biarritz	f	18	64	Guernsey	f	10	50	Manchstr	c	11	52	Vienna	s	12	54
Birmnghm	r	9	48	Helsinki	sn	-1	30	Moscow	r	0	32	Warsaw	f	10	50
Bristol	c	11	52	Innsbruck	s	10	50	Munich	s	10	50	Zurich	s	10	50
Brussels	s	13	55	Istanbul	r	8	46	Naples	s	16	61				
Budapest	s	13	55	Jersey	s	12	54	Nice	f	13	55				

Overseas selling prices

Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 1.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan JD 0.420; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf [illegible]; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$ 5.50; Tunisia Din 450; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

[illegible]

Jubilation in court as two more defendants are acquitted and judge dismisses jury in riot trial

From Lucy Hodges
Bristol

The acquittal of two more men charged with riotous assembly in the wake of the disturbances last year in St Paul's, Bristol, and the judge's decision to discharge the jury, were greeted yesterday by cheers, clapping and clenched fist salutes at Bristol Crown Court.

The mainly black spectators poured into the street, corks popped, champagne was thrown at a television camera, and defendants, lawyers, and some members of the jury retired into the public house opposite to celebrate.

The verdicts came just before lunch yesterday after the jury had spent 16 hours over two and a half days deciding the fate of the remaining six defendants.

The trial lasted seven weeks, and there were six weeks' proceedings in the magistrates' court. Altogether it is estimated to have cost £400,000.

The two men found not guilty yesterday were Mr David Royal, aged 17, of Argyle Road, Bristol, and Mr Franklin Rapier, aged 36, of Carey Court, also Bristol, whom the prosecution alleged was one of the ringleaders of the so-called riot.

Mr Justice Stocker then said he would discharge the jury "because there had to be finality" in a case such as this. "If you are completely deadlocked and have no hope of reaching verdicts on the other four I shall with regret have to take the appropriate course", he said.

The foreman of the jury replied that they were deadlocked on three of the four but in the case of Doretta Maye, aged 25, the only woman facing charges, they might be able to reach a decision.

The judge decided, in view of that, that justice required him to discharge the jury from giving any further verdicts. He said he wanted to make one observation, that the trial had not been concerned with investigating police practice on April 2 last year, the date of the disturbances.

"It is perfectly plain that individual police officers acted with great courage and gallantry in these very difficult circumstances", he said. He also thanked the jury for taking so much trouble. The fact that they could not reach verdicts in four cases showed how carefully they had considered them.

Mr Justice Stocker, rejected a request from Mr Rudy Narayan, Mr Rapier's lawyer, that he should refer to the Director of Public Prosecutions any suggestion of police perjury in the case.

Yesterday's events were seen as a victory by those who had questioned the bringing of riotous assembly charges, which are considered very serious and are used rarely.

The present situation is that four defendants, who are now on bail, still face charges of riotous assembly and, in the case of Doretta Maye, a charge of threatening behaviour as well. The Director of Public Prosecutions will have to decide whether to order a retrial.

Mr Narayan, who also represents the West Indian Standing Conference, said it had been an ill founded prosecution. "I would like a public inquiry into how thousands of pounds could be spent on a trial in which the evidence has been so shaky", he said.

Initially 16 people were charged with riotous assembly. Four of the cases were dismissed in the magistrates' court, three were dismissed on Mr Justice Stocker's direction, and three were acquitted by the jury on Thursday.

Those still facing charges are Doretta Maye, aged 25, of Princess Street, Bedminster, Carlton Sharpe, aged 17, of Walton Street, Paul Binns, aged 18, and Andrew Minter, aged 17, both of Ashley Road, all Bristol. Mr Minter is the only white man to have been charged.

The prosecution alleged that there was a riot in St Paul's last year which caused damage, injury and fear, and was a concerted show of strength against the police. The disturbances originated with a police search for drugs and alcohol at the Black-and-White Cafe, in Grosvenor Road, St Paul's.







Photographs by John Manning

The £50 note arousing hostility in London. Top, a taxi driver declines it; centre, suspicion in Leather Lane market; below, a newspaper seller finds it a nuisance and a worry.

£50 note is too rich for most tastes

By Craig Seton

The Bank of England's new £50 note, issued yesterday, has made it that much easier to offend London's cab drivers and newspaper vendors, whose singular reputation has been built almost entirely on their reaction to large banknotes.

With publicans and a host of small traders in London's streets, whose businesses depend on the rapid transit of money through their hands, yesterday they almost invariably refused *to change it. They declared that* it lacked distinctive colour, was too similar to a £10 note, and that its value was too high for it to be necessary.

In Euston Road, Mr Douglas Logan, a newspaper seller from Plaistow, east London, said it would get a reputation as a "nuisance note". Few people would want to change it and there would be the constant worry of losing it.

He said: "If I lost £5 I would put it down to bad luck. If I lost £50, I think I would break down a bit."

Mr Garry Simmons, a taxi driver from east London, was offered a £50 note for an 80p fare. He looked at it twice before his eyes blazed and he announced: "There's no way I can change it. I might if it was a big fare. It's too much like a £10 note."

Mr Jack Adams, another newspaper seller, refused it too and looked at it twice to make sure it was not "a dud". He said: "I would change £5 for a paper, but not £50".

He and several other traders remarked that it could cause immense difficulties if such large notes turned up in pay packets on a Friday night, with the banks closed for the weekend.

At King's Cross Underground station, a ticket seller accepted it without blinking for a 20p fare, but London Transport warned bus passengers that it was highly unlikely any conductor would accept such a note and would probably take *a name and address instead.*

Mr Michael Taylor, a public house barman, said: "We have enough problems with £10 and £20 notes. We could not cope with more than two or three of these a day."

Stallholders in Leather Lane, in central London, not noted for turning away business, without exception mistook the *note for £10 and said that its* fine shades of olive green, brown and grey, with orange, ochre and purple on the back should have been more distinctive.

In turn a tobacconist, a fish and chip shop, and a snack bar refused the note. They felt the £20 note was large enough for most people. A flower seller said it was more than she took *in a day and would not change it.*

Whatever the reaction of the traders, queues formed at the Bank of England yesterday for the new issue and at the National Westminster Bank in Holborn £1,500 worth were issued within an hour.

Campaign to reduce jobless cash fraud

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The adult unemployed will no longer be required to register at Jobcentres if the Government accepts a recommendation published yesterday after a scrutiny of benefit payments carried out in consultation with Sir Derek Rayner, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's adviser on Civil Service efficiency. A campaign is to be launched to catch benefits fiddlers.

The Government says the scrutiny team has made a strong case that registration should be voluntary, although Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, says he doubts that savings would be anything like as great as the scrutineers suppose.

The Government has also accepted recommendations that there should be more special drives against fraud among claimants, and that in five to 10 years' time people claiming unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance should have to deal with only one office, instead of two or three as at present.

The report outlines the following measures to reduce fraud: a national computer file of every adult's work record; more investigators and special drives in every region; random checks on claims; and tougher measures against employers who collude with fraudulent claims.

The scrutiny team made 81 recommendations estimating that their full implementation might eventually save 5,000 staff and yield financial savings of £75m to £80m annually. The recommendations are mainly aimed at streamlining the benefit system.

The Government is to discuss the recommendations with the civil service unions, the Manpower Services Commission, the Social Security Advisory Committee, and other interested groups and individuals over the next two months, and phase in agreed procedural changes "as rapidly as possible".

The Society of Civil and Public Servants said last night that the timetable was unrealistic since the Government itself had taken four months to consider the report.

The scrutineers concluded that compulsory registration at Jobcentres does not test willingness to work. Its removal would have no perceptible effect on filling vacancies, would eliminate wasted effort, and make the employment service more efficient.

The Government has decided to treat with caution the scrutineers' estimate that at least 8 per cent of benefit claimants are working unlawfully.

Miss Ruth Lister, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, which refused to help the scrutiny because the Government insisted that none of its proposals should involve net increase in public spending, said unclaimed benefits far exceed fraudulent claims.

"About one quarter of £400m of benefits unclaimed in 1979 should have gone to the unemployed", she said.

The Payment of Benefits to Unemployed People: Department of Employment and Department of Health and Social Security. (Stationary Office, £2.35).

Welsh schools face increasing strain

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A startlingly gloomy picture of deteriorating standards of educational provision in Welsh schools and colleges is given by the school inspectors (HMIs) in a report published yesterday by the Government.

The report, which is based on inspectors' observations last year, before the latest round of big spending cuts, and on returns made by Welsh education authorities in January this year, is similar to the inspectors' report on spending by English education authorities, published last month.

In Wales, as in England, they found an educational system under serious and increasing strain because of spending cuts and, in schools, difficulties caused by the falling number of pupils.

The reduction in some secondary school staffs had placed at risk subjects such as music, classics, or a second modern language, the report said. Big reductions in part-time teachers were having a particularly adverse effect on remedial provision in primary schools.

Cuts in educational visits outside school had fallen heavily on remote, rural schools which were facing "a distinct threat of cultural and educational isolation". Trips forming an essential part of courses such as geography and careers, had been reduced in many schools.

Cuts in spending on books, equipment, and other materials were taking their toll. Textbooks that were recommended rather than required reading were increasingly being bought by the pupils.

Books were becoming worn, and were not being replaced. That meant that schools were having difficulty replacing outmoded courses and many were using photo-copies.

Cuts in in-service training were widespread and those affecting senior staff were causing concern. There was little observable effect on the curriculum yet, but there were signs of arrested curriculum development in many schools.

Cuts in advisers, school clerical support, classroom assistants, and laboratory, technical, and library assistants were placing extra burdens on teachers and affecting the quality of their work.

Teacher morale remained reasonably good, but was showing sign of strain. It would be difficult for teachers to respond to new demands.

The deterioration in the maintenance of school buildings "may encourage an acceptance of lower standards".

However, in general local authorities and schools were coping reasonable well. Overall, the fabric of education in schools was intact and the economies were not yet preventing schools from providing appropriate education.

But, the report emphasizes, "the continuation of present expenditure policies must have substantial adverse effects in some schools . . . the preoccupation of the system with short-term survival augurs ill for the future, especially if further cuts are imposed".

Boat family is reunited after three years

By John Witherow

Under the harsh glare of *television lights and a barrage* of flashguns, seven Vietnamese "boat children" were brought into abrupt contact with their parents yesterday after three years of enforced separation.

The children, aged between five and 16, appeared stunned as their parents and elder sister were ushered in to meet them in the press room at Heathrow airport after a 20-hour flight from Ho Chi Minh City. The family was divided in 1978 when the boat in which it was fleeing Vietnam set sail hurriedly with the children, leaving their parents stranded on the shore.

They had been warned about the publicity, which was intended to draw attention to *the plight of other separated* Vietnamese families, but were inhibited by hordes of reporters from showing real emotion at the reunion.

The youngest, Nguyen Thi Thu Diem, aged five, clutched a small bunch of flowers to give to her mother, who had brought a wickerwork model of a boat similar to the one in which the children fled.

There had been no contact for several months before they were allowed to exchange letters with their parents, who spent some time in a detention centre.

The children believed their parents would not be allowed to leave Vietnam and that they would not see them again. Then, two weeks ago, they received a telegram saying their parents and elder sister, aged 18, could leave under the "orderly departure scheme" agreed by the Vietnamese Government at the United Nation Geneva conference on boat refugees in 1979.

Yet the reunion was twice delayed before yesterday's meeting. "We hardly slept at all *last night*", Nguyen Anh Tuan, aged 15, said. "We were not sure they would actually come."

He said that after the separation the children were taken to Malaysia, where friends looked after them for several months.

In September, 1978, they came into the Ockenden Venture's care in England at the request of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Although they now go to school here and have learnt English, he said they miss Vietnam and would like to return to see their friends and relations "when the war is over".

The family will be taken into temporary care of the Ockenden Venture; meanwhile the Rev *Richard Lindley, of Guildford*, is trying to raise enough money to give them a home.

The parents, using one of their daughters as an interpreter, said their imprisonment in Vietnam had been "very hard; very strict". But they were sustained by the belief that they would see their family again.

Miss Joyce Pearce, the executive chairman of Ockenden, said they were the first Vietnamese to arrive in Britain under the release scheme. Others given permission to leave had been Cambodian or Chinese.

"I have been working with refugees for 30 years and this is the first time anything like this has happened", Miss Pearce said. "This is a humanitarian act which should be appreciated.

"We explained to the children about the publicity and they understood that it might help the release of others."

In brief

85 buses found defective

Commuters were left waiting in *Sheffield yesterday after an* MoT inspector made a spot check and found that dozens of buses were not fit to be on the roads.

The South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive took 85 of 874 buses out of service and mechanics carried out repairs. Services are expected to be back to normal on Monday.

Man imprisoned for letting dog suffer

A man was jailed for 28 days by Liverpool magistrates yesterday because he left his golden labrador dog for three hours after it had been severely slashed with a knife. Its wounds required 300 stitches.

Mr Raymond Clarke, aged 23, of Toxteth, admitting causing the animal unnecessary suffering by omitting to seek veterinary attention. He had not caused the injuries.

Headmaster resigns

Mr John Mash, Warden (headmaster) of Kingham Hill School, Oxfordshire, an independent school, has announced his resignation. "The decision has been forced upon me because of differences of opinion between myself and the trustees on matters of school *policy*", he said.

Fire destroys hotel

The Grand Island Hotel, *Alderney's leading hotel*, was destroyed by fire early yesterday. No one was hurt because the hotel was closed for the winter, although a party had been held until after midnight at a small restaurant in the hotel.

Rescue from mud

Two young firemen crawled 20 yards across a pool of mud beside the river Medway at Gillingham, Kent, yesterday to rescue Mr Rodney Scullard, aged 51, of Gillingham, who had sunk up to his armpits during a morning walk.

British Summer Time

Contrary to the information given in most 1981 diaries, British Summer Time starts on Sunday, March 29, not tomorrow.

Prince in Scotland

The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer arrived by train in Aberdeen yesterday on a private visit to Scotland.

Half Oxford places won by state school applicants

By Our Education Correspondent

One in three applicants from maintained schools for entry to Oxford next October have been offered places. Maintained school pupils form half the total number of acceptances for the first time.

Of the 2,836 places offered this year, 633, or a fifth, have gone to pupils from schools which have been comprehensive for at least six years.

The standard required for entry to Oxford continues to rise. This year threequarters of the post-A level candidates, who account for just over half the total intake, obtained two grade Bs and an A, or better, in their A levels; that compares with only 28 per cent of candidates accepted at other universities, who obtained those grades.

Only 2 per cent of Oxford's intake had an A level "score" of 8 or less (5 points for a grade A, 4 for a B, and so on down to 1 for an E), compared with 31 per cent at other universities.

Whether applying before or after taking A level, the vast majority (more than 90 per cent) of successful candidates to Oxford still take the university's entrance examination.

Overall, two in five applicants were awarded places, but the success rate varies widely from subject to subject. For example, 78 per cent of those applying to read classics were successful compared with only 21 per cent of applicants for medicine.

The success rates for other main subjects were (in percentages): chemistry, 58; history, 51; modern languages, 43; engineering, physics, and geography, all 41; law, 39; mathematics, 38; philosophy, politics and economics (PPE), 36; and English, one of the most difficult subjects on which to enter, 28 per cent.

Among the different types of schools, candidates from independent schools had the highest success rate, one in two being accepted.

Pre-A level candidates were markedly less successful than those applying after A level, with only 32 per cent gaining places compared with 51 per cent of the post-A level candidates.

Knockout case man jailed

John Colin Wallace, aged 37, was jailed for 10 years by Lewes Crown Court yesterday for the manslaughter of Mr Jonathan Lewis.

The jury was told that Mr Wallace, of Arundel, West Sussex, killed Mr Lewis after falling in love with Mr Lewis's wife when together they organized an *It's a Knockout* television programme.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown said it was a horrifying case and one of the worst he had tried.

Mr Wallace was said to have hit Mr Lewis, fracturing his skull, put him unconscious in the back of his car, and gone to a dinner party with Mrs Jane Lewis. Later he dumped *Mr Lewis, aged 29, in the River* Arun.

Warning by siege trial judge

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Mr Justice Park yesterday warned David Pagett who is *defending himself at Birmingham* Crown Court on a charge of murdering Miss Gail Kinchin that he was not going to allow him "to drag this case on".

When Mr Pagett said "I am sorry you are annoyed", the judge replied: "Naturally the jury and I do not come here to do nothing. It seems to me you are trifling with this court and that trifling is going to stop".

The prosecution has alleged that Mr Pagett used Miss Kinchin, aged 16, who was pregnant by him, to absorb return police gunfire during a siege at his flat at Rubery, Birmingham last June. The police claim he fired first.

Yesterday when his defence opened Mr Pagett called 10 witnesses, but after the luncheon adjournment he said he had run out of witnesses. The judge said that the 10 Mr Pagett had called to give evidence for his defence had hardly added anything to what the jury had heard from witnesses called by the prosecution.

"I am not going to allow you to drag this case on by asking for adjournments to ask for witnesses of the type that you had this morning", the judge said.

Mr Pagett said that he had a list of 35 witnesses he intended to call on Monday. Later the judge said: "If it seems to me when the witnesses come to the witness box to give evidence that the evidence they give is irrelevant and not having any bearings on the issues which the jury have to try, I will tell them to go away. You had better be quite careful of your selection of witnesses."

Mr Pagett said: "Are you saying that you are going to vet my witnesses?" The judge replied: "Yes."

Mr Pagett, aged 31, of Declands Road, Rubery, has denied murdering Miss Kinchin who died a month after being hit by three police bullets. He has also denied further charges of attempted murder, unlawfully taking away Miss Kinchin and Mrs Josephine Wood, her mother, illegal possession of a shotgun, and wounding with a shotgun causing grievous bodily harm.

The hearing continues on Monday.

MPs question minister on prisoner denied visits

By Frances Gibb

The all-party parliamentary penal affairs group has taken up with Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, the case of a prisoner who has been denied visits by her legal next-of-kin because, it is believed, the latter is an ex-prisoner.

The prisoner, Lee Grace, was admitted to Holloway on a deception charge and has since been transferred to Styal prison, Cheshire. The authorities at Holloway decided that her next-of-kin should not be allowed to visit, and that decision holds.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, chairman of the all-party penal affairs group, said yesterday: "Many prisoners will necessarily have friends and relatives who are ex-prisoners, and as long as there is no security risk or threat of escape there is no reason why they should be stopped from visiting."

Miss Grace, aged 20, has appeared in two television programmes in the past 18 months in which she criticized prison authorities over the administration of drugs to prisoners.

The next-of-kin, a woman who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment three-and-a-half years ago for driving when banned, said: "Before Lee's last conviction she was released to me on parole and I was allowed to visit her at the end of her sentence.

The governor of Holloway has said that such visits will be considered at further notice when the authorities have had time to assess the situation.

Mr Kilroy-Silk has asked Mr Whitelaw for an assurance that Miss Grace is not being denied visits from her next-of-kin because she exercised her right to free speech.

Magistrates want national body on alcohol use

By Francis Gibb

Magistrates are calling for a Cabinet minister to have responsibility for alcohol use and abuse and for a permanent body, a national alcohol affairs commission, to be established.

The Magistrates' Association said in a paper sent to the Home Office, that the subject would involve almost every department of government. There was little coordination of action at present.

"If a permanent commission were established, much more effective measures could be taken to deal with the manifold problems, and it is suggested that there should be direct access to the Cabinet via a minister without portfolio, such as the Lord Privy Seal or the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster."

It could act as a clearing house for matters relating to alcohol use and abuse and press for legislative action.

Research and education, limitation on advertising, and more *effective facilities for reducing* the scale of the difficulty could be dealt with.

The association proposed that the commission should consist of not more than 40 members, drawn equally from three groups.

The first would be from health, education, law, economics, sociology, and fiscal policy, possibly appointed by the Prime Minister; the second would represent voluntary bodies concerned with the effects of alcohol abuse; and the third would be from government departments.

Laker fares pledge copied

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A plan by Sir Freddie Laker, head of Laker Airways, to honour North Atlantic air fares paid in full before early April, when prices are due to rise, was adopted by two big American airlines on the route yesterday, TWA and Pan Am.

Until fares go up in April it will be possible to book standby single fares to New York for £78 instead of the proposed £99, and to Los Angeles for £109 instead of £151. Super Apex return fares can be booked to New York for £229, instead of £251, and to Los Angeles for £324, instead of £356.

Budget will affect local Tories, chairman says

From John Chartres
Manchester

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, who has been in the Manchester area for two days before the opening of campaigns for the county council elections, said yesterday that there was a tremendous fighting spirit among the troops".

With the Conservatives holding all but three county councils, Lord Thorneycroft said that some political pundits *were expecting the elections in* May to be ruinous to his party.

"Certainly, the county council map is almost all blue at the moment", he said. "I do not expect it to be quite so blue after May, but I do not think things will be as bad as some people are predicting."

He agreed that many of his party's candidates were defending seats which they had won when the Conservative Party was "on a good wicket", and that they would obviously be fighting against public reaction to the Budget.

He said the impressions he had gained were that there were many crosscurrents but a great feeling of insistence that Mrs Margaret Thatcher should "stick to her guns". There was not much sympathy for anyone wanting to push her off course, he said.

About the 300-member lobby to Parliament on Tuesday of Mancunians, representing a *wide spectrum of opinion ranging* from the city's Communist Party to a Roman Catholic organization, and including the Dean of the Cathedral, Lord Thorneycroft said: "They should look at their own centre first. They cannot raise a city Soviet and then come to Westminster to plead for help."

The delegation is protesting against the city's loss of assisted-area status next year.

Exotic cages of colour and song

Life and leisure

Cyril Bainbridge

The bird in the gilded cage, kept in the parlour for the company of its chirruping, may be considered a fine feathered specimen, but there is a world of difference between that and the activities of "the fancy", the generic description for the fanciers and breeders of *elegant and exotic cage birds.*

It is like comparing a Crufts winner with a mongrel, Mr Philip Read, editor of *Cage and Aviary Birds*, says. That weekly paper has been recording the doings of "the fancy" for the past 80 years.

Bird fancying and breeding, aviculture to the initiated, is a popular pastime and there are about a thousand societies for its enthusiasts throughout Britain. They are mainly specialist or breed societies fostering particular species, such as the Budgerigar Society and the Norwich Canary Society, or, the Old Varieties Canary Association that was formed to halt the decline of some varieties.

There are also many clubs in villages and cities that provide not only an opportunity to meet and discuss the finer points of breeding but also an active social side.

The average amateur enthusiast starts by keeping a few birds, then joins the nearest club where he finds his birds are of the pet type, not up to the standard for exhibiting.

He buys and breeds better *birds, joins one of the specialist* societies and takes part in one of the regular shows at which advancement is by a standardized route from beginners' class to novice, then intermediate and finally the championship class.

Breeding birds is a hobby, Mr Read says, that knows no social boundaries: breeders range from those with large aviaries in the grounds of their country homes to the fancier with a little wooden shed at the bottom of his garden.

It is a world of colour and song, of exotic birds with fascinating names such as blue-fronted amazons, opaline cinnamons, or pied lovebirds.

Budgerigars and canaries are *perhaps the best known species.* In the case of budgerigars, as with many other varieties of bird, there are now hundreds of mutations that trace their ancestry back to the original wild green-coloured birds introduced to Europe in the early nineteenth century.

"It is a hobby that is good for the person who is interested in genetics", Mr Read said.

Some enthusiasts breed more exotic varieties, such as the zebra finch, a small and colourful Australian bird now being bred in at least a dozen mutations and completely domesticated.

Others breed roller canaries, so named because of their song, *which consists of rolls and* trills. Those are bred for their song alone and at exhibitions are judged for the quality of their song.

Some other varieties are bred and judged purely for their appearance. Red factor canaries have been developed for their bright colouration; many others for their attractive colours, new variations of which are being constantly developed. Yet another variety, the posture canary, is bred for just that quality.

Shows and exhibitions have been part of the scene from the early days and have high standards high. But at bird shows a hundred years ago there were many instances of illegal *plucking, trimming* and colouring of birds.

At Rochdale, Lancashire, where the local society has existed since 1880, records recall a dispute over alleged false colouring which three men sought to resolve in a kicking match using iron-clad clogs against one another's shins. Such conduct would not occur under today's strict rules.

BL examining Metro after two accidents

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

BL engineers are examining the company's best-selling car, the mini Metro, after two accidents which may have revealed a fault involving the steering system and its interaction with the clutch.

Department of Transport officials have arranged to meet BL on Monday, when a decision may be taken on whether the fault is serious enough to justify recalling cars. About 50,000 Metros have been sold in Britain since the car was launched in October.

BL said yesterday: "We cannot say what is going to happen until the investigation has been completed, which may not be until early next week. In two accidents drivers have reported that the steering tightened when the clutch was depressed. We understand that one of the drivers was wearing a surgical boot, and that may have been a factor."

The Department of Transport said: "There is no need for Metro owners to feel worried. There are no grounds at the moment for advising them to take special precautions."

Bishop faces questions on role of Opus Dei in London girls' club

By Dan van der Vat

The Area Youth Committee for the London borough of Kensington and Chelsea is to meet the Roman Catholic hierarchy to discuss a girls' club run by that church organization Opus Dei, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Henry Machol, the committee's chairman, asked for the meeting after reading a detailed article in *The Times* in January on the role of Opus Dei within the Roman Catholic Church. "Your article led the committee to decide that it should take the matter up", Mr Machol said.

The talks will take place on March 31 with Mgr David Konstant, an auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Westminster, responsible for the district. The committee intends to report its findings later to the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), which subsidizes the club directly and through the committee.

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, who is head of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, called last month for evidence on the work of Opus Dei from the organization and from a former senior Opus Dei official, Dr John Roche, a principal identified source for January's report in *The Times*.

The committee is interested in the Tamsin girls' club, which is attached to Dawliffe Hall, an Opus Dei residence for young women on Chelsea Embankment. Mr Machol said that he and other committee members, accompanied by an ILEA youth officer, had visited the club. He emphasized that they had found nothing untoward.

"We had been there once before, as part of our normal work of keeping in touch with youth organizations of all kinds registered with us. We decided to go again after the article appeared, and I think we should continue keeping an eye on it", Mr Machol said.

"We cannot fault them. Their facilities are excellent and they are giving a service to a nice type of girl, and they all seemed happy enough when we were there. We said we would welcome letters from parents saying that they, too, were happy with the club. We have had one or two, which is hardly enough to draw conclusions from", he said.

Why was the committee persisting with its interest? "Dawliffe Hall is one thing and Opus Dei is another", Mr Machol said. "I am very concerned about the reported aims of Opus Dei, its recruitment of teenagers, and the way of life of its fulltime members. I think it is our duty to satisfy ourselves that it is right to support the club with ratepayers' money."

The Area Youth Committee, one of 12 in inner London, has about twenty members and brings together people active in youth work in its district, including representatives from the churches and lay groups, the ILEA, the local borough, the police, the social and probation services, and the like. Its role is to allocate funds for day-to-day needs in addition to ILEA grants and to ensure that youth groups are properly run.

An ILEA official said the authority was not reconsidering its grants to Opus Dei youth clubs. More than 3,000 youth groups were registered and about 650 received financial support from ILEA. The same criteria were applied to all of them, and all grants were kept under constant review. "There is also continuous and careful monitoring of standards." Registration of a group with an area youth committee did not imply approval of its aims.

ILEA assistance to the Tamsin Club included 14 hours' art and dancing tuition a week, and help with maintenance and funding of up to half of the club's youth work. That amounted to £18,000 in the past five years, with another £1,000 from the committee, the official said.

Opus Dei was founded in Spain in 1928 as an organization for lay people run by priests. It now claims 80,000 members round the world in various levels of association. The "inner circle" of members, known as "numeraries", are expected to live a monastic life in an official residence. Opus Dei is campaigning for greater influence within the church as a whole.

A spokesman for the Tasmin Club said from Dawliffe Hall yesterday: "I have no comment to make at the moment. I prefer not to say anything."

Frau Christel Guillaume: Instructed to infiltrate SPD.

Brandt aide's wife freed in spy swop

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 20

Frau Christel Guillaume, the wife and accomplice of Günther Guillaume, whose unmasking as an East German spy led to the fall of Herr Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor, has been released in a spy exchange with East Germany, it was announced here today.

Herr Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, disclosed that "several" spies had been pardoned and exchanged for a number of people in East German jails, but he declined to say how many, or when. It is understood that the exchange took place yesterday.

He said that there was "no question" of exchanging Herr Guillaume, a former personal aide of Herr Brandt, who is serving his sentence in a jail at Rheinbach, near Bonn. Herr Guillaume and his wife, who had entered West Germany in 1956 as "political refugees" with instructions to infiltrate the Social Democratic Party (SPD), were sentenced to 13 and eight years respectively for treason.

Herr Hans-Jörg Herdegen, the Guillaumes' lawyer, said there was "no basis whatever" for speculation that the Guillaumes had become estranged, "even though they have had precious little married life during six years in jail".

The couple have seen each other regularly about once every two months, he said. Now she has been pardoned, Frau Guillaume is free to return to West Germany from the East and visit her husband as often as prison regulations allow.

Herr Herdegen denied remarks by Herr Becker that after she had served two thirds of her sentence Frau Guillaume had refused to apply for parole—as is customary in West Germany—so that she could go on seeing her husband.

She had not asked for parole, the lawyer said, because she knew it was almost always refused in espionage cases.

Bonn ready to confront Europe

From Peter Norman
Bonn, March 20

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will be confronted with an "iron Chancellor" in the person of Herr Helmut Schmidt at next week's EEC summit in The Netherlands, according to West German officials today.

Herr Schmidt will be going to Maastricht, determined to get Mrs Thatcher to lift the veto that Britain has imposed on an agreement between the European Community and Canada, which is threatening the livelihood of Germany's deep sea fishing fleet.

The official sources said Herr Schmidt expects the Prime Minister to give an undertaking and then to keep to it—that Britain will no longer block the agreement with Canada.

They said that if the Chancellor failed to get his way, there would inevitably be repercussions on the negotiations that Britain has yet to carry out with its EEC partners to ensure that London is not funding more than its fair share of the Community budget for 1982.

The fishing issue is only the most critical of several EEC questions where West Germany feels that it is being treated badly by its Community partners. Bonn has publicly accused Britain of breaking its word to agree to a common fisheries policy by the end of last year.

Herr Schmidt is expected to use the Maastricht meeting to spell out his Government's profound unhappiness at the way in which France, Britain, Belgium and Italy have been subsidizing their steel industries to the detriment of German plants.

He is also expected to underline Bonn's conviction that the basic principles of the European Community are under threat from the nationalist policies being pursued in other European capitals.

"Historically, the European Communities have been based on a package made up of a functioning internal market for goods, capital and labour, the common agricultural policy and the transfer of resources to the neediest regions", one senior aide of the Chancellor said. "In the present situation, Germany is not getting its fair share of the package. The internal market is being upset by national and protectionist attitudes".

For Bonn, fish and steel are important because German jobs are threatened, but officials claim that there are numerous examples of how the internal market is being undermined by protectionist measures.

The jobs of 2,000 fishermen and 10,000 fish processing workers are at risk along the north German coast, and it is claimed that tens of thousands of jobs could be lost in the coming months in the steel industry of the Ruhr.

"How can you expect the German steel industry to compete with foreign producers who are subsidized to the tune of 100 marks for every tonne of steel they make?" one senior official said.

Government sources confirmed that Bonn has been considering ways of easing the pressure of "unfair" competition on the German steel industry.

Herr Schmidt is expected to point out to his fellow heads of government that German public opinion is becoming increasingly disenchanted with the European Community and Bonn will find it difficult to gain support for policies that involve transferring large sums of money abroad.

"We need a Community that is not only a fair weather Community", an official said. "In times like these, member states emphasize their own national interests and tend to lose the capability to compromise. But a compromise means give and take and Germany will not accept a situation where the rest of the EEC expects Germany to give and has no take to offer."

Government sources insisted that the militant noises coming from Bonn were not a smokescreen. The pressures on Herr Schmidt to take a strong line have grown at home.

The German economy, while still the strongest in Europe, is in recession. Politically, the Chancellor has serious problems with his left wing and recent opinion polls suggest that the majority of Germans want more leadership from the Government. An EEC summit at which Herr Schmidt takes a firm line with Germany's partners in the Community could go some way to satisfying this demand.

1.2m books may bring down Athens Parliament

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 20

Is the Greek Parliament in danger of collapse? This time, mercifully, the threat is to its structure, not the institution. "The danger", the Speaker of Parliament told *The Times*, "is not immediate. But another strong earthquake occurs, anything could happen."

In this city so shaken by the recent tremors, one instinctively scans the walls of buildings for telltale fissures and cracks. Engineers have examined the imposing neoclassical building that has housed the Greek Parliament since 1935 and they have expressed concern.

The threat was disclosed by Liberal politician Mr George Mavros just as the House was debating the serious damage caused by the recent spate of earthquakes. He said: "Some parts of this building are in danger of collapse. And if this happens while the House is in session there might be many casualties, even a need to proclaim new elections."

Mr Dmitrios Papaspyrou, who has been the Speaker for the past four years, confirms that parts of the upper floors in the three-storey ochre building developed dangerous cracks before the recent earthquakes.

"This is because of poor materials used in the past." the Speaker said, "but mainly because our library which comprises 1,200,000 volumes is squeezed for space that parts of the upper floors were overburdened structurally and may fall."

But this did not mean that the lives of MPs were in peril. "Even if the whole library collapses," Mr Papaspyrou said, "it would not disturb the central hall of Parliament, but it would certainly be undignified."

Parliament, which dominates Constitution Square, was designed by Bavarian court architects and built 140 years ago as the palace for young King Otto, the first King of Greece. It was from a ground-floor window of this new palace that Otto, who had reigned "by grace of God", consented after a revolt in 1843, to grant a constitution.

The building underwent several architectural changes during the 12 years of republican rule after the ousting of the monarchy in 1923, and the interior was remodelled to serve as Parliament. It was inaugurated in 1935.

What Mr Papaspyrou finds intolerable is that Parliament should occupy only about 30 per cent of the building, which also houses the offices of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the under-secretariat of sports, the Cabinet office and Mr Papaspyrou's voice rises perceptibly here, the "Conseil d'état"—the Supreme Administrative Court.

"The heavy load from the judicial files of this court is a threat to the safety of the building", the Speaker said. He has been trying for years to have this august tribunal moved elsewhere, without success. He believes that if the court is removed, the library could be expanded and its volumes more evenly distributed throughout the upper floor.

Mr Papaspyrou deplored the fact that, because of the lack of space, the parliamentary committees "which do most of the work in Parliament" are forced to hold their sessions in halls assigned for use as lounges by the political parties.

An American military vehicle driver is protected by a face mask against temperatures of −41°C during exercises in Norway which ended yesterday.

West tells Russia to end Madrid stalling

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 20

The Netherlands today gave a blunt warning to Moscow on behalf of all the EEC countries that the Ten were no longer prepared to let the European security review conference drag on indefinitely.

The West now has its eyes set on terminating the Madrid conference by April 10. The warning to the Russians to stop their stalling tactics of refusing to discuss anything except holding a European disarmament conference, had been expected here for days. Today, the United States associated itself with the move.

Mr Frans van Dongen, head of the Netherlands delegation, denied that the West was issuing notice of intention to pull out from the ill-starred Madrid conference, a casualty of heightened East-West tension. This was because a decision to fix a terminating date must be taken unanimously by the 35 nations attending the conference.

Emphasizing for the first time publicly that the Madrid conference was "costly" on the governments' exchequers, Mr van Dongen set as a modest aim of the Madrid gathering an agreement to hold another Helsinki act follow-up meeting by 1983.

Every participating state would be reluctant, he argued, to refuse to agree to such a follow-up conference. But the Dutch diplomat refused to disclose what the West might do if the Russians refused consent, as they have been vaguely hinting here.

"We do not want the whole Helsinki process itself to become an object of ridicule; the longer it goes on the less good it does the process," Mr van Dongen commented today about the Madrid follow-up conference. He was speaking at a press conference after today's plenary meeting which agreed to extend the conference for another week, the third beyond the originally foreseen date of conclusion.

Accusing the Soviet Union of "warping" the 1975 Helsinki accords, the Dutch diplomat, who is chairman of the EEC group, said he saw no hope of any progress of substance on either human rights or human contacts being made in this concluding phase of the Madrid conference.

Court told of tape recordings

From Michael Horsnell
Middlesbrough

A freelance sound engineer said at Teesside Crown Court, Middlesbrough, yesterday that he had taken tape recordings of meetings between a young criminal and a police officer at which, the Crown alleges, money was corruptly obtained by the policeman.

Mr Kenneth Hawkey told the court of three occasions on which he had fitted Mr Michael Perry, then a criminal, and his car with recording devices on behalf of two reporters for *The Times* investigating the officer.

In answer to Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution, he said: "I never tampered with the tapes, and I was never asked to."

John Symonds, formerly a detective sergeant with the Metropolitan Police, denies three charges of corruptly accepting a total of £150 in return for assisting Mr Perry over an arrest.

Mr Hawkey said he had seen Mr Perry in the possession of money before each of the meetings. The reporters counted the money.

"After the meetings took place they used to search Mr Perry and see if he had any on him. He did not, to my knowledge, have any money on him."

Mr Symonds, aged 45, who is defending himself, was unable to continue his cross-examination of Mr Julian Mounter, one of the reporters, because he is suffering from laryngitis. His cross-examination of Mr Hawkey and Mr Mounter was adjourned until Monday.

Wife killed husband with an axe

A devoted wife who killed her husband with an axe in their bedroom was put on probation yesterday for three years.

But it will never become public knowledge why Mrs Ellen Rogers, aged 57, killed her husband Mr Douglas Rogers, aged 53, a college lecturer.

Counsel for the prosecution at Exeter Crown Court did not reveal the events that led to the violent end of the 34-year marriage, and Mr Justice Bristow said it was not in the interests of justice for details to be "displayed to the world". A post-mortem examination revealed that Mr Rogers died of 34 axe wounds, but that was not mentioned at yesterday's 15-minute hearing.

Mrs Rogers, machinist, of Kennels Gate, Widleigh, near Tiverton, Devon, pleaded not guilty to murdering her husband on January 3. Her plea of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility was accepted by the Crown and the judge.

Placing her on probation for three years on condition that she received psychiatric treatment, initially as an in-patient, the judge told her: "Your plea recognizes that when this terrible thing happened you were in no way yourself and it is perfectly easy to understand why. You are going to need help for a long time."

Mr Alan Campbell, QC, for the prosecution, said Mrs Rogers telephoned her sister-in-law on the morning of January 3, saying she thought she had killed her husband.

Woman among candidates who obtained qualifying support for first round

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 20

Three candidates for the French presidency announced today that they had the necessary number of signatures from the "grand electors" of France to enable them to stand in the first round of the election on April 26.

They are two of the independent Gaullist candidates—Mme Marie-France Garaud and M Michel Debré—and M Michel Crepeau, leader of the Left Radical movement.

A former adviser to President Pompidou and later to M Jacques Chirac in his days as Prime Minister, Mme Garaud earned the nickname of "Richelieu in skirts" and she has been described as the most powerful woman in France.

Announcing her success in obtaining the necessary 500 signatures, she said today that not all those who had agreed to sponsor her shared her political opinions. Some were helping her to stand in order to deepen the political debate surrounding the elections.

The grand electors are the college composed of mayors and other elected representatives amounting to about 37,000.

Collecting the support of 500 of them from at least 30 of the French departments is a requirement introduced in May, 1976, in an attempt to exclude no-hope candidates seeking publicity. This is the first time it has been used in a presidential election and it has turned into one of the most severely criticized facets of it.

While the four main candidates—President Giscard d'Estaing, M François Mitterrand, M Jacques Chirac and M Georges Marchais—are unlikely to have any trouble in collecting the necessary support, the other 47 who have put their names forward are struggling. Unlike the three who made their announcements today few will succeed.

A new distinguished potential candidate put his name forward today, but he has promised at the same time not to electioneer until such time as the official campaign gets under way on April 10. He is M Michel Jobert, French Foreign Minister in 1973-74 and the current president of the Movement of Democrats.

He has written today to all of the grand electors asking for their support, which must be pledged by April 7. If he does not receive enough backing he will not therefore be in a position to campaign.

The weakness of the present system has been appreciated by President Giscard d'Estaing himself, particularly because there is a danger that the main ecologist candidate, M Brice Lalonde, may be unable to collect many more than the 350 signatures he has so far. Mayors of a Giscardian persuasion are therefore being canvassed in an attempt to find the extra 150 names he requires.

Le Monde in a leading article today wonders if it should be that a political movement has to prove itself in this way before it is allowed to express itself in the official campaign.

Le Matin goes farther to describe the measure as one of the gravest attacks ever against democracy in France.

The success of the two dissident Gaullists and the entry of M Jobert into the reckoning are further blows to M Jacques Chirac, the official Gaullist candidate. All of them would attract votes away from M Chirac.

On the left there are also three candidates who might obtain the necessary support—M Michel Crepeau, Mlle Huguette Bouchardeau and Mlle Arlette Laguiller—but the disparate left philosophies they represent are no real danger for M Mitterrand.

M Mitterrand, himself, has had two days of international support in Paris with leaders of other socialist and social democrat parties in France attending a rally organized by the French party.

Under the presidency of Herr Willy Brandt, the Socialist International had spent the time in private session discussing security and disarmament. Yesterday evening they attended a public rally at Unesco in memory of Salvador Allende. Surrounded by the leaders of almost every Western European socialist party, M Mitterrand was able to use their presence to further his campaign.

At the rally Leopold Senghor, the retired President of Senegal, said he did not believe there could be a new world economic order if a new world cultural order was not first established.

Space arms curb sought by Swedes

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, March 20

In a sharp reaction to reports of successful Soviet testing of a "killer satellite", Sweden called today for measures to prevent an arms race in outer space.

Mr Sune Danielsson, the Swedish delegate told the 53-nation legal subcommittee of the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that, because of the world's growing dependence on space technology for communications and meteorology, all countries had "the right and responsibility" of seeking to prevent an arms race in space.

While the United States and the Soviet Union had held discussions on prohibiting anti-satellite weapons systems, there was no word of any results. He supported an Italian proposal for an additional protocol covering this field to be added to the 1967 treaty banning the deployment of arms in outer space.

However, reports now indicated the possibility of other weapons systems—such as anti-ballistic missile systems—being used to destroy satellites.

The legal subcommittee, meeting between March 16 and April 10, is also dealing with the use of satellites for remote sensing of the earth's resources and direct television broadcasting—other potential targets for "killer satellites".

The Soviet block and some Latin American countries maintain that these uses of satellite technology without the consent of the subject or receiving states would amount to a violation of national sovereignty.

Libya halts oil supplies to Greece

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens, March 20

Libya is withholding crude oil shipments to Greece until the Greek Authorities return a Libyan defector who crashed his Soviet-built MiG23 jet fighter in Crete last month.

The Greek Government insists that the Libyan pilot, who has not been identified, was granted political asylum and was then referred to the Athens office of the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees, which sent him to a country of his own choosing. The wreckage of the aircraft was returned to Libya.

Soon after the incident a Greek trawler was seized by gunboats off the Libyan coast and its crew was put on trial on charges of poaching in Libyan waters.

This week, two Greek tankers sent to Libya to take on 180,000 tons of crude oil, out of a consignment of 1,500,000 tons that Libya has undertaken to sell to Greece in 1981, returned to Piraeus after waiting in vain for three weeks to load the crude. The captains were told unofficially that, if the pilot was not returned, there would be no more oil for Greece.

Greek officials said tonight that documentary evidence that the Libyan pilot was no longer in Greece had been forwarded to Tripoli, in the hope that the incident could be considered closed.

The officials added that Greece had already secured adequate quantities of crude oil from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union to cover its requirements for this year.

Countess faces charge over church treasure

Brussels, March 20.—A Belgian countess has been remanded on charges of receiving stolen church treasures valued at several hundred thousand dollars, police said today.

Countess Genevieve de Beaufort, aged 33, was transporting two stolen statues when her car was stopped in a routine traffic check and searched, police said. With her in the car was Mr Hubert Tassin, who was recently released from prison.

The countess was said to have told police that she was aware that the statues were stolen and was in the act of returning them to church authorities.—Agence France-Presse.

Rival accuses Mr Scargill of frightening customers

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, came under fire yesterday from Mr Trevor Bell, his opponent in the National Union of Mineworkers' presidential election fight. Mr Bell said that his militancy would frighten off potential customers of coal.

He chose Wooley colliery, Mr Scargill's former pit, to deliver his attack when he called to see a £70m development linking eight pits to a central facility that would take out three million tonnes of coal a year.

Mr Bell, general secretary of the Colliery Officials' and Staff Section of the NUM, is a moderate contender for the presidency, when Mr Joseph Gormley retires next year.

He said miners had to assure customers and potential customers that there would be continuity in the supply of coal.

Referring to a recent statement by Mr Scargill that the miners could win anything provided they were prepared to fight, he added: "If you had a leadership where threats are made even before a claim has been put on the table, you create the problem of convincing customers of the continuity of supply. Faced with the prospects of a rampant militant NUM, customers will be frightened away."

March by NF group banned

From a Staff Reporter
Birmingham

A march by the New National Front planned for Wolverhampton on Sunday was banned yesterday by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary. Wolverhampton Council asked that the march should be prohibited after a recommendation from the police.

The West Midlands police force said it had received notice of the march and felt that if it was to go ahead "it would be on a large scale and there would be the likelihood of serious public disorder".

Earlier in the week, Mr Whitelaw also banned marches proposed by the National Front for Leeds and Leicester. The Wolverhampton prohibition will last for two weeks, but excludes religious, educational, festive, and ceremonial demonstrations.

It is thought that the march would have gone through areas with large numbers of immigrants. About 200 members of the New National Front proposed to demonstrate against unemployment.

Conference on Belize set for next month

By Our Diplomatic Staff

A conference has been set for April 6 at Marlborough House to draw up a constitution under which the Central American colony of Belize will become independent, preferably by the end of this year.

On May 20 negotiations on final treaty will begin between Britain and Guatemala, which has recently agreed to give up most of its claims to Belize territory.

A framework for the final treaty has recently been agreed, but Britain says that even should the Guatemala talks fail, it will proceed to give independence to Belize.

Petrol rationed

Dar es Salaam, March 20.—Petrol will be sold on only three days a week in Tanzania in a further attempt to reduce consumption of imported oil.

Clemency appeal dilemma for French President

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 20

A request for presidential grace will be lodged with the Elysée next week on behalf of M Philippe Maurice, whose appeal against the death sentence for the murder of a policeman was turned down last night.

Under French law only the President can now stop the sentence being carried out. There is no legal time limit on a decision, which can take anything from seven weeks to 10 months.

The timing is such that the sentence could be carried out either before or after the presidential election and President Giscard d'Estaing cannot be unaware of the political implications of any decision he may take.

While opinion polls show 63 per cent of French people favour the death penalty, an execution at this stage would certainly damage the President's liberal image. But if he chooses to do nothing, he will be criticized for political cowardice and indecision.

The President has given his grace to four condemned prisoners, but three others have been guillotined since he came to power in 1974. Earlier this month he said that the abolition of the death penalty was a change which could not come about until society was more peaceful.

Of the three other main presidential candidates, only M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader has said unequivocably that he is opposed to the death penalty. M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, has said he is against it, but that it would need a parliamentary debate in a calmer time to end it. M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist candidate, wants a referendum after a full national debate.

Three cleared of murder over Milan bombing

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, March 20

The decision of the court in Catanzaro today to acquit three people of the most serious charges arising out of Italy's first large scale act of political terrorism has attracted harsh criticism.

Sixteen people died and more than 100 were injured. On December 12, 1969, when a bomb exploded in a bank in central Milan.

Early inquiries placed the blame on the left-wing anarchists but this line of investigation was changed and three neo-Fascists were then accused of the massacre. One of them, Signor Guido Giannettini, was released today.

It emerged during the Catanzaro hearings that he had worked on behalf of the secret service. Pietro Valpreda and Mario Merlino, the other principal accused, were acquitted of a charge of mass murder but had sentences of 15 years for subversive association confirmed.

In effect the result of the appeals means that the real authors of the first terrorist attack in Italy still remain officially unidentified.

Watch factory staff end work-in after five years

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 20

One of the longest industrial conflicts ever known in France finally ended today when the workers' occupation of the Lip watch factory at Besançon was called off after nearly five years.

The workers have now found other premises from which to operate the two cooperatives that have been formed from the former company.

The Lip saga began in the summer of 1973 when the workers, worried about the financial instability of the factory, locked up five members of the management while they took possession of 65,000 watches worth 10m francs (£9m). A month later the company went into liquidation and the workers organized their own pay through the sale of watches.

For a month they occupied the factory and then were removed by the riot police. The unions declared that the factory was where the workers were and refused to give up the fight.

The faith of the workforce in their ability to continue was rewarded in 1974 when the commercial tribunal in Besançon agreed to the formation of three small companies in the Lip works under a left-wing patron, M Claude Neuschwander.

The various companies did not do well and shortly after M Neuschwander resigned, in 1976, the workers took over the factory again and since then, despite attempts to cut off water, gas and electricity, police raids and judicial rulings they have stayed.

The stock of watches has been sold to pay wages, while a cooperative was formed with redundancy money to try to stay in business. A second cooperative was formed and in November 1979 the Government agreed to allow the two new units to continue provided they left the factory.

A year ago the cooperatives agreed the size of their workforces and since then they have been preparing to move to smaller premises.

Of the 240 who originally joined the two cooperatives, jobs have been found for 194 and if they succeed they are authorized to employ up to 215 over the next four years. At the time the company went bankrupt for the second time in 1976 there were 1,000 on the payroll.

United States Administration asks Congress to repeal law that forbids aid to Angola insurgents

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 20

The United States Government has formally submitted to Congress a proposal that the law forbidding aid to insurgents in Angola be repealed. The law is known as the Clark Amendment and was passed in 1976, during the civil war in Angola, when the Ford Administration backed anti-communist forces there.

A State Department spokesman said today that because the United States had not recognized the Marxist regime that won the civil war, it did not consider the regime a government. Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of Unita, the last surviving anti-communist guerrilla movement in Angola, is coming to the United States soon and will certainly ask for aid.

If the Angola Government is not a government, then the United States can assist its opponents with a clear conscience. The situation is quite different in El Salvador, where the Soviet Union and Cuba are assisting insurgents against a properly constituted and recognized government.

This argument will meet with heated opposition. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said yesterday that the Administration's policy on southern Africa was still under review. He was asked, by a Republican senator, why the Clark Amendment should be repealed during the review, an act which would seem to indicate the direction in which the review will go.

The reply, given by the State Department today, was that the amendment should be repealed "because it casts an unusually all-encompassing restriction on the authority of the President". The amendment not only prohibits aid to Angola without specific congressional approval, it prohibits all covert activity there, too.

President Carter wanted it repealed, for much the same reason, although there was no question of sending arms to Unita. There are similar restrictions on the sending of arms to Mozambique; but no suggestion that those restrictions should be lifted. The United States recognizes the Government there and four American diplomats were recently expelled. Food aid was therefore suspended last week. This involves about $5m (£2.25m) in wheat and rice and 27,000 tons of maize.

Dr Savimbi's visit here is private, and the Administration has yet to decide whether he will be permitted to see any government officials. He will certainly see senior Republicans in Congress who can then brief officials.

This was presumably done with another southern African visitor this week, Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the South African-sponsored Government in Namibia. He led a delegation of his colleagues here and saw a number of senators and congressmen, including Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, but no officials.

There is growing fear in Africa that the Reagan Administration intends to tilt its African policy towards South Africa. Serious reservations have been expressed recently by African leaders, including Mr Robert Mugabe, but until the policy review is completed and its results announced, the State Department can avoid answering the question whether there is a tilt or not.

The Secretary of State's testimony to the Senate yesterday included a reference to the need to amend various restrictive laws. The official proposal to lift the Clark Amendment was made that same evening.

Mr Haig said: "It is impossible, in March, 1981, to predict with certainty where crises may erupt in the coming months. We are therefore proposing special requirements funds for the economic support funds and military assistance programme and a number of amendments to legislation that would facilitate the achievement of our policy objectives."

The State Department has, in the meantime, decided that the delegation of senior security officials from South Africa which visited Washington last week, was issued with visas through an "inadvertent" omission in their visa applications.

Namibian delegation: The Reagan Administration's sensitivity about guerrilla activities close by in Latin America has made it more sensitive about such activity everywhere, Namibian leaders said after an unofficial visit to Washington this week (Our Diplomatic Staff writes).

The four-person Namibian delegation, led by Mr Mudge, was refused official meetings in Washington but met some congressmen and lesser State Department officials informally, according to Mr Peter Kalangula, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). The group was in London yesterday on their way back to Windhoek.

The Namibians went to Washington to argue for a solution of the problem of South African-dominated Namibia outside the United Nations, which recognizes the South-West Africa People's Organization as representing the Namibian people.

Death penalty upheld: An Angolan appeal court has upheld death sentences on 17 people convicted of planting bombs for Unita, according to the Angolan news agency Angor (Reuter reports from Lisbon).

Angop said the appeal court had commuted the death sentence on one of the 18 prisoners originally condemned to face a firing squad; but had imposed capital punishment on another accused, earlier given a 24-year jail term.

President Shagari takes no for an answer

By Our Diplomatic Staff

President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria has lived up to Britain's assessment of him as a patient and pragmatic man who can take no for an answer.

That is a good thing, because an absolute or qualified "no" is what he has received from British leaders on every main political request of his visit.

His hosts have, on the other hand, given an "encouraging response" on proposed joint economic ventures, and discussions are proceeding on arms contracts worth about £600m, President Shagari said yesterday at the end of his state visit.

The Nigerians have made no headway on persuading Britain to adopt stringent economic and sports sanctions against South Africa; and they have been told by Britain that no new initiative on Namibia is possible until the United States decides on its policy concerning the territory.

The Nigerians feel strongly about the level of British university and technical college fees for foreign students; but they again failed to win a British policy change. And on the broader question of concessions by the world's rich "North" to the poorer "South" President Shagari found Britain and its allies "too rigid".

The Nigerian leader, a small slightly clerical figure, said he had used every opportunity during his British visit to emphasize that it was the "collusion and connivance" of Western powers that allowed South African apartheid to survive.



Photograph by Kolin Waldegrave

President Shagari: Every important political request rejected; but encouraging response to joint business.

"The British authorities still believe in persuasion with South Africa", Mr Shagari said. "I don't."

Nigeria was "determined to continue to give all necessary aid to freedom fighters in South Africa".

A school teacher by training, Mr Shagari spoke at length about the "exorbitant fees" that Britain charges students from outside the European Community.

"It is incredible to think that EEC countries obtain more assistance than Third World countries which are poor", he said.

Britain had agreed that the fees of the existing 8,000 Nigerian students in Britain—few of whom were Government-sponsored—would be frozen at their present level for now, "but that is not enough", the President said.

Nigerians are finding that for the cost of educating 10 students in Britain, they can educate 20 in the United States.

The increasing tie between Nigeria and the United States is raising mixed feelings in Whitehall, though Britain is consoling itself with its £1,200m in exports to Nigeria last year and the prospect that this will increase.

President Shagari said yesterday that Nigeria believed the United States was still studying the African situation, "and for the moment we can give them the benefit of the doubt".

Britain is hoping that the American Administration will fall in quickly with Britain's policies on southern Africa.

During Mr Shagari's 18 months in office as Nigeria's first civilian President for 13 years, his first important visit outside Africa was to the United States. But though President Shagari went to Washington, the American visit was in connexion with a United Nations appearance, and so did not really count. British officials like to say that his state visit to Britain is the one that matters.

Exporters warned; page 19

Rumpus in Israel over secret Arab talks

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 20

A bitter election row has broken out in Israel over authoritative reports that Mr Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labour Party, held secret meetings with prominent Arab leaders during a brief visit this week to Europe and North Africa.

In a series of interviews today, Mr Peres refused to confirm or deny a report by the political correspondent of Israeli television that he had a meeting yesterday with King Hassan of Morocco, and earlier in the week with Prince Muhammad, a brother of King Husain.

The television account has been flatly denied in Morocco and Jordan. The Moroccan Information Minister called it "a pure and simple fable", designed to sow Arab discord. An official spokesman in Amman described the report as "untrue, baseless, and nonsense".

Despite the ferocity of the denials, western diplomats here believe that the meetings did take place. A Labour Party source said tonight: "The significance of the meetings has been blown out of all proportion by deliberate leaks by someone opposed to the whole idea of trying to reach a peace with the Arabs."

According to the television report (which Mr Peres is convinced was inspired by the Israeli Government) the meeting with the Jordanian prince took place in London. The opposition leader then flew to Rabat and stayed overnight in a Moroccan hotel before his talks with King Hassan.

It is reliably understood that Mr Peres sought and received permission in advance from Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Minister, to meet with the Moroccan ruler.

Despite being the object of swingeing political attacks today by his right-wing opponents—one of whom accused him of treachery—Mr Peres refused to deny the report on the meetings. He acknowledged that he did meet Arab leaders, both openly and in secret, and did not intend to reveal whom he met secretly.

Pressed further about his alleged discussions with King Hassan—the leader who met Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Foreign Minister, before the Camp David negotiations—Mr Peres said that as the Moroccan royal palace had denied publicly that such a meeting had taken place this week, he regarded the matter as closed.

But Mr Peres obliquely confirmed the story by claiming that what had been broadcast about "the substance" of his meetings with the Arabs had been fabricated for home consumption and was incorrect. This had included a report that he had informed King Hassan that a Labour administration would try to find a solution to disputes over Jerusalem with Saudi Arabia.

The ruling Likud coalition was quick to seize on the account of the secret meetings as welcome ammunition in its continuing campaign to brand the Labour Party as "soft" on the whole Palestinian issue. The Peres talks are thought likely to prove a political setback for Labour, which has recently lost its once sweeping lead in the opinion polls.

Killing of U N troops condemned

From Michael Leapman
New York, March 20

After four days of wrangling, the Security Council finally agreed to a statement this morning deploring the killing of two Nigerian members of the United Nations force in the Lebanon.

Herr Peter Florin of East Germany, the council president, read the statement shortly after midnight, after an acrimonious six-hour final meeting.

It was the first experience of United Nations in-fighting for Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative, and the first test of the Administration's militant posture in international affairs.

The main dispute was over whether the statement should be directly critical of Israel, which supports the Christian militia responsible for the deaths of the Nigerians and the injuries to 20 others. Alone among the 15 council members, the United States opposed singling Israel out.

The compromise finally hammered out called for the inclusion in Herr Florin's statement of a re-reading of the text of the 1978 resolution which established the United Nations force. The second paragraph of this calls on Israel to stop military action against Lebanon.

Most members wanted only that section of the resolution attached to Herr Florin's statement but the Americans insisted that the whole resolution should be appended.

Concern in Italy over El Salvador

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 20

The El Salvador developments are followed keenly in Italy not only because they pose the question of how to deal with a nation seeking its own destiny but also because of the Roman Catholic Church which, by force of circumstances, has a central part to play. The main reason for this is the murder of Mgr Oscar Romero, the Archbishop of San Salvador, a year ago.

Senator Luigi Granelli, a leading Christian Democrat member of the Senate's foreign affairs commission, today drew attention to the need for a more realistic view of the situation. It was time, he said, to discard the misleading idea that real independence for El Salvador must mean a Cuban-type government subservient to Moscow.

He was one of three speakers at a commemoration here of the anniversary of Archbishop Romero's murder. He said that both the Christian Democrats and the Socialist International were seeking a means for reaching agreement on El Salvador, but the problems were complex, particularly because of the international implications.

Argentine denial: General Viola, the President-designate, today denied that Argentina had agreed to send troops to El Salvador if America intervenes in the conflict in that country. (Andrew McLeod writes from Buenos Aires)

Lord Soames to make opening address at Zimbabwe development conference

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 20

Lord Soames, the former Governor of Rhodesia who presided over the country's transition to independence last year, is expected to "set the tone" for the Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (Zicord) when he addresses the opening session on Monday immediately after the inaugural speech by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

About 200 delegates representing at least 28 potential donor nations and 16 international organizations will be attending the conference which has been called to raise £804m towards development projects in the next three years.

The lion's share of this amount, 65 per cent of the total, is being earmarked for land distribution, settlement and rural development which Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning, has said are vital for the political and economic stability of the country.

So enthusiastic has been the response from the countries invited to attend that there has been an unseemly wrangle over which of them should speak first.

However, it was decided that Lord Soames, who arrived in Salisbury this morning, should open for the donors partly in recognition of the part he played in bringing Zimbabwe to independence, but also because Britain has made it clear that it intends to maintain its present position as the largest donor.

Britain has already committed itself to an aid programme worth £75m over three years as well as other assistance such as its military training programme. British officials in Zimbabwe have indicated that Loard Soames will pledge substantial additional aid funds to Zimbabwe next week (although they are not saying how much) in the hope that this will encourage other potential donors to loosen their purse strings.

Some contributions towards the country's development programme are already known, for instance, Zimbabwe will receive 85m units of account (about £45m) from the European Develoment Fund under the terms of Lomé 2 and Mr Claude Cheysson, the EEC Commissioner for Development, is expected to announce additional aid funds to tide Zimbabwe over the next few months until its membership of the Lomé Convention has been finalized.

The new United States Administration has approved $75m (£34m) in aid to Zimbabwe for the forthcoming year, although this has still to pass through the usual appropriation processes. A few more millions may come Zimbabwe's way through various American regional funds.

Much attention will be directed to the Arab delegates attending the meeting. The Kuwait Development Fund has already sent two delegations on visits to Zimbabwe and has shown interest in a low veld dam and irrigation scheme. There has been speculation that Kuwait may be prepared to pour substantial amounts of petrodollars into Zimbabwe and that this will encourage the Saudis to follow suit.

The Zimbabweans are under few illusions that they will actually reach their £804m target by the time the conference ends on Friday. However, they hope that by then a substantial proportion of this amount will have been committed and that other donors will leave Salisbury with the intention of making a contribution during the three-year period of the development programme.

The Zimbabweans believe donor countries will respond generously to their appeal despite the world recession. This confidence is based on the Zimbabwean contention that if the country can obtain a large injection of development aid now it will not have to go back cap in hand again and again to ask for more as most other developing countries have to do.

"Zimbabwe has the capacity to become an aid donor itself in the next few years if we can get a one-time massive injection of resources to redress the imbalances resulting from our colonial past and to rehabilitate the economy after years of sanctions and war", Mr Tom Mswaka, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Economic Planning, said.

He emphasized that the success of the conference was not just important for Zimbabwe but had enormous significance for the future stability of the southern Africa and for North-South dialogue. "For once you have a situation where a developing country could quickly become independent of aid", he said.

The Zimbabweans have certainly been assiduous in their preparations for the conference. During the past few weeks teams of experts have been touring potential donor countries explaining what Zimbabwe's objectives are.

One Western diplomat said: "This meeting has been as well planned as any organized by the United Nations, which is remarkable considering the department responsible was only established six months ago."

Bangui clashes after Dacko victory

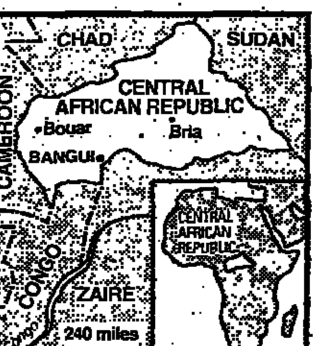
Bangui, March 20.—President David Dacko, of the Central African Republic, today declared a state of siege as police and soldiers fought with youths protesting against his victory in last Sunday's election.

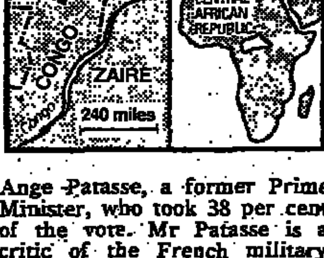
Informed sources said about 50 people had been injured, some seriously. Several had received bullet wounds, the sources said.

President Dacko, who was officially declared elected with 50.23 per cent of the vote, decreed a state of siege and authorized the Army to fire on troublemakers.

By the afternoon the capital was quieter after most of the youths had left the streets and returned to suburbs west of the city.

Many of the demonstrators said they were supporters of Mr Ange Patasse, a former Prime Minister, who took 38 per cent of the vote. Mr Patasse is a critic of the French military presence here.





Since France sent in paratroops in September, 1979, to help overthrow Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa and install Mr Dacko, French soldiers have remained and now number about 1,500.

Opposition politicians have alleged that Mr Dacko rigged the polls. If he had received less than 50 per cent of the vote there would have been a a second ballot on Sunday.

All shops in the commercial centre of the city closed because of the demonstrations and much of the traffic left the streets. Informed sources said that five members of the security forces were among the injured.

By placing the country in a state of siege, President Dacko has made the Army responsible for the maintenance of law and order. Even before this declaration the Government had imposed a night curfew.—Reuter.

Witwatersrand students shout down minister

Johannesburg, March 20.—Hundreds of university students, most of them white, disrupted a speech by a South African cabinet minister today, shouting: "Fascist" and "Sieg Heil", and singing the anthem of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Dr Piet Koornhof, Cooperation and Development Minister, was shouted down at Johannesburg's University of the Witwatersrand by the students, who also pelted him with paper missiles and hurled a stinkbomb.

His speech coincided with the eve of the twenty-first anniversary of the Sharpeville incident, when 69 blacks were shot dead by police during a riot.

He attempted to outline the policies of the ruling National Party and said one-man, one-vote would never be possible in South Africa. "If you will give me the opportunity, I will tell you my party stands for important things", Dr Koornhof said. But he drew chants of "apartheid, apartheid."

He said his party stood "for the just and equal treatment of all groups in this country".—Reuter.

Campaign against opium growing reduces production in Pakistan

Harvest will be test for Zia drugs policy

From Trevor Fishlock
Peshawar, March 20

"How much heroin do you want? A kilo? Two kilo? Fill a suitcase? No problem. Plenty of opium, no problem."

The little scootercab driver finds his trade useful for meeting visitors to the North-West Frontier who might be interested in buying his opium or the heroin distilled from it is a crude pots-and-pans laboratory a few miles out of town.

He briskly offered a same-day delivery service for a small quantity of heroin, and delivery in a day or so for an order of more than a kilo.

He pulled two twists of paper from his pocket and opened them to reveal about a gram of powder in each. "This one smoking, this one injection. You try, and if you not satisfied you don't buy."

Theer are many tons of opium in the frontier region, in caches large and small. Some of it is being reduced to heroin, more profitable and much easier to transport, by peripatetic heroin makers working for a fee.

The North-West Frontier province is one of the world's largest opium-producing areas. Two years ago its output equalled the combined harvests of Mexico and the so-called "Golden Triangle of South East Asia. The province, where all Pakistan's opium poppies grow, is an important source of the opium and heroin going to Europe and the United States.

In the tribal districts of the frontier, where state law writ does not run and Pathan tribespeople live by their own codes, rough brown cakes of opium are on display in the markets. Heroin is kept under the counter in plastic bags and is weighed for purchasers on little brass scales.

In the Khyber Pass town of Landikotal, 25 miles from here, opium prices quoted to me by shopkeepers ranged from £30 to £40 for a kilo.

Heroin can be had for about £2,500 a kilo. The same quantity is being sold for about £20,000 in West Germany, double that in New York, where, cut, diluted and sold on the streets, it might be worth £1m.

Drug traders have had to adjust to the transport difficulties created by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the revolution and clampdown on trafficking in Iran.

Karachi has become increasingly important as a departure point for smugglers. A growing number of Pakistani "mules", or couriers, are being arrested in Europe and the United States with heroin in their luggage and in the pockets of smuggling vests.

Opium growing on a large scale is a relatively new development in Pakistan. During the late 1960s and the 1970s, as world demand grew, many farmers found that the poppies were a profitable cash crop. In the record year of 1979 more than 800 tons of opium were produced (compared with 170 tons in South-East Asia).

But in that year the Pakistan Government decided to campaign against opium growing. The impulse came from President Zia ul-Haq, who declared the use of opium to be un-Islamic.

His decision was bold. In the sensitive North-West Frontier province he ran the risk of upsetting fiercely independent tribal people who deeply resent interference. He knew that his opium war might cause trouble and enable Afghanistan to take advantage of unrest and make mischief over the disputed border.

But General Zia wanted Pakistan to earn a name as an effective fighter of opium trading. Last year's harvest was down to about 100 tons, a remarkable drop. The decrease was partly the result of a world glut and depressed prices, but it owed much to the way in which the Government's policy was vigourously enforced.

This year's harvest, which is going on over the next few weeks, will be a critical test. The Government is looking for an even greater reduction in output. Fortunately, comparatively little opium is produced in the tribal areas because the conditions are not right. Most of the poppies grow in the green and fertile valleys of Swat.

Mugabe call on Mr Reagan to condemn South Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Salisbury, March 20

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, has called on President Reagan to state clearly that he does not support the policies of the South African Government in Namibia and within South Africa itself, or its aggressive policies towards black neighbouring states.

In a letter to Mr Reagan, the text of which was issued here today, Mr Mugabe claimed that South African intransigence on Namibia, which was responsible for the collapse of last January's conference on the United Nations settlement plan for the territory, was "inspired by the belief that South Africa has in your Administration a staunch supporter of her retrograde policies".

He urged the United States to show that it was playing a positive role in ensuring that South Africa acceded to the wishes of the Namibian people.

Referring to the presence of several thousand Zimbabweans in South Africa who were allegedly being trained to carry out sabotage operations against his administration, Mr Mugabe asked the United States leader to voice his condemnation of these "hostile adventures by South Africa".

He also said that a strong stand by the United States against South Africa's racial policies would help to destroy apartheid.

"The issues are clear and so one hopes that your position as leader of a country renowned for democracy cannot be otherwise than unequivocal", he wrote.

Mr Mugabe's letter reflects the concern of black African leaders about the increasingly aggressive policies being followed by South Africa. These have included raids against Mozambique and Angola and a series of sabre-rattling speeches by government ministers during the election campaign.

Mr Mugabe and other black "front-line" leaders believe that the South Africans have derived considerable encouragement from the more sympathetic attitude towards South Africa being adopted by the Reagan Administration.

Mr Reagan recently spoke in favour of better relations between the United States and South Africa. His Administration has also been reported to be considering other moves which have alarmed black African leaders, such as lifting the ban on arms supplies to the South African-backed Unita guerrilla organization in Angola and a possible invitation to Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, to visit Washington.

Mr Mugabe's letter also reflects black Africa's inability to take effective measures to force South Africa to mend its ways. At a press conference yesterday Mr Mugabe admitted that Zimbabwe could not participate in sanctions against South Africa because of his country's economic dependence on it.

Workers urged to weaken Pretoria regime

Lusaka, March 20.—President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia called on South African workers today to take industrial action to weaken the "racist regime" in Pretoria.

In a joint statement released here, the two Presidents agreed that in addition to armed struggle "the working masses of South Africa should now resort to industrial action as an effective means of weakening the very fabric of the racist regime".—Reuter.

Ottawa debate faces guillotine

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, March 20

The Government has moved to invoke a form of closure to shorten debate on Canada's new constitution, thus almost certainly setting the stage for a confrontation with the parliamentary Opposition.

The Commons got what looked like a foretaste of battles to come when in a noisy exchange today Mr Walter Baker, the leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House, accused the Government of showing "an absolutely flagrant disregard" of the way Parliament should operate.

In reply, Mr Yvon Pinard, the Liberal Government's leader in the House, charged the Tories with systematic and scandalous obstruction of the business of the Commons.

Under a formula outlined to reporters last night by Mr Pinard, the House would sit extended hours for four days to dispose of all amendments to the Government's constitutional plan.

That would clear the way for a final vote on the plan to ask Westminster to give Canada final control over the British North America Act, this country's basic constitution, after an amending formula and a Bill of rights had been attached.

Speeches by MPs would be limited to 20 minutes, half the present maximum, but—under a procedure unprecedented in Canada—members unable to make the Speaker's list would have the right to submit 3,000-word texts for inclusion in *Hansard*.

Mr Pinard, reflecting rising government anger and frustration over the slow pace of the constitutional debate, accused the Opposition of conducting "a very clear, odious, scandalous filibuster".

Nevertheless his announcement caught some observers by surprise as he had been indicating that the Government was not yet ready to close off the debate, now at the end of its fifth week.

Mr Pinard, who described the proposed formula as "less drastic than simple closure", is to discuss it with the House leaders of the other parties but is unlikely to win their agreement.

Even the New Democratic Party, the third party in the House, which is supporting the constitutional measure, is insisting that there be no guillotine.

Since the motion to establish the debate-limiting rule is debatable the Government may be faced with having to use the guillotine to force it through.

The Government wants to see the constitutional measure cleared through Parliament before Easter.

Conservatives return with clear majority in Ontario

From John Best
Ottawa, March 20

The Progressive Conservatives swept back into office in an Ontario provincial election yesterday winning 70 of the 125 Legislature seats and a clear majority.

The Tories, who have held power in Canada's most heavily populated province since 1943, scored a seemingly easy victory, mostly at the expense of the left-wing New Democratic Party. (NDP).

Going into the election the Tories held 58 seats to the Liberals' 34 and the NDP's 33. With last night's results, the NDP have been reduced to 21 seats. The Liberals held steady with 34.

The Conservative victory ended a six-year spell of minority government in Ontario.

The Tories had held power, but without absolute majorities, in the elections of 1975 and 1977.

The Liberal Party and the NDP concentrated on economic issues in trying to unseat the Tories; but Ontario refused to accept that the industrially powerful province was foundering and needed new political direction.

Instead, they put their faith in Mr William Davis, who has been Premier for 10 years.

Election results

	1981	1977
PC	70	58
Lib	34	33
NDP	21	33
Other	—	1
Total	125	125

Floods, measles and riots at Somali camps

Mogadishu, March 20.—Refugee camps housing more than one million people in Somalia have been hit by flooding, food riots and a measles epidemic, relief workers said today.

Officials here said that an outbreak of measles in the Hud-dor refugee camp in the south-west had killed 200 people in the past three weeks. Most of the victims were children.

In west-central Somalia, officials at the Booco camp said the situation there was "explosive" after camp inhabitants had rioted because of food shortages. Military police and troops had restored order.

In the north, long awaited rains have caused widespread flooding and made the distribution of food impossible. There are about one and a half million refugees in Somali camps.—Reuter.

Zia editor appeals for civilian rule to enforce Islamic policy

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, March 20

The editor of a government-controlled newspaper today proposed a two-phase plan for transfer of power from President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan to elected political representatives.

Mr Z. A. Suleri, chief editor of the *Pakistan Times*, stated in a signed article that in order to pave the way for an eventual transfer of power to party leaders who could carry forward General Zia's Islamic programme, the Government should impose a complete ban on the Pakistan People's Party, founded by Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the late Prime Minister. The People's Party is accused of plotting the recent hijacking of a Pakistani airliner, and of organizing anti-government activities.

Until the general elections are held, Mr Suleri proposed that in place of the present Government formed earlier this month, General Zia should invite politicians from "patriotic and Islam-oriented parties, which are willing to share power with the Chief Martial Law Administrator for the interim period" to join the Cabinet.

The editor, in his long article, attacked the late Mr Bhutto's politics and by implication asserted that the strategy of the martial law Government had failed to eliminate what he described as Bhuttoism from national politics.

Mr Suleri said that anti-government underground political movements had benefited from the Government's total ban on political activity. He appealed to General Zia to legitimize those parties which adhered to Islam and Pakistani ideology so as to check underground subversive elements.

Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a close associate of Mr Bhutto and president of the Sind branch of the Pakistan People's Party, in a statement in Karachi today condemned the recent aircraft hijacking. Mr Jatoi said the People's Party had no connexion with the hijacking and that violence had no place in its politics.

Mr Jatoi's statement comes in the wake of reports that since the hijacking earlier this month the Government had cast its net far and wide to arrest all those who were even remotely suspected to be involved in anti-government activity.

No official figures of recent arrests are known, but informed sources and press reports suggest that the arrests in the past three weeks have exceeded 1,000. Several relatives and friends of the three hijackers, who are living in Syria, are also reported to have been arrested.

Meanwhile, possibly in view of the second anniversary of Mr Bhutto's execution on April 4, almost all of Pakistan's universities and colleges remain shut for an indefinite period, and the Punjab intermediate examinations for college students, scheduled to begin on April 13, have been indefinitely postponed.

Shortage of food admitted by Chinese

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, March 20

Grave food shortages in two Chinese provinces of Hebei and Hubei have been caused by disastrous combination of drought and floods and more than 21 million people are facing a near famine.

Chinese party representatives in Hongkong confirmed this today and admitted that China for the first time had appealed to the United Nations and World Health Organization (WHO) for urgent aid.

A WHO mission, after a recent visit, has recommended that 1,500,000 tons of food and cash aid totalling $700m (about £316m) should be quickly given to China.

The European Economic Community has already responded to the appeal by offering food worth $6.2m. The contribution will include 2,000 tons of milk powder and 8,000 tons of colza grain. Australia, Canada and the United States will also give aid.

A Chinese party spokesman in Hongkong said today: "We are deeply grateful for this aid. We regret that the request was necessary but it would be impossible to transfer the necessary food from other provinces which are also hard-pressed. Most of the residents of the two provinces are farmers and more than half of them now have no resources."

Peking has now launched a survey of agricultural resources by earth satellite photography.

Chief of Indian Army Staff is appointed

From Our Correspondent.
Delhi, March 20

Lieutenant-General K. V. Krishna Rao, GOC-in-C, Western Command, has been appointed Chief of the Army Staff. He takes over on June 1 from General O. P. Malhotra, who retires on May 31.

Born on July 16, 1923, General Krishna Rao was commissioned into the Army on August 9, 1942. He saw action in Burma and the North-Western Frontier during the Second World War and also took part in the Jammu and Kashmir operations immediately after independence.

General Krishna Rao, who is the colonel of the Mahar Regiment, is a graduate of the Imperial Defence College, London, and was an instructor in the Defence Service Staff College, Wellington, from 1963 to 1965.

Woman jailed for killing Scarsdale diet doctor

White Plains, New York, March 20, Mrs Jean Harris, Headmistress of a loading girls' school, was sentenced to 15 years to life in prison today for the murder of Dr Herman Tarnower, the millionaire diet doctor and author of the best selling book The Complete Scarsdale Medical Diet, who jilted her for a younger woman.

The sentence was the minimum Judge Russell Leggett could impose after the jury convicted her of second-degree murder. It means she must serve at least 15 years before being considered for parole, unless she is given clemency by the state governor.

Sentencing had been delayed earlier in the day by a bomb threat and a defence attempt to set aside her conviction. Sheriff's deputies evacuated the twelth-floor courtroom as proceedings were about to begin and moved everyone to the tenth floor, explaining they had received a telephone bomb threat. No bomb was found.

During eight days on the witness stand in her own defence, Mrs Harris said that she never intended to harm Dr Tarnower. She said she intended to commit suicide, but shot him accidentally on March 10 last year in the bedroom of his home at Purchase, New York, as he tried to take the gun away from her.

The prosecution contended that the headmistress of the Madeira School for Girls in McLean, Virginia, killed Dr Tarnower in a rage over his affair with Mrs Lynne Tryforos, his 37-year-old office assistant.

"I did not murder Dr Herman Tarnower, but I loved him very much", Mrs Harris told the court today in a clear voice.

"I found you to be a brilliant woman", Judge Leggett told her. "But the best I can say to you is 'Best of luck.'"—AP

Appointments Vacant

Classified Guide

Law Report March 20 1981 House of Lords

Proper direction to jury on offences of driving recklessly

Regina v Lawrence

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich.

[Speeches delivered March 19]

The House of Lords stated that, when a jury is considering what is meant by driving recklessly, an appropriate instruction to them would be that they must be satisfied of two things.

First, that the defendant was in fact driving the vehicle in such a manner as to create an obvious and serious risk of causing physical injury to some other person who might happen to be using the road or of doing substantial damage to property; and

Second, that in driving in that manner the defendant did so without having given any thought to the possibility of there being any such risk or, having recognized that there was some risk involved had none the less gone on to take it.

Lord Diplock, with whose speech the other members of the House concurred, added that it was for the jury to decide whether the risk created by the manner in which the vehicle was being driven was both obvious and serious and, in deciding that, they might apply the standard of the ordinary prudent motorist as represented by themselves.

If satisfied that an obvious and serious risk was created by the manner of the defendant's driving, the jury were entitled to infer that he was in one or other of the states of mind required to constitute the offence and would probably do so; but regard must be given to any explanation he gave as to his state of mind which might displace the inference.

Their Lordships said that the Court of Appeal direction in *R v Murphy* ([1980] 1 QB 434) was defective, and it was disapproved.

The House dismissed an appeal by the Crown from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Hodgson) ([1980] RTR 443) which had allowed an appeal by Stephen Richard Lawrence from his conviction at Ipswich Crown Court (deputy circuit Judge Malcolm Weisman) on a count charging him with causing death by reckless driving, contrary to section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972 as substituted by section 50(1) of the Criminal Law Act, 1977.

The jury were directed that a driver was guilty of driving recklessly if he deliberately disregarded the obligation to drive with due care and attention or was indifferent as to whether or not he did so and thereby created a risk of an accident which a driver driving with due care and attention would not create.

Section 50(1) of the Criminal Law Act, 1977, substitutes for sections 1 and 2 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, the following: "1. A person who causes the death of another person by driving a motor vehicle on a road recklessly shall be guilty of an offence. 2. A person who drives a motor vehicle on a road recklessly shall be guilty of an offence."

In quashing the conviction the Court of Appeal certified three questions as of general public importance.

1. Is mens rea involved in the offence of driving recklessly?
2. If yes, what is the mental element required?
3. The suitability of the *Murphy* direction which had been given in the case.

Mr David Penry-Davey for the Crown; Mr Anthony Arlidge for the defendant.

LORD DIPLOCK said that on Good Friday, April 13, 1979, after night had fallen, the defendant was riding his motor cycle along a street in Lowestoft, which was subject to a 30 mph speed limit. He ran into and killed a pedestrian who was crossing the road. He was tried on indictment for the offence of causing death by driving a motor vehicle on a road recklessly.

The case was about as simple and straightforward as any case could be in which the charge was that of driving recklessly. The only question of fact in issue was the speed at which the defendant was travelling. The prosecution said at between 60 to 80 mph and probably much nearer to 80; the defence said no more than 30 or, at most, 40 mph.

All that the jury had to do was to make up their minds whether, on the evidence, they were satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the driver was in fact driving at a speed somewhere between 60 and 80 mph.

If they were so satisfied, even the defence did not suggest that any sensible jury could come to any other conclusion than that he was driving recklessly; whereas, if they thought that his own estimate of his speed might be right, they ought to have found him not guilty, for the prosecution had not relied on any other aspect of his driving as constituting recklessness, apart from excessive speed.

His Lordship found it difficult to conceive that so simple a case could have taken more than a single day to try 20 years ago when as a High Court judge his Lordship was trying cases of the then newly created offence of causing death by dangerous driving. His Lordship warmly endorsed what the Lord Chancellor had said about the tortoise pace at which cases in the Crown Court were nowadays so frequently allowed to amble on. It made the trial itself a less effective and reliable means of achieving a just result and was one of the main causes of the long delays between committal and trial, which were nothing short of a disgrace to our legal system.

In his summing-up the deputy circuit judge gave the jury a direction as to what amounted in law to "driving recklessly". That direction the Court of Appeal had described, with justification, but also with the utmost sympathy, as confused. And so it was, because it sought to combine the recent definition of "driving recklessly" in section 2 of the 1972 Act that had been given by Lord Justice Eveleigh in *R v Murphy* with the definition of "reckless" in section 1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act, 1971 given by Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane in *R v Stephenson* ([1979] 1 QB 695), which had been disapproved by the House in the immediately preceding appeal, *Caldwell* (*The Times*, March 20).

The *Murphy* direction was: "A driver is guilty of driving recklessly if he deliberately disregards the obligation to drive with due care and attention or is indifferent as to whether or not he does so and thereby creates a risk of an accident which a driver driving with due care and attention would not create."

Whether the direction was correct was the subject of the third question certified.

After tracing the legislative history of those road traffic offences that had for so many years prior to 1977 been popularly known as "careless driving" and "dangerous driving", beginning with the Motor Car Act, 1903, his Lordship said that the House had had occasion in *Caldwell* to give close consideration to the concept of recklessness as constituting mens rea in criminal law. The majority conclusion was that the adjective "reckless" when used in a criminal statute—the Criminal Damage Act, 1971—had not acquired a special meaning as a term of legal art but bore its popular dictionary meaning of careless, regardless, or heedless of the possible harmful consequences of one's acts. The same must be true of the adverbial derivative "recklessly".

The context in which "reckless" appeared in section 1 of the 1971 Act differed in two respects from the context in which "recklessly" appeared in sections 1 and 2 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, as amended.

In the 1971 Act the actus reus, the physical act of destroying or damaging property belonging to another, was in itself a tort—not something one did regularly as part of the ordinary routine of daily life, such as driving a car or motor cycle. So there was something out of the ordinary to call the doer's attention to what he was doing and its possible consequences, which was absent in road traffic offences.

The other difference was that in section 1 of the 1971 Act the mens rea of the offences was defined as being reckless as to whether particular harmful consequences would occur, whereas in sections 1 and 2 of the 1972 Act, as now amended, the possible harmful consequences of which the driver must be shown to have been heedless were left to be implied from the use of the word "recklessly" itself. In ordinary usage "recklessly" as descriptive of a physical act such as driving a motor vehicle which could be performed in a variety of ways, some entailing danger and some not, referred not only to the state of mind of the doer of the act when he decided to do it but also qualified the manner in which the act itself was performed.

So the actus reus of the offence under sections 1 and 2 was not simply driving a motor vehicle on a road, but driving it in a manner which in fact created a real risk of harmful consequences resulting from it. Since driving in such a manner as to do no worse than create a risk of causing inconvenience or annoyance to other road users constituted the lesser offence under section 3 (careless driving), the manner of driving that constituted the actus reus of an offence under sections 1 and 2 must be worse than that; it must be such as to create a real risk of causing physical injury to someone else who happened to be using the road or damage to property more substantial than the kind of minor damage that might be caused by an error of judgment in the course of parking one's car.

The *Murphy* direction was defective in that respect, before one came to any question of mens rea. By referring to the duty to drive with "due care and attention"—a direct quotation from section 3—it made the standard of driving that must be maintained, in order to avoid the more serious offence of driving recklessly, the same as in the less serious offence under section 3 and thus perpetuated the very mischief which the 1977 amendments to the 1972 Act were intended to remedy. For when a decision had to be made whether to prosecute a driver for an offence under section 2 instead of under section 3 the only material available to the prosecution was evidence of what the driver actually did, the actus reus of the offence. The prosecution had no way of knowing at that stage when the choice of charge had to be made, what was the state of mind of the driver when or immediately before he did it. It could only infer that from what the driver was seen to do and any statement that he might have made.

On mens rea, his Lordship's task was simplified by what had already been said about the concept of recklessness in criminal law in *Caldwell*. Warning was there given against adopting the simplistic approach of treating all problems of criminal liability as soluble by classifying the test of liability as being either "subjective" or "objective". Recklessness on the part of the doer of an act did presuppose that there was something in the circumstances that would have drawn the attention of an ordinary prudent individual to the possibility that his act was capable of causing the kind of serious harmful consequences that the section which created the offence was intended to prevent, and that the risk of those harmful consequences occurring was not so slight that an ordinary prudent individual would feel justified in treating them as negligible. It was only when that was so that the doer of the act was acting "recklessly" if, before doing the act, he either failed to give any thought to the possibility of there being any such risk or, having recognized that there was such risk, he nevertheless went on to do it.

His Lordship then laid down the appropriate instruction to the jury on what was meant by driving recklessly given above.

In *Allan v Patterson* ([1980] RTR 97) Lord Emslie in the High Court of Justiciary did apply the label "objective" to the test of whether a driver was driving recklessly within the meaning of section 3 of the Act. While for reasons set out in greater detail in his Lordship's speech in *Caldwell*, he thought it desirable in all cases of criminal liability to avoid the use of that label, his Lordship did not think that, having regard to the likelihood that the jury would draw the inference referred to, the practical result of approaching the question of what constituted driving recklessly in the way that was adopted by the Lord Justice-General in *Allan* was likely to be any different from the result of instructing a jury in some such terms as suggested above. The same Act applied to both countries: it would be unfortunate if the interpretation put on it by the Scots courts differed from that put on it by the courts in England and Wales.

His Lordship would give the following answers to the questions certified by the Court of Appeal:

"1. Mens rea is involved in the offence of driving recklessly.

"2. The mental element required is that before adopting a manner of driving that in fact involves an obvious and serious risk of causing physical injury to some other person who might happen to be using the road or of doing substantial damage to property, the driver has failed to give any thought to the possibility of there being any such risk, or, having recognized that there was some risk involved, has nonetheless gone on to take it.

"3. The *Murphy* direction is wrong in the respects referred to earlier."

Since the deputy circuit judge gave to the jury what was substantially the *Murphy* direction itself and also a somewhat confused version of it, and both of those stated the law too unfavourably to the driver, the appeal must be dismissed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said in his speech that it was notorious that a serious backlog of cases for trial had grown up in the Crown Court, particularly in the South-east and London. That had been a particular anxiety to his Lordship, as he knew it was currently to the present Lord Chief Justice. The causes of it were complex and the remedies not particularly simple. But so long as it persisted, the whole system of trial by jury, and the regard in which it was rightly held, were adversely affected.

It was a truism to say that justice delayed was justice denied. It was not merely the anxiety and uncertainty in the life of the accused, whether on bail or remand, which were affected. Where there was delay the whole quality of justice deteriorated. Our system depended on the recollection of witnesses, conveyed to a jury by oral testimony, which necessarily dimmed as the months passed.

Part of the delay in bringing cases to trial was due to the increase in the volume of indictable crime brought to the Crown Court. But part also was due to the increasing prolixity in the conduct of cases when they actually came to be heard. It could not be too often stressed that verbose justice was not necessarily good justice. There was virtue, both from the point of view of the prosecution and from the point of view of the defence, in incisiveness, decisiveness and conciseness, not only in addressing juries but in the general conduct of a case, the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, the submission of legal argument, and in summing-up. A long trial was not necessarily a better one if a shorter one would have sufficed.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr M. F. C. Harvey, Ipswich; Goldkorn, Davies & Co for Norton, Peskett & Forward, Lowestoft.

In *Metropolitan Police Commissioner v Caldwell* (March 20), Mr Martin Thomas, QC, was leading counsel for the defendant.

Representative damages

EMI Records Ltd v Riley

Mr Justice Dillon, in the Chancery Division, said that it was appropriate to order an inquiry as to damages sustained by a plaintiff in a representative capacity where the same damage had been suffered by all members of a particular class and those members had consented to all pecuniary remedies being granted to the plaintiff in respect of the action brought on their behalf.

An injunction was granted to EMI Records Ltd, suing on behalf of themselves and representing all other members of the British Phonographic Industry Ltd, to restrain Mrs Grace Riley, who had admitted a breach of their copyright, from selling "pirate" cassettes. The court ordered an inquiry as to damages for infringement of copyright, conversion and passing off all sums found due to be paid to EMI and held by them on trust for all members of BPI.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in *Prudential Assurance v Newman Industries* ([1980] 2 WLR 339) Mr Justice Vinelott expressed the view that it was not appropriate to award damages to plaintiffs in a representative capacity although they might be entitled to relief in the form of a declaration or an injunction. In the present case the fundamental factor was the special position in the particular trade of the British Phonographic Industry Ltd.

It was not a case of a small number of manufacturers getting together as a self-constituted association where there would be serious likelihood that other "pirate" cassettes would be sold by Mrs Riley which had no connexion with BPI members. She admitted that almost all the records had been made, produced or distributed by BPI members. If the plaintiffs could only recover damages in respect of tapes in which they individually owned the copyright it would be difficult to establish which EMI tapes had been sold by Mrs Riley among the 2,900 which she admitted selling.

All BPI members had consented to all pecuniary remedies being granted in respect of the action for infringement of copyright, and in all the circumstances it seemed appropriate that damages should be recoverable by the plaintiffs in a representative capacity on behalf of all parties entitled to sue. It would be a complication of the procedure of the court to insist for the purposes of an inquiry that all members except EMI should issue separate writs and apply to consolidate their actions with the original claim for damages. Therefore it was appropriate that the inquiry as to damages should be made on behalf of all the members in the present action.

Wife's request out of order

W v W

Mr Justice Balcombe, in the Family Division, dismissed an application by a wife, who was in the process of divorcing her husband, that the husband's business associates be requested to produce documents and to attend the court for cross-examination.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the court had no jurisdiction under rule 77 (5) of the Matrimonial Causes Rules, 1977, to order a person who was not a party to the proceedings to produce documents. The court's powers under the rule were limited to the parties to the action: *Wynne v Wynne* ([1981] 1 WLR 69). In the present case the wife had requested that third parties produce documents as it was suggested that the husband had made payments to them in order to reduce his assets.

Nor did the rule give the court power to order third parties to attend the court for cross-examination. That would allow a procedure of interrogation which was contrary to established practice.

PARLIAMENT, March 20, 1981

MP seeks immediate action to prevent violence in prisons

House of Commons

Unless something was done quickly to deal with the crisis in the prisons, prison officers or prisoners would lose their lives or suffer serious injury within a year or two, **Mr Clive Soley** (Hammersmith, North, Lab) said opening a debate on the criminal justice system.

Mr Soley said the prison population was now about 43,500, an increase of 4,000 since early January. They were heading back to crisis.

In many prisons cells measured about 13ft by 8ft. There would be three prisoners with no proper sewage facilities and only a chamber pot. In the old Victorian prisons the sewage system could not take the slopping out in the morning and there were long delays with men queueing up to empty their chamber pots.

It was no wonder they faced trouble. To people who said it served prisoners right it should be remembered that officers had to work in that system.

A man or woman who had been sentenced to a long period of imprisonment had little to lose by bucking the system. He would favour coming down to a maximum of 10 or 12 years for determinate sentences.

Unless they did something quickly officers or prisoners would lose their lives or suffer serious injury. The situation was dangerous to staff, prisoners, and ultimately the public.

In recent years the staff had suffered a crisis of morale. They felt let down and ignored. Personnel management needed to have a much higher priority. He would like much greater emphasis to be put on in-service training. The professional status of the staff could be improved by some form of pre-service training.

He would like to see the development of a training programme appropriate to work in prisons similar to qualifications for social work, so that it was recognized it was not just a turnkey operation but one in which they had to respond appropriately to human behaviour in difficult situations.

At present they were putting people into conditions they would not tolerate for animals. They needed over a number of years to move to a much more humane and sensible prison system. Prison should be used as a measure of absolute last resort. All the evidence suggested imprisoning people did not work.

Prison had its most dramatic impact on people in the first few days. For first non-dangerous offenders a short sentence, a short, sharp sentence, was far more likely to have maximum impact than one that lasted for months or years.

Mr John Wheeler (City of Westminster, Paddington, C) said recent evidence from the Justices' Clerks Society suggested that if there was a genuine desire to reduce the prison population there should be immediate reconsideration of the right to demand trial by jury for minor offences.

This was a fundamental point. If MPs really intended to assess the state of the criminal justice system, they had to come to terms with matters of great principle and difficulty. If there were a large number of minor offences for which trial by jury was a right, the number of people held on remand in prisons was inevitably built up.

The appalling increase in crime, particularly by young people, was causing growing concern and bringing about an increasing questioning of the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. There had been no real appraisal of the system to establish whether crime was being controlled, and whether the country was getting value for money through the effectiveness of the police and the courts.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab) said the only significant impact upon the prison population would be by a reduction in the length of sentences which were today substantially longer than in the 1960s.

The Home Office itself had indicated that if lengths of sentences up to four years were reduced by half for non-violent and non-dangerous offenders, the prison population could be reduced by 8,500.

A conditional early-release scheme, similar to that operated in Northern Ireland since 1976, could reduce it by a further 3,000. In Ulster, the reconviction rate was no greater than for offenders who had finished their sentences.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C) said he saw all the signs of a concerted effort to sell the idea of shorter prison sentences and to justify what was essentially an administrative crisis by reference to progressive and high-minded argument.

Was it to be done through the increased use of parole? There had been some bad cases of people given parole committing serious crimes. It was known that inside the prisons the operation of the parole system caused considerable feelings of injustice and in many cases had aroused outright contempt.

Regarding a move to shorter sentences it was no part of their duty to alter the arrangements without having given warning to the electorate that this was their intention. He accepted the figure had become dangerously high and conditions in the prisons were disgraceful. The answer to that was for new prison accommodation to be built.

The argument that the money could not be found was spurious. If the public was faced with the alternatives of reducing the prison population by letting a lot out or not sentencing with the severity normally expected, or spending what was in terms of Government expenditure a small sum rapidly to build one or more additional prisons there was no question which solution they would choose.

Mr John Ryman (Blyth, Lab) said it was all very well for sociologists and psychiatrists to tell MPs what to do about reducing the prison population but what could one do with people convicted of serious crimes of dishonesty and violence and organized crime except sentence them to prison for a long term to protect the public. That should be the object of the exercise.

There was a good deal to be said for reconsidering the system abolished many years ago of preventive detention and corrective training in the case of defendants tried and convicted of serious crime.

Little evidence to show long sentences deter

Dr Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, (Halifax, Lab), said there were strong financial, administrative and humane reasons for reducing the prison population.

In the aftermath of the prison officers' dispute, MPs should be analysing carefully the lessons to be learnt from it so that an effective and permanent reduction in numbers could be obtained.

Before the dispute the prison population stood at nearly 44,000. During the dispute it fell to 39,600 by the end of the dispute and now it was, regrettably, rising again to over 43,000. When the figure had dropped to 39,600 there was no apparent threat to public safety or to the maintenance of law and order. In what ways was this temporary reduction brought about.

If it could happen once, it could happen again, which was what everybody wanted to see.

The need for shorter sentences and the greater use of non-custodial sentences for non-violent offenders had been repeatedly advocated by both Labour and Conservative MPs.

A day might come when imprisonment for certain offences might seem as archaic and medieval as the stocks did today. The courts must be prepared to give more support to a range of acceptable types of non-custodial sentences.

To those (she said) who are worried that the tenor of this debate might mean that violent criminals will be let loose on the public, I would stress that they are not the category that we have been talking about.

Violent crimes lead on the whole to long-term custodial sentences, but those violent offenders are the ones for whom prison is necessary. They still account for less than a third of all prisoners.

Our main attention must be directed at the majority of prisoners—the two-thirds—who are serving medium and short-term sentences for non-violent offences.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office (Royal Tunbridge Wells, C), said that it was in the home and the family that the roots of subsequent criminality began.

The parole system had on the whole been a success and there might be a case for enlarging it. One possibility might be its extension to shorter sentences.

The Government was gravely concerned at what had been called the crisis in prisons caused by overcrowding and would take all steps to make known to the public and people concerned in this difficult matter the state the prisons were in. Imprisonment was an expensive way of dealing with offenders, although it was indispensable. Each prisoner cost on average £7,000 a year.

Of the 16,000 prisoners serving sentences of more than 18 months in June last year, three fifths had been convicted of non-violent crimes. A further 11,500 were serving less than 18 months for such offences. There was little evidence that longer sentences were more successful than short ones in preventing reconviction. Britain had more convicted offenders in prison per head of population than any other western country.

The short, sharp, shock regime was working well and the Government was considering to what extent the experiment could be extended. Attendance centres had been greatly increased.

The debate had not shown a need for a fundamental review of their criminal justice system.

The debate was adjourned.

The *Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill* was read a second time.

File on claims of assault by police sent to minister

There was a great deal worthy of praise about the British police, but that could not be allowed to blind society to specific areas where criticism had to be considered and possibly changes made, **Mr Michael Meacher** (Oldham, West, Lab) said in an adjournment debate on the need for an inquiry into injuries in police custody.

Around 3,000 complaints were made each year alleging assault by policemen on prisoners while in custody, he said.

An indication that maltreatment in custody was far from rare and certainly more frequent than the public realized or the authorities admitted was that last year he received unsolicited more than 150 letters of complaint from all over the country. They came from women as well as men, middle class as well as working class people, and from the middle-aged as well as the young.

He had compiled a dossier of 43 cases where the evidence seemed to him precise, extensive and hard enough to be convincing. He had sent this dossier to the Home Secretary.

The only way to restore full public confidence in the impartiality of the complaints procedure for assault cases was by establishing an independent police ombudsman, national or regional.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, (Royal Tunbridge Wells, C) said the total number of deaths in police custody from what ever cause was 63 for 1980. That was higher than the numbers recorded in previous years, but as was to be expected with such small numbers there was a great deal of variation from year to year.

About half of those occurred in or on the way to hospital. An inquest was held on all but five. Of those cases in which an inquest verdict was given, death was due to natural causes in 17, misadventure in 22, accidental death in nine and suicide in six.

Every death was a matter for regret and concern but he did not conclude that those deaths occurred because of misconduct or neglect by the police.

The number of deaths in police custody remained tiny compared with the number of arrests.

He did not consider a case existed for an inquiry into injuries incurred in custody.

House adjourned, 3 pm.

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Saturday Review

The uncrowned Prime Minister

In October 1963, Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, was taken ill with an enlarged prostate gland. It was clear that he would not be fit enough to fight the coming General Election, to be held at the latest in October 1964. A new leader of the Conservative Party, and therefore a new Prime Minister, was needed and chief among the candidates was R. A. Butler, the Foreign Secretary, twice before passed over for the premiership. Patrick Cosgrave explains how the crown slipped from his grasp for the third time.



Throughout the contest Butler behaved with a slightly limp-wristed dignity. He received deputations. He was available at all times to his supporters. But he could not manage to make a stirring speech at the Blackpool conference, where, after a certain amount of dissension, he was allowed to stand in for Macmillan — and he refused to intrigue. All along he told those who asked him that he would serve under anybody who convinced him he could unite the party.

Blackpool was a bear garden. Home brought Macmillan's announcement that he could not go on from London and, in his capacity as chairman of the National Union, and thus chairman for Butler's speech at the final rally, read it to an audience in tumult. One of the problems of having the opening stages of the leadership contest staged at the party conference was that it provided the public spectacle of a party tearing itself to pieces. Another was the simple fact that the favourite contenders of the party in the country were by no means the same as the favourite contenders of the party in Parliament.

Thus Blackpool was the stage from which Hailsham announced his decision to disclaim his peerage, and Blackpool was the place where, because of a fine speech and his assertion of a chairman's firm authority when Butler met some heckling during the rally, Home first emerged in the public eye (and the eye of the press) as a potential dark horse candidate. But both Home and Hailsham were already vastly popular with the party rank and file; it was hardly surprising that in the rather wild atmosphere of the conference town the yearning of the delegates to have a real say in the decision should come to the fore.

Nevertheless, Hailsham's extravagant behaviour at Blackpool confirmed to most of those who could most readily influence the decision — members of the Cabinet and of the House of Commons — that he would not do.

Butler, by contrast, had a lack-lustre conference. He was humiliated, first, by being subjected to a lengthy discussion by his colleagues on whether or not the Saturday rally should be cancelled, whether Butler should merely read out the speech Macmillan had prepared or whether he should be allowed to make a speech of his own. The third of these options having been decided upon, Butler made a speech restating his own philosophy of Toryism but one which, though it reads exceptionally well, and is a most cogent piece of work, went down badly as a piece of oratory.

There was also, in its course, that vivid moment when Home rose to insist on silence for the acting Prime Minister. He was greeted by ecstatic applause, and the contrast with the reception accorded his colleague was lost neither on the press nor on the public watching television.

In any event Macmillan had already added Home's name to the list of contenders and at or around this time Home agreed to stand, but only if it was clear that he was going to win: he would accept the job only if he were the favourite on the poll, not if he had to fight for it. Indeed later on, when he had begun to realize how many of his Cabinet colleagues were against him, he suspected Macmillan of playing around somewhat with the figures, for he telephoned the Prime Minister to say that he had thought he was coming to heal, not to wound. To this Macmillan replied with the, as Macleod puts it, "curious observation" that ". . . we can't change our views now. All the troops are on the starting line. Everything is arranged. . . ."

Though it was possible for business to go forward in greater peace — or secrecy — in London than in Blackpool, the temperature of events remained at fever pitch in the week after the conference. The key day, as Macleod calls it, was October 17. By then Macmillan was ready with all his material; not surprisingly the Tories in the House of Lords were heavily in favour of their fellow-peer. More surprisingly, it was claimed that Home had a slight majority in the Commons. Most surprisingly it was also claimed that he had a majority in the Cabinet.

It is on this last claim that the argument about Macmillan's conduct principally turns, for, as Macleod observed, the manner in which the poll of MPs was conducted, with the Chief Whip and others pressing hard for Home, made all sorts of interpretation of the result possible, especially given that the whips were exercising a somewhat arcane system of proportional representation of their own for which, of course, there was no constitutional authority whatsoever.

In the course of the morning Macleod consulted Maudling about a rumour that the succession was to be decided that afternoon. As he later observed:

> It is some measure of the tightness of the magic circle on this occasion that neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor the Leader of the House of Commons (and, he might have added, chairman of the party) had any inkling of what was going to happen.

In the course of the day Macleod, Maudling and Powell put their heads together. Powell and Macleod both spoke to Home on the telephone and gave him their view that he was not the right choice, Macleod having a particular right to address him in this way because of the jobs he held. That evening Powell, Macleod, Maudling, Frederick Erroll and, later, the Chief Whip met at Powell's house in South Eaton Place. They were joined at various times by other ministers and they were in constant touch by telephone with Hailsham.

It became clear that, besides Powell and Macleod, who were the strongest supporters of Butler, being determined not to serve under anybody else, both Maudling and Hailsham who were still, though vestigially, contenders, were for Butler over Home. All through this period it is a striking fact that Macmillan kept every string in his own hands as he lay in bed in the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers. He declined to allow a meeting of the Cabinet to take place, and frequently declined to accept or return telephone calls from colleagues.

He must have been acutely aware of the risks he was running: had he allowed the Cabinet to come together it would have speedily become apparent that the majority for Home which he wished to pretend existed did not, in fact, have any life outside his own imagination.

This can be demonstrated from indisputable facts in the accounts of events given by Macleod and Powell. According to Randolph Churchill's *The Fight for the Tory Leadership*, the single narrative, apart from his own memoirs, which supports Macmillan, Dilhorne (the Lord Chancellor) arrived at Macmillan's hospital bed on the morning of the 17th and reported that most of the Cabinet were for Home. Now, on the 18th, five members of the Cabinet met for lunch; their number did not include Butler, Hailsham or Sir Edward Boyle. Not one was for Home, and the three absentees I have mentioned were all, of course, for Butler.

Macleod and Powell both assert (nobody other than the Macmillan and Home partisans has ever seriously disputed their view) that at least 11 members of the Cabinet were definitely against Home, and only two for. That left half a dozen members: in the unlikely event of none of these being for either Butler or Hailsham it would still be impossible to argue, as Macmillan says he did in his memorandum to the Queen, that the overwhelming majority of the Cabinet was for Home. In the event Home was so far from believing the account Macmillan gave the Queen that when she invited him to form a government he declined to kiss hands — the act of a Prime Minister on assuming the post — and instead merely undertook to attempt to do so.

On the evening of the meeting at Powell's house several of those present (including Hailsham) telephoned Butler at St Ermin's Hotel, where he and his wife were staying while repairs to their house in Smith Square were being effected. All these calls were calls of sympathy and support. Mrs Butler, combative like Powell and Macleod, advised, even begged, her husband to refuse to serve. Other members of the Cabinet — and the mounting list of names makes the Macmillan thesis of overwhelming support for Home even more preposterous — including Boyle, John Boyd-Carpenter and Butler's successor at the Home Office, Henry Brooke, telephoned with offers of support.

The following morning, after a formal meeting of ministers, Butler telephoned Dilhorne. He asked the Lord Chancellor to arrange a meeting of the candidates opposed to Home — Hailsham, Maudling and himself — so that Macmillan would know how strong the opposition to his favourite was. Dilhorne attempted to do this, but Macmillan declined to take his call. A little later Maudling and Hailsham visited Butler to repeat their willingness to follow his lead. But by then Home was at the Palace.

Immediately after lunch Home sent for Butler and told him that unless he and Maudling were willing to serve he could not go on. In the evening Home, Butler, Hailsham and Maudling met together, accompanied by the Chief Whip. It became apparent that Hailsham and Maudling were taking a softer line than Macleod and Powell: they preferred Butler, but were willing to serve under Home. Butler asked for the night to think things over. By the morning he had agreed to serve. As Dilhorne wrote to him on October 23:

> By your action you have held together the Tory party at a very critical time. I do not doubt that if you had refused to serve, Alec would have failed to form a government and if you had then been sent for, which seems most likely, I think you would have started under very heavy criticism, for it would indeed be hard to justify a refusal to serve on a ground of policy — for there was no difference of policy — and differences of policy are really the only justification for refusing to serve a colleague. Many would have thought that you had refused to serve Alec only to secure your personal advantage and that would certainly have done serious harm to your standing. As it is your reputation stands tremendously high for the way in which you behave in a situation of the very greatest personal difficulty.

At about the same time Martin Redmayne told Butler that it would have been possible to alter the decision in his favour, but that would never thereafter have been happy. "With this diagnosis", Butler wrote, "I agree."

It is my judgment that Macmillan engaged in a conspiracy to prevent Butler succeeding him. But it is not enough simply and baldly to contrast the Prime Minister's behaviour with Butler's own self-sacrificing, public-spirited and loyal conduct. Enoch Powell, who has a much more ruthless, blood-and-thunder approach to politics, felt something very near contempt for Butler's refusal to strike Home down — as Home himself admitted *he* could have done. But the matter cannot be confined to the No. 10 meetings that took place after Home had been to the Palace: it all started much earlier.

Writing of the 1957 succession Butler observes that whereas he, borne down by the burden of government, had not time to organize his supporters, Macmillan had his well organized and marching in advance. Whatever the facts about 1957 it is indisputable that, in 1963, Butler did nothing to organize his troops until it was far, far too late. It is perfectly possible reasonably to argue that Butler was not faced simply with a choice between serving or bringing down the roof on Home's head. Had he begun to put a team together from the moment he knew Macmillan could not continue, the situation would, by October 17-18, have been far clearer. He could, for example, when he visited Macmillan in hospital before going north to Blackpool, have made it known that he intended to fight a battle; that he did not seems merely to have confirmed Macmillan in his longstanding opinion that Butler simply had not got the meat of the matter in him.

Again, at Blackpool, Butler was almost supine. In the dispute over who should deliver the speech to the rally he left his colleagues to debate the matter by themselves: there was no insistence on his part. He spoke to anybody who wanted to speak to him, affirmed that he very much wanted to be Prime Minister, and admitted that he thought himself by far the best qualified candidate. But he did not try to urge people on. If Hailsham's candidacy was mounted with an extravagance and a vehemence that proved ultimately destructive, it could equally be argued that Butler lost the job by lack of animation.

Even when the conference had ended and all concerned had returned to London it was clear that Mrs Butler — loyal, devoted and possessed of a personality both attractive and determined — was stronger *in* her husband's cause than he was himself. Butler merely went the rounds of his daily duties, saw his friends, listened, to the gossip, watched the steady emergence of Alec Home, surmised accurately that Macmillan was engaged on a masterly and ruthless intrigue — and did nothing.

In the circumstances it was little short or astonishing and a great tribute to his fundamental power of personality and the excellence of his record that men of naturally passionate and committed natures, particularly like Powell and Macleod, stood by his standard to the bitter end, and even refused to follow his surrender. It is almost as though he had a fatalistic conviction that the thing would never go his way, whatever he did.

Once one looks at Butler in this perspective — not simply as the man who refused to make a last-ditch stand against his rival, but a man who, all along, did so little to help himself — one must admit that the question of the validity of Macmillan's analysis of his character must arise again. Was or is there something in Butler's nature that makes him, for all his great gifts, unfitted for the highest post, unable to find within himself the resolution and the steel (Macmillan's word) required for the efficient discharge of the highest responsibility?

Would this man have had the strength — he certainly had the vision — to rally a battered party and lead it to victory at the polls? Could he, thereafter, have governed with the ruthlessness that Britain's declining economic and industrial situation required — a task at which the far younger and more energetic Harold Wilson failed so dismally?

It is impossible, of course, to be certain about any of these things. Home, after all, who had many strikes against him, who was a wretched performer on television, and who ran a very flickering campaign, came within an ace of victory; it is impossible to say whether because the innate decency and straightforwardness of his nature got through to the electorate, or whether there was a last-minute scamper away from Harold Wilson's socialism. In my opinion Butler could have done at least as well; and he also had the priceless advantage, as Macleod observed, of having a proven appeal to voters who were not Conservative which Home did not possess.

Could he have governed effectively? There is nothing in his record, save his lack-lustre approach to contests for the leadership, which suggests that he could not, and he had, as Macleod again observed, a remarkable capacity for doing better in any job than he was expected to. There is no doubt that he discharged his duties as stand-in for both Eden and Churchill in 1953 most effectively; his two subsequent periods as acting Prime Minister were too brief to enable any serious judgment to be formed on his capacity. But there are certain indications in his career — and notably his handling of the Victoria Falls conference on Rhodesia — which suggest that once indisputably in charge he could behave with power and decision.

Anthony Howard, who has been selected as Butler's official biographer, has chosen as his title *The Uncrowned Prime Minister*. It is a most apt title, though it (like much of the present book) has implications that could easily be judged unfair to Butler. After all, the man has had an extraordinary career of brilliant public service, and even if he is judged to have been found badly wanting either before the Second World War or during the Suez crisis, the depth of the distinction with which he served the state (and his party) can hardly be doubted by any serious critic or historian.

The same question does always arise, however: why did he not become Prime Minister? Was it circumstances? Was it the plotting of Macmillan? Was it some fatal flaw in the man himself? And the answer, as usual in these cases, is probably something of all three.

And there is one other factor which has cropped up again and again. It is that despite his loyalty, amounting almost to servitude to his party, in spite of his repeatedly eschewing ambition, in spite of his lack of ruthlessness in pursuit of personal ends, in spite of the fact that he has a legion of devoted admirers, in spite of all these and many other things, Butler has always managed to raise doubt, suspicion and dislike wherever he has gone.

This is not merely a matter of criticism of him for, say, his stand on appeasement, or for his apparent disloyalty during the Suez operation. It is not, in a word, a criticism of his supposed weakness, or his supposed unsoundness of policy matters.

It is, rather, a profound suspicion of something in the man that his enemies (and even his milder critics) seem not altogether able to define. Of course many have resented (and have had cause to resent) the sharpness of his tongue, or his undoubted intellectual arrogance, his apparent detachment from ordinary concerns, his lofty air, his occasional verbal cruelty, his many indiscretions, smoothed over and blotted out in his book. But even the sum of all these things does not convey the total effect which, again and again, has ensured a solid body of backbench Conservative opinion opposed to Butler, and not all of them by any means on the right of the party.

Iain Macleod once said that it was a great failing of Butler's that he liked to be a politician among dons and a don among politicians, playing the aloof, objective and dispassionately amused scholar when his political colleagues were thrashing about in the midst of some dreadful crisis, and playing the worldly wise, cynical, earthy man of the outside world among his academic colleagues at Trinity. As usual, there is some real perception in Macleod's remark. Butler is an inveterate role player: one always feels he has some conception of himself, some view about how R. A. Butler ought to do things and how he ought to behave, which he deliberately and bafflingly keeps hidden from anyone who is with him.

There is no possible ground for questioning his absolute commitment to an ideal of public service: that commitment was and is held to a degree and with a fervour more usually found in men and women greatly his inferiors in intelligence. It is exceptional in a man with his kind of philosophical and sceptical, as well as speculative, mind. But at every turn in his career service of the public — or the party — has been put before his own instinct or his own ambition.

It is interesting to speculate on what would have happened to Butler and Home had Home managed to win the 1964 election. The conventional opinion (which I share) is that the Labour Party would then have split asunder and the Conservatives would have been faced with the exceptional challenge of remaking themselves in government as they once did in opposition, after 1945.

It is unlikely that Butler would have been a creative Foreign Secretary, in the sense of one striking out in new directions, for formulating new policies: for all his ability at technical diplomacy he never showed himself innovative in foreign affairs. Besides, he would have had behind him a Prime Minister of exceptionally strong character and views whose entire senior experience was in foreign policy. In my view they would have made a remarkable combination.

It is also important to remember that Butler remained as chairman of the party's advisory committee on policy until the defeat of 1964. Furthermore, when Home appointed Edward du Cann as chairman of the party, du Cann's brief was to embark on a programme of ruthless reform. Home never had the time as Prime Minister to show what he could do, as Butler never had the time as Foreign Secretary. For all their differences they had striking similarities, particularly in their single-minded devotion to service, shown as much by Home in his career after 1964 as it was by Butler in his earlier years.

Yet, in the event, retirement and Trinity were what came his way. And whatever the answer to all the imponderable questions just raised, there remains a feeling that, for all his achievements, this man — in the words of Iain Macleod, "mystifying, complex and hard to approach" — was never fully stretched.

This extract is taken from R. A. Butler: An English Life by Patrick Cosgrave, to be published by Quartet Books on April 13 at £9.50



Welcoming thresholds in New York

New York

From the simple fact that it is not on Broadway, off-Broadway ought to be full of pushers: actors knocking themselves out to attract attention, playwrights fretfully awaiting main-house promotion. It ought to be a theatrical Chicago where the meat starts getting turned into money. And that is how plenty of people do see it. But whenever I have the experience of crossing the electrified boundaries of Broadway and Seventh Avenue it is as though the heat has suddenly been switched off. You move into a zone of dark streets, sheltering modest little theatres that could be easily mistaken for warehouses or workshops. Inside they are well equipped, comfortable and immediately friendly. Perhaps none of them would disdain an uptown move, but meanwhile they are not trying to sell you anything. *Not that they need to: even* without high-pressure salesmanship, they fill up, and my hardest job on this trip has been getting a seat.

Take the case of the Circle Repertory Company, which operates a resident playwright policy from its 160-seat building on Sheridan Square. Since 1974, the company has collected an armful of awards and a string of Broadway transfers, the latest being Lanford Wilson's *Fifth of July*. At present, it is doing roaring trade with a new piece by Romulus Linney on the hardly catchpenny subject of Byron's relationship with his daughter Ada.

Mr Linney is a specialist in alternative history. In *The Sorrows of Frederick* he located Frederick the Great's ruling emotion in a consuming passion for dogs, and in his recent *Jesus Tales* we find the Nazarene hiking round Cornwall with a Dr Watson-like St Peter. In *Childe Byron* his creative contribution lies in the fact that the poet last saw his daughter at the age of four months, and the play takes the form of an imaginary conversation in which the dying Ada invokes the shade of her father in a final settlement of accounts. History puts two useful tools into the writer's hands.

Byron and Ada both died at the age of 36, so they meet as exact contemporaries. And as Ada, like her merciless mother, was a mathematician (the inventor of a "thinking machine" allegedly predating the computer), their relationship develops from initial collision between the supreme romantic and a totally objective rationalist. For her, poetry is a waste of time, compared with the work of a real genius like her co-inventor, Charles Babbage, and she is always on hand to cut the literary ground from under his feet. When he launches incautiously into "no more a roving", she dryly remarks that "that well-known ditty" had been composed at the end of a particularly exhausting week with his Italian whores.

Mr Linney strains even Ada's intellectual powers by crediting her with having researched the whole of her father's life in a replay from childhood complete with an extract from *The Deformed Transformed*, and a Scottish family gathering featuring some outlandish Greenwich Village lallans. But, whenever the play seems simply to be plodding through the biography, the playwright reawakens and resumes control: as where the elder Byron puts his flabby childhood *alter ego* through a ferocious physical training session; where Ada magically takes over the role of her mother in the masquerade; or where Byron steps out of her fantasy and asserts his independent existence.

A piercing feminist element emerges from the wrecked marriage, but the main strength of the play is in following the battle of two temperamentally opposite antagonists who finally reach a state of peace. They are finely played by Lindsay Crouse and William Hurt, who compress the sense of a lifetime's growth into just over two hours.

Elsewhere, you step over welcoming thresholds to find off-Broadway still trying to come to terms with the violence of American life. Emily Mann's *Still Life* (American Place) does so in strict documentary terms. Assembled from taped conversations, the piece concerns a Vietnam veteran and his wife and mistress, who sit quietly delivering parallel monologues as though testifying to the nation. Initially this seemed a fatally undramatic arrangement: even in *Kennedy's Children* the speakers moved around inside a theatrical environment. But the point of Miss Mann's production is that only by these spartan formalities can the violence be held in check at all. Throughout the performance the former marine's leg is trembling with suppressed tension, and on the few occasions when the characters address each other they instantly erupt into hysterical anger.

Separation also has the effect of focusing on topics from several viewpoints. The wife recalls her fear at finding a jar in which her husband had placed an image of herself being burned at the stake. "Those jars he makes", says the mistress, "they're just brilliant." The speeches are mainly interwoven around the military and domestic battlefields. For the man Vietnam was "like the best dope, the best sex you ever had". For the women, commonplace sexual warfare is leading to a defeat for the enemy. "You wonder why there's a lot of Lesbianism around these days—look at the men." But all three of them look back elegiacally to the past: the guilt-ridden Mark towards the time before licensed killing had become an albatross round his neck, and the women towards the sixties when "we *went through that decade pre*tending we were pacifists".

This is not a feminist piece. It makes its points exclusively from manifold overlapping statements. When the wife (her incipient hysteria wonderfully conveyed by Mary McDonnell) bitterly complains that it is always she who has to discipline the children, the husband confesses to having murdered a Vietnamese family, and to his terror that revenge will be visited on his own child. The monologues are there for a good reason. Each character is so imprisoned in an incommunicably private past that dialogue is impossible between them. It is a desolately truthful piece, from which I learnt more about the Vietnam homecoming than from David Rabe's *Sticks and Bones*.

In *Coming Attractions* (Playwrights Horizons) Ted Tally picks up the trusty American metaphor of crime as show business. This bleakly uproarious satire (a big surprise after the same author's earnest *Terra Nova* at Chichester) takes the case of a small-time hoodlum who has the good luck to fall into the hands of an energetic agent. In no time Lonnie has advanced from knocking off Laundromats to terrorizing the city as the Halloween killer—dresse[d] in a skeleton romper suit an[d] skull mask, and emitting qu[ot]able political slogans befor[e] pulling the trigger on anothe[r] housewife.

"Small crime, serve tim[e]. Big crime, goldmine", ru[ns] Manny the agent's slogan, an[d] it is taken up by everyon[e] remotely connected with th[e] case. Mock Halloween kille[rs] are besieging the televisi[on] studios to tell their storie[s] and the entire police depar[t]ment are signing book co[n]tracts. Emerging from stre[et] slayings into a coast-to-coa[st] entertainment career, Lonn[ie] unfortunately falls for a bor[n] again Christian beauty que[en] at a pageant in which he [is] contesting as Miss Wyomin[g] (the skeleton costume, he tel[ls] the police analysts, "com[es] from the *Wyoming Indi[an]* ghost dance"), and hardly h[as] he made his name as "t[he] sane psychopath" than [he] elopes with Miss America f[or] a spudsville marriage, divor[ce] and a life on the skids.

That is only half the stor[y] but it may suggest th[at] although Mr Tally starts wi[th] a commonplace idea the pl[ay] gets funnier and more inve[n]tive with every scene from t[he] private-eye film of Lonni[e's] courtship (rapidly rewound [at] the end with the cast playi[ng] in reverse) to his televis[ed] electrocution under a direc[tor] who hands our last-minu[te] notes on characterization [to] the warden and the relucta[nt] chaplain ("couldn't I just s[ay] 'good luck'?").

There may be only o[ne] comic idea, but it spawns [an] inexhaustible string of J[on]sonian gags which crop up [end]less in the showtime routi[ne] of Andre Ernotte's producti[on] and the performances of Chr[is]tine Baranski and Micha[el] McCormick than in the rest.

Irving Wardle

Irving Wardle will describe t[he] opening, much postponed, [of] Edward Albee's adaptation [of] *Lolita*, on Monday's Arts Pa[ge].

The Byron Family: William Hurt and Lindsay Crouse in "Childe Byron".

Gene Wilder: nonchalant about comedy



Gene Wilder played the neurotic accountant in *The Producers*, which contained some of the funniest scenes ever filmed, an opinion shared by Peter Sellers and George Harrison, who used to run the film turn and turn about every two weeks in each other's houses and could recite it word perfect from beginning to end. Wilder himself is a bit mesmerized by its cult success. He is nonchalant altogether about comedy, including his current release *Stir Crazy*, which opens in London on Friday and in which he teams up once more with the black comedian Richard Pryor.

Because Wilder is Jewish and a reluctant comedian who has been directing himself since *Sherlock Holmes's Smarter Brother*, in 1975, the comparison has often been made with Woody Allen. He worked with Allen in *Everything You Have Always Wanted to Know About Sex* and indeed milked him for tips about directing which at that time he had only vaguely in mind. He is very much in sympathy with *Stardust Memories* and knows that Allen's warning to himself in the mouth of the old Jewish couple at the end holds good for him too. Roughly it was: "It could have been a good movie. What for all this philosophy?"

He is quite as intense as Allen and possibly as neurotic, though he is more physically *gifted and even appealing in a* blond Slavic way he shares with Danny Kaye. In his time he has been a male model and a good amateur athlete. Yet as a child in Milwaukee he was gauche and even fat, and his mother, who had been a pianist, sent him to military academy in Los Angeles to learn how to conduct himself. "The military to her didn't mean fighting, but waltzes and bridge parties", he says. "She wanted me to grow up like Tyrone Power in *Diplomatic Courier*." He was persecuted by the aspirant officers, came back black and blue after only a term and enrolled in acting classes instead.

In time Wilder studied drama at the University of Iowa and went on to classes with Herbert Berghof and Uta Hagen in New York. In fact he did so much studying that it started to kill his spontaneity. "I was obsessed with finding an objective", he remembers. "I thought the greater the objective the greater the scene." Pretty soon he was recommended to Lee Strasberg by a friend who said that in four years she had never heard him use the word "objective".

In the words of George Kaufmann, Strasberg "removed the improvements". He told Wilder there was no magic formula that would carry him through every acting experience. Wilder later enrolled in the Bristol Old Vic School and left when they started talking about objectives. In his six months in England, however, he learnt a lot of physical skills including fencing, a sport to which he became addicted because of his admiration for Erroll Flynn. He taught fencing for a while, then choreographed it for Jason Robards's *Macbeth*.

About this time Wilder changed his name from Jerry Silberman. "I couldn't see him playing *Hamlet*", he says. He sat up all night with David Zelag Goodman, who wrote *Straw Dogs*, running through a list of surnames. "He speaks faster than any other human being in the world. He maybe reeled off 1,200. When he got to Wilder I liked it because of Thornton Wilder. The next night we started on first names. I spent a long time on Paul. But a Paul wouldn't have been Jewish. He would have had dark, straight hair and an elegant manner and he would have been rich, which I certainly wasn't. Eugene was a Tom Wolfe name, and his friends called him Gene. Wolfe got it."

Much has been written about Strasberg and improvization which is an important part of the comic armoury so it comes as a surprise to learn of Wilder's complete reverence for a script. It is, he says as a writer himself, both the most important and the most difficult thing to get right about a movie. Mediocre actors can shine with a brilliant script but a mediocre script will undermine the most brilliant actor. Strasberg, too, did not insist on improvisation and taught that a writer had not lightly decided upon his words, but he recommended it as a useful thawing out process when the actor could not identify temporarily with the part. In class they might carry on the plot in their own words but finally go back to the script. With Mel Brooks, director of *The Producers*, who has been more responsible than anyone else for Wilder's film career, he would never improvise. "Mel taught me to write scripts four over", he say[s]. "The only time I would mak[e] it up as I went along was wi[th] an actor who was so stiff [he] would fall asleep after th[e] second take although his li[ps] would be moving. I had to su[r]prise him."

With Pryor it was differen[t]. Wilder felt a rapport with hi[m] on the very first day they me[t] which on *Stir Crazy* becam[e] almost telepathic.

"The director, Sydney Po[i]tier had scheduled on the fir[st] day of shooting the scene whic[h] was for me the most difficu[lt] thing in the movie. When w[e] both went crazy in prison. [I] told him I had difficulties an[d] he was quite willing to r[e]schedule it, but I thought emo[]tions run high on a first da[y] and perhaps I could use thos[e] emotions to do somethin[g] good. Poitier said 'what's goo[d] for you is good for me too i[n] the end', and we agreed t[o] shoot as planned but if it wa[s] no good we could do it again [a] week later. We started t[o] rehearse and Poitier stoppe[d] us in midstream. He set u[p] three cameras and said i[t] would be no good if either o[f] us held back a single word, thought or action, even if i[t] didn't appear on the page. His only other instruction was to keep within th[e] white lines. We did it and everybody was laughing. Poitie[r] said we would do it one mor[e] time. In fact this was the take he did not use because I ended up walking off with the officer's nightstick and cap which would have been too unbelievable in a high security prison. But just as we finished our business Pryor and I both set the same foot forward and did an identical little Laurel and Hardy dance. Neither of us knew where we got the idea."

The relationship is so successful that Wilder will do another film with Pryor, but most of all he wants to perfect his own writing to dwell on serious themes. "The actor's needs are quite different from the writer's. I am not satisfied with writing a farce. And I don't want to write a picture for fourteen people to watch in a garage. If you are serious as a writer you lose the audience unless you are Dostoevsky. To make serius points with humour, that's what I want to do. The project is called *Haunted Honeymoon*. Yes, it's autobiographical. It's about what happens if you don't give vent to your anger."

Glenys Roberts

Unity
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

Roses played a conspicuous role in John Mortimer's play about Unity Valkyrie Mitford. A rose, remarked the British Consula (who had many of the most heartfelt lines and was superbly played with a courteous and near-exhausted anger by James Villiers), has only one ambition: to survive.

Unity prepared herself for the next war by testing her skill with the Führer's pistol on Farve's Rugosas at Swinbrook. The play began and ended with Schubert's song about the wild rose on the common, piped by a frail soprano, first over scenes of dappled sunlight as silly swan-necked girls shrieked and cycled through the English Garden in Munich, and latterly as poor, daft Unity, sat alone with her prattling Muv, eyes and minds listlessly on the bombers above Inchkenneth as they droned their way to destroy Germany, or Glasgow, or Belfast. Only then did Lesley-Anne Down, who had played with vivacious energy and arrogance throughout, actually look like Unity Mitford. For the ugly, rowdy side was largely missing in this Nazi Sally Bowles.

Mr Mortimer based the play on the biography by David Pryce-Jones (1976) and concentrated on Unity's adventures in Munich between 1935 and 1939, and from *Unity Mitford: A Quest* took the figures the Unity, her parents, her German teacher, Hitler, "Putzi" Hanfstängl and Janos Almesy, her fat cat admirer and host at Schloss Bernstein in the Austrian Burgenland. The rest — he either invented or devised from known figures in order to present as many aspects as possible of Unity Mitford's fantastic Bavarian world.

The result, a co-production with Polyphon by Louis Marks, directed by James Cellan Jones, was extremely handsome, and never dull, but it was, for a writer of Mortimer's intelligence, somewhat diffuse. His gift is for concentration, not panorama, and whilst Ernst Jacobi, a German actor who appeared to be speaking German with a heavy Scots accent, was perfectly OK as Hitler, it might have made a better play to leave the Führer out altogether. Consul Martin apart, the best dramatized character was "Putzi", Clown Prince of the Third Reich, and, like Ribbentrop, Hess, the Redesdales and Unity herself, at the heart of the grotesque Anglo-German comedy of the Thirties. Cracking his fingers before tackling the end of *Tristan* on the Bechstein, murmuring absurdly of culture and Hollywood and breeding, Jeremy Kemp, with Mortimer's help, made this indestructible old fraud a cross between Shakespeare's Parolles and Don Armado:

One or two misleading suggestions were made. The German teacher, shopped by Unity for her alleged Jewish blood, did not vanish into the camps, but returned to work almost at once. Unity did not pledge her solidarity with the German people at a Nuremburg rally, but on the Hesselberg—horrible enough, being a local Franconian affair of her bestial chum Streicher, but lacking the topmost imprimatur which indeed the Führer never quite gave: did Unity ever publicly appear glittering like Eva Peron at Hitler's side? Surviving testimonies suggest she was always at least one, shadowed, pace behind, and that, indeed, was the point of Mr Mortimer's play.

Man Alive
BBC 2/BBC 1

Michael Church

If *Man Alive* got its routine four million viewers last night, Britain this morning should be loud with clunks and clicks. Its title, *The Biggest Epidemic of Our Time*, may have been shamelessly hyperbolic, and its statistics flourished in a slightly partisan manner, but rarely have 75 minutes of air-time been used to such a devastatingly salutary effect.

Being the perverse creatures we are, we are not content to disdain seat belts but sometimes discover "evidence" that they do more harm than good. *Man Alive's* remedy was a string of short, sharp shocks. The first half of the programme was punctuated by a macabre film sequence in which a careful, conscientious family man who had not been wearing a seat belt died in front of the cameras and was duly wheeled away, stripped naked, and locked in his mortuary slot.

We saw ordinary, belt-disdaining folk feel how sharp the shock was at seven miles an hour. We saw a dummy fall from a rooftop and dig a hole in the turf: 25 miles an hour. Some of us tried not to watch too closely as open faces were stitched together. We saw a 10-year-old interview with a paralysed but still hopeful woman; we saw her now, hopeless. We learnt that Britain is a backward country: others specify belts for back seats, too. We saw what happens to travelling babes in arms: they cushion the shock for their parents.

We learned a lot about cars which *Which?* itself disdains to mention: "unforgiving" metal brackets behind too-forgiving plastic fascia boards, "safety" steering wheels that kill, cars with weak sides. "I thought it was a dog first of all", said the driver of the car that all but killed a small boy: the programme's second half was punctuated by scenes of the boy's battle for life. We met an ex-motor cycle messenger, now a retarded child.

The excellence of the programme lay in the fact that it went beyond shock and horror to present findings on the statistics' social background, and then to offer wise advice. The L test should indeed be rethought, as should much of Britain's signposting. Drivers need to be made to think: painted mini-roundabouts, to take a surprising example, can save lives. Cars have become safer, so we drive more dangerously, and drink.

Two into One
Haymarket, Leicester

Ned Chaillet

Farce is usually a matter of mechanics, with what one act puts together being torn asunder in the next. Ray Cooney's return to the form is not quite a return to the top of his own form, but a lot of the pieces are in place and when *Two Into One* reaches London some months from now the mechanics will certainly be sorted out.

At the moment they require attention. Mr Cooney has written a part for himself that looks rather like Walter Mitty having a nightmare. He enters simply some moments after the beginning as the nondescript stage manager for a vain, womanising actor, "resting between rolls", about to enter on a new play and a new affair. The actor has his first warning of trouble when his wife spots an item in William Hickey's gossip column suggesting that a certain actor is having trouble arranging a meeting place to commence his new affair. That is Mr Cooney's cue to rent a room in the same hotel so his boss can indulge himself with an attractive and very feminine news reader.

The difficulty is that Mr Cooney is about to be seduced in the same hotel by the actor's wife, and he has obviously been counting on it. When the rooms turn out to be adjoining, and the waiter spots the same people in various stages of undress in both rooms, and the actor and his wife think they have access to both rooms while the spouse is safely away, confusion, predictably, reigns. It does not reign as blissfully as it might.

An architecturally bright set by Terry Parsons bounces around on the Leicester Haymarket's technically advanced stage, knocking the unnecessary rooms out of sight when perhaps the play would benefit from the concentration of a single room, or a stationary set. The complications are ordinary enough, with homosexual pretence as a running gag, and a silly oriental waiter subject to such scintillating lines as: "You, flung dung". Mr Cooney can do better.

In the better moments he does do better, and his own performance is nervously right as he breaks into a tap dance to cover the knocking from a room, or frantically invents new excuses for his actions. Roger Redfarn's production boasts other performances of worth, from Jan Waters, Richard Coleman and even Derek Royle as the unfortunate character of the oriental. It is still mechanically unsound.

Philharmonia/Maazel
Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

History provides several examples of composers who sweated out for years in the back rows of orchestras without receiving any acknowledgement of their creative gifts.

The present phenomenon, however, is that orchestral musicians are the very people to have most luck in getting their work played in the Festival Hall, where on Thursday the Philharmonia gave the first performance of a symphony by Raymond Premru, its trombonist.

There is a temptation to smile benignly on such a home-grown offering, but it would be insulting to Premru to judge his work by any but the most exacting standards. He is already the composer of a great quantity of orchestral, choral and brass music, and I would imagine he regards composition as more central to his existence than playing the trombone.

Considered, then, as the first symphony of an experienced and much-performed composer, Premru's piece was not a happy experience.

Though he tried to disarm criticism by calling his work "simple" and even at one point "simplistic", I feel bound to agree. The themes are indeed slender, often disastrously redolent of jazz cliché, and played for a good deal more than they are worth.

There is very little development, for the good reason that the material provides no decent subject for discussion, and so Premru falls back on various repetitions or the trick of throwing in something new when the music begins to sag.

The most bewildering instance of that comes in the slow movement, which begins and ends in hymn-like serenity of a distinctly American kind but includes in the middle a furious passage of machine music for the whole large orchestra. Less surprising, though equally out of place, is the stretch in the finale where the players are at last allowed to indulge themselves in a long-promised jazz break.

Of course, such riotous outbursts and the symphony's quieter moments are scored with an insider's knowledge, but I do hope that the confidence the Philharmonia must have gained from its recent large audiences will prepare it to commission new works more widely.

The concert also included a strong, muscular account of the Bruch G minor violin concerto, by Kyung-Wha Chung, drawing her bow like an archer in order to test the music, strain out its sentimentality and let it sing the more purely. She was powerfully, decisively accompanied by the orchestra under Lorin Maazel.

Collecting

Liberty of expression

The Wiener Werkstätte (Vienna Workshop) was founded in 1903 by Josef Hoffmann and Kolo Moser, both members of the Vienna Secession. The pre-war days of the WW have been well documented; the mutual respect between Hoffmann and C. R. Mackintosh, the major commissions for the Palais Stoclet in Brussels and the Cabaret Fledermaus in Vienna and the furniture and metalwork made to the designs of Moser and Hoffmann.

Little, however, is known of the 14 years of the WW's existence after the First World War. In 1906 Kolo Moser resigned from the WW to devote himself to painting and from 1910 the WW ceased making furniture except on commission; although in 1903 Hoffmann had enough architectural commissions to keep a workshop busy supplying decorative interiors for him, within a few years the WW began to have a life of its own.

In 1910 the fashion house was started and as war became increasingly inevitable a convincing alternative to Paris fashions flourished with the patronage of patriotic Austrians. In 1912 Josef Wimmer, an admirer of the British "Liberty" style, took over and designed not only dresses but textiles, handbags, bead purses and a variety of accessories, making the fashion house the most successful element of the WW.

In 1905 the range of items offered by the WW was widened when the newly formed Wiener Keramik began to supply a variety of useful and ornamental ceramics. The Wiener Keramik was founded by Michael Powolny and Bertold Löffler, both of whom were students at the Vienna Kunstgewerbeschule, where Hoffmann and Moser taught. Löffler was responsible for many of the designs while Powolny did the modelling, and it was Löffler who was the principal instigator of a more decorative idiom than the black and white geometry of Hoffmann and Moser.

In 1913 Hoffmann founded the Kunstlerwerkstätte, a workshop where materials and facilities were made available to students from the Kunstgewerbeschule. About this time the school itself was beginning to change from designing on a drawing-board for interpretation by technicians to allowing students to work directly with materials in the workshop.

The teachers who included Powolny and Löffler, also encouraged the students towards free expression while handling the materials. The Kunstlerwerkstätte was an extension of this programme; selected students from Hoffmann's classes could use the facilities free of charge on condition that the WW was given first refusal on all the work.

In 1915 Dagobert Peche joined the WW and its leanings towards decoration were reinforced by his influence. With the privations of the war it was impossible to continue making objects with rare or expensive materials and Peche encouraged the Kunstlerwerkstätte to turn its attention to salable fripperies, ephemera which were a far cry from Hoffmann's original aims. Peche himself designed embroidery, lace, hand painted silk cushions, ceramics and hand coloured papers as well as some metalwork and furniture.

During the war most of the students who took advantage of the Kunstlerwerkstätte were obviously women, including the most important and most versatile designers of the WW's later years, Maria Likarz, Fritzi Löw, Hilda Jesser and Mathilde Flögl. Maria Likarz was primarily a graphic designer, Fritzi Löw was interested in fashion and Mathilde Flögl specialized in murals and interior decoration and worked closely with Hoffmann.

In 1922 Hilda Jesser returned to teach at the Kunstgewerbeschule but continued to supply designs to the WW. She retired in 1967 but still lives in Vienna and wishes that her students could have had the experience that the WW gave her when she left art school.

These four women supplied designs for ceramics, leather goods, glass, enamels, embroidery, lace, bead bags, cushions, hand coloured papers, book bindings — whatever the Karntnerstrasse shop belonging to the WW could sell. Branches were also opened in Zürich, Breslau, Marienbad and — as an attempt to help post-war Austria — in New York, but none of them displayed any conspicuous success.

About 200 artists supplied the WW with designs; most of them had been drafted from the Kunstgewerbeschule and half of them were women. The designs were charming, playful and pretty and, when shown at the 1925 Paris Exhibition, were attacked by the modernist Adolf Loos for their decorativeness. They were luxury items for wealthy customers but they have a distinctive, jaunty style of their own.

The formal geometry of Hoffmann's metalwork had given way to a sprightly geometry in bright colours for a purse made out of small glass beads; a piece of lace had figures inspired by Löffler's interest in Russian peasant art; a textile or wallpaper was lively and colourful. Incidentally, some of the carpets and textiles designed by the WW are still produced by the Viennese firm of Joh. Backhausen & Söhne, who originally made them.

At the beginning of the 1920s two new designers joined the WW, Susi Singer and Vally Wieselthier; in 1926 Gudrun Baudisch also began to supply designs. These three young women specialized in ceramics and had their own studios but worked in a similar style. Their most distinctive work was ceramic heads or figures of women; Singer's have softer, gentler demeanours than the others: Wieselthier's are like herself — bright and sparkling and tarty, with rouged cheeks, and neat little hats perched on one side of the head. Baudisch appears to be made of sterner stuff; her women are more solemn and brooding and have, as one contemporary article put it, "an Oriental sultriness".



Ceramic head by Gudrun Baudisch

All three give the appearance of working the clay quite crudely and use bright colours, painting their ceramic faces with lipstick, mascara and eyeshadow in a manner which can be almost disturbingly aggressive.

By 1932 the succession of financial backers came to an end; a second attempt at opening in New York had failed; Dagobert Peche had died in 1923 and in 1929 the ceramic workshop had closed. In October the WW closed and sold its stock off at auction; during the next few years nearly all those who had been closely connected with the venture left Austria as the Nazis moved in, although Gudrun Baudisch organized her own workshop in Hallstatt, near Salzburg, where she is still working. Vally Wieselthier popped up in New York, for a time in partnership with the Paris couturier Paul Poiret.

A long awaited account of the WW is to be published this year in Vienna, *Die Wiener Werkstätte: Kunst und Handwerk 1903-1932* by Werner J. Schweiger. If you are visiting Vienna it is well worthwhile looking in the shops and galleries for the corollary to the decorative façades that surround you. In London several places have ceramics, jewellery and metalwork; L'Odeon at 173 Fulham Road, John Jesse and Irina Laski at 150 Kensington Church Street and Fischer Fine Art at 30 King Street.

WW artefacts are no cheaper now than they were originally: Hoffmann metalwork varies from £250 up to £5,000 for his classic silver, decorated glass is between £300 and £1,200 and ceramics range from £350 to £1,800.

Isabelle Anscombe

Gardening

Cut-off points

My wife likes her cut flowers to last at least a week. Some do, some don't. Chrysanthemums certainly last much longer than dahlias, which normally are hard put to it to last from one Saturday to the next.

One can prolong the life of dahlias and most other cut flowers by putting a pinch of Phostrogen into the water or treating it with the Dutch preparation Chrysal, which growers, florists and most housewives use in Holland. My wife dips the ends of the dahlia stems in boiling water for five seconds and assures me they last longer for this treatment. Naturally, with these and other flowers she cuts for the house, she chooses those which are only about three quarters open.

But today there is considerable choice of varieties of both dahlias and chrysanthemums to grow for cutting. Dahlias produce three buds on a stem. Those who grow dahlias for exhibition remove the two side buds as soon as they are large enough to pinch off, thus ensuring a better bloom from the top flower and a good long, clean stem.

This is fine for exhibitors. But many dahlia varieties produce quite a short central stem so that if you want to cut a bloom for a flower arrangement you have to sacrifice the two side buds, which from the gardener's point of view is sad because it greatly reduces the display in the garden.

But there are varieties which produce a central stem quite long enough for arranging the bloom in a bowl or vase either to enhance the garden or to provide more cut flowers; or perhaps to do a bit of both, one for the garden, one for the floral arrangement.

Mr R. Aylett, of Aylett's Nurseries, North Orbital Road, London Colney, St Albans, Herts, has given me a list of varieties that are not only suitable for the garden but also excellent for cutting. Incidentally, if you live within a reasonable distance of Aylett's nursery and can pick up your dahlia plants between April 20 and June 24 (not on Tuesdays) they will give you a discount of 30 per cent on orders of more than £8.00.

These varieties produce a long central stem, so you do not have to sacrifice the side buds. Favourites with the flower arrangers are the small decorative varieties. Within this section are the "water lily" varieties, which have fewer petals but which curve inward gracefully to resemble a water lily, and the small and some medium cactus or semi-cactus varieties. My favourites are the water lily varieties — "Autumn Lustre", reddish orange, "Glorie van Heemstede", yellow, "Hugh Mather", orange amber, and "Susannah York", pink.

Of other dual purpose small decorative varieties there are "Ernest Pitt", salmon with a yellow base, "Gay Princess", lilac pink and very tall, "John Street", red, and "Mistill Delight", white, a miniature bloom under four inches.

Among the "cut and come again" semi-cactus varieties we have "Beauty of Aalsmeer", deep salmon, and "Pink Symbol", with medium sized blooms; in the small flowered class "Happy Birthday", in shades of apricot, "Daddies Choice", lemon yellow, "September Moon", bronze, and "White Klankstad".

Ayletts are also offering three new varieties raised by John Crutchfield, a noted breeder of new dahlias, which come within our dual purpose category and have won trial awards. These are the small decorative "Joyce Vollor", peach, suffused rosy vermilion with delightfully twisted florets; "Peggy Hall", water lily type pink and rosy carmine, and "Satsuma", a miniature decorative orange vermilion, tipped and edged with gold.

Before the war outdoor chrysanthemums were spray types and nobody thought about disbudding the stems to produce large flowers such as were grown in greenhouses for the late autumn chrysanthemum shows. After the war came the lovely modern outdoor varieties which, disbudded and cosseted, will make flowers up to 8in across.

So shows of the early flowering outdoor varieties have proliferated in the past 30 years. True, these varieties can be protected by unheated plastic structures and, with the ever increasing cost of fuel, perhaps the late flowering chrysanthemums will gradually disappear in favour of the outdoor varieties. Indeed when I saw our electricity bill for the last quarter I wondered if the heated greenhouse will soon be a thing of the past.

But to return to our question of dual purpose varieties — good for the garden and good for cutting. With outdoor chrysanthemums that produce masses of sprays of flowers excellent for flower arrangements we have the added advantage that they are hardy in all but the severest winter or in the most inclement cold areas. Again I asked a leading grower, Mr Neel of Orpington Nurseries, Rocky Lane, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey, to mark my card for me, or rather his list of more than 70 varieties of hardy Korean chrysanthemums.

He gave me six which, he says, are particularly good for cutting and for the garden. They are 'White Gem', 'Anne' salmon pink, 'Hazel', golden brown, and 'Irene', smoky pink, all single varieties two to two and a half feet high. Of the smaller varieties he recommends 'Starlet', single maple coloured, and 'Yellow Starlet', single.

Mr A. R. Paske of Kentford, Newmarket, Suffolk, the largest supplier of asparagus plants in Britian, has completely rewritten his leaflet on growing asparagus and gives useful advice on planting and feeding. Much of his advice runs contrary to what we were told in the past as a result of the considerable experimental work that has been done here and in the United States in recent years. For instance Mr Paske insist that no farmyard manure should be used at planting time because it usually contains pests and their eggs which can damage the plants.

He also says that slugs love young asparagus and that we should put down slug bait and keep renewing it. I did not know slugs were so fond of asparagus but they are not all that stupid, so I am not surprised because it is my favourite vegetable. Mr Paske has also produced a leaflet about growing globe artichokes and seakale.

Roy Hay



Chess

Crown Princely play

"To be direct and honest is not safe." You might think I am quoting from *Othello*, and technically you are right. But I really meant to be quoting from Aron Nimzowitsch, whose writing Shakespeare often pre-echoes by some 300 years. It is either that or that Nimzowitsch finds he is compelled to use fanciful Elizabethan and Jacobean language to express his equally fanciful and paradoxical ideas. After all, Nimzowitsch's striking remark about the pawn's lust to expand could easily come from *Othello* or from *The White Devil* to give, appropriately enough from the chess point of view, one black and one white.

By my quotation the Crown Prince of the chess world would have meant that the only right way of position play lay in the indirect and the oblique. Tarrasch's logical, straightforward play was anathema to him. It was only deceptively safe.

My reference to the Crown Prince needs a little explanation. It is a good example of Nimzowitsch's colourful and almost triangular behaviour. When he was at the height of his powers, a little more than 50 years ago, he carried visiting cards on which was inscribed "Aron Nimzowitsch, Crown Prince of the Chess World". This meant that while he was not world champion he was at any rate either next best or the clear inheritor of the title. This was rather outrageous since at that period both Alekhine and Capablanca were in active play.

The controversy between Tarrasch and Nimzowitsch and the latter's bizarre and eccentric behaviour was well illustrated by a pleasant piece of fantasy that appeared in the 1939 *British Chess Magazine*.

It was written by the Dutch chessmaster Lodewijk Prins, himself not unlike the Latvian genius in both style of play and eccentric behaviour. Lodewijk, for instance, is the only person I know who ever had a motoring accident inside a garage the size of a bungalow. I was in the car at the time and even then I had the impression that he put most of the blame on Tarrasch.

Well, in his piece in the *BCM* Prins says he entered a room when a round of the great Spirits' tournament was just over. He saw Steinitz first of all and then "A few tables farther on Tarrasch, engaged in an interesting conversation with Nimzowitsch and Reti, is claiming, not without conviction, that in his *Three Hundred games* all systems and new ideas are included. Nimzowitsch now and then stands on his hands. When Reti wants to protest violently, however, the other two leave indignantly; to be competent to discuss with them one ought to have been candidate for the world's championship at least!"

It is nice to know that in after-life Nimzowitsch became sufficiently reconciled to Tarrasch to indulge in interesting conversation with him. One wonders where these chessmasters actually were: Heaven or Hell or just Purgatory?

An authentic touch, despite or perhaps because of its upside-down nature, was that about Nimzowitsch standing on his hands. To those who saw Viktor Korchnoi doing exactly that in the Philippines in 1978 that might seem nothing unusual; but in those days, 1939, it was regarded as eccentric. Some reprehend such eccentricity and point out with some truth that Tarrasch and his ideas were on the whole superior to Nimzowitsch and his.

But the chess world would have seemed an arid place without the great Nimzowitsch and it owes an enormous debt to him for the zest, colour and humour he brought to the game. He has had an immense influence on the theory and practice of chess, in particular on openings and the middle-game and there has been nobody quite like him since.

Nevertheless, other players have displayed their own colourful eccentricity. In Russia, for instance, there was Vladimir Simagin and in Denmark there is the distinguished grandmaster Bent Larsen, who may not be the Crown Prince of the chess world but is certainly a prince in the tournament world. In England we have our own deputy-Nimzowitsch in Michael Basman whose originality so impressed Botvinnik at Hastings.

I should add that Larsen and the other two I have mentioned are not slavish imitators of Nimzowitsch. Each had his own peculiar brand of humour and his own original ideas. But all tend to concentrate on the openings and insist in thinking for themselves without paying too much attention to precedents.

Naturally such procedures result in a variability of success and failure. Larsen has had many great tournament successes and some absolute failures. He was bottom in the 1980 IBM tournament but first in the Clarin tournament at Buenos Aires that year. All the time he was playing amusing and witty chess. Typical is the following game from the IBM tournament.

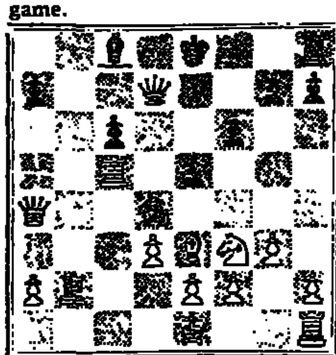
White B. Larsen; Black J. C. Van der Wiel. English Opening.

1	P-QB4	N-KB3	5	B-N2	N-B2
2	N-QB3	P-B4	6	Q-N3	N-B3
3	P-KN3	P-Q4	7	BxN ch	PxB
4	PxP	NxP	8	Q-R4	

In his notes to the game in the Danish chess magazine *Skakbladet* Larsen points out with some glee "White is playing Black; namely 1. P-QB4, P-QB4; 2. N-QB3, N-QB3; 3. N-B3, P-KN3; 4. P-Q4, PxP; 5. NxP, B-N2; 6. N-B2, BxN ch; 7. PxB, Q-R4."

8		Q-Q2	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	N-B3	N-N4	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	P-Q3	P-B3	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	B-B3	P-K4	15	[illegible]	[illegible]

A weak move that gives the inventive Larsen just the chance he wants. Correct was 15.., NxN ch when Black has a good game.



16	BxN	R-N8 ch	18	NxP	PxN
17	K-Q2	RxR			

Or 18.., Q-N2; 19. RxP, O-O; 20. Q-B4 ch, K-R1; 21. N-B7 ch and White wins.

19	RxP ch	K-Q1

If 19.., K-B2; 20. Q-B4 ch, K-N3; 21. B-K3, P-KR3; 22. Q-K4 ch, K-B3; 23. B-Q4 and wins.

20	B-B5	RxP	25	P-QR4	Q-KN1
21	B-N4	B-N2	26	Q-N6 ch	K-B1
22	QxRP	RxP	27	B-Q6	Q-Q1
23	QxR	R-K1	28	Q-B5	
24	RxR ch	QxR			

Exchange of Queens would lead to a drawn ending.

28	...	K-Q2	30	Q-R4	Q-K2
29	B-B4	K-K3	31	Q-B4 ch	K-B4

Or 31.., K-B3; 32. B-N5 ch, KxB; 33. Q-R4 ch, winning the Queen.

32	P-R4 ch	K-B3	36	QxQ ch	KxQ
33	P-R5	Q-K3	37	K-B4	B-N7
34	P-N5 ch	K-B2	38	P-R6	K-Q2
35	K-B3	P-B4	39	KxP	resigns

Harry Golombek

Radio

Something nasty on the rug



Gary Bond





John Osborne

Some months ago with a small fanfare BBC Radio announced *Radio Theatre '81*, a joint Corporation/Arts Council project under which nineteen new plays were to be performed in theatres up and down the realm with subsequent production on Radio 3. It was scheduled to have started with James Robson's *Going Native*, a comedy about dustmen, but on arrival at Broadcasting House the 90-minute script was found to contain over 50 utterances of the word "fuck". The scraps of conversation that drift in my direction as the Ealing dustcart grinds past my house suggest that this was probably authentic. It also seems that the theatregoers who saw the play in Leeds heard each one of the fifty plus without undue distress — to some extent the theatre and cinema as well as both agreed that authenticity demands the language that goes with it. But broadcasting still hesitates.

The reluctance is understandable, of course: radio plays (and TV too) come "into the home" with all that that implies; if they are going to do something nasty, they do it on the hearthrug, so to speak, in front of granny and the kids. And even if the family have gone to bed, then you, the viewer/listener, have to take it all alone, without the reassurance of an audience to back you up.

Mind you, Mr Robson's play was to have gone out on Radio 3 which in my sense comes a good deal less "into the home" than most and I would take some persuading that many of its listeners are going to go mad over the odd anglo-saxonism.

Nevertheless all radio drama is a special case: whereas in the theatre and on television there is the appearance of the characters to justify and as it were to take the rough edge off the dialogue, on radio all you have is language in the raw. Thus dialogue that would pass almost without notice on the stage, that just about gets by on the TV, may come across a lot too strong in sound alone.

That seems to me to be what happened here and Ronald Mason, Head of Drama, decided *Going Native* could not proceed without some tempering. Mr Robson on the other hand is reported not to wish to temper it at all. Impasse, and that is why *Radio Theatre '81* began last week, a little behind schedule, with *House Wives* written by Liuise Page and directed both for Radio 3 and previously at the Derby Playhouse by Vanessa Whitburn.

"Housewives" is normally one word. Ms Page's title makes it two and quite deliberately for hers are wives who enter, or attempt to enter, Parliament, whose call is to "The House", who part themselves from domesticity. At least that is what Clementine (Juliet Stevenson) attempts, pinning everything on success, discarding wounded soldier-husband, mother and even granny on the way. I say "even granny" for this tough old lady, admirably played by Katherine Helme, had been a militant suffragette, an old comrade in arms.

Clementine fails — first and only just in the straight fight of an election that rocks her confident Tory opponent; second and more hurtfully in the immediately ensuing by-election. A party stalwart who has lost her "safe" seat in a Tory landslide has to be accommodated; she will return to Parliament for what might have been Clementine's constituency, riding on the effort and the dedication of her fore-runner. The younger woman must learn to submit to party interests.

Here and elsewhere the point emerges from Ms Page's play that women, when they cease to be housewives, tend like people of any other sex to become creatures of whatever world they serve. Clementine is sacrificed not only to the party but to the none too scrupulous ambition of a woman she had *thought to be her friend*; she had better lump it and she probably will.

Granny Violet tells how in the heady days of Women's Suffrage she had handed out white feathers to any young chap who couldn't on the spot produce a reason she could recognize for not being in uniform. Why? Because "Christabel Pankhurst told us to".

All in all, *House Wives* held my interest for its 90 minutes while never quite persuading me to believe in Clementine's implacable ambition. Maybe, as with four-letter words, the sight of living actors would have made it more acceptable; maybe the play had not quite made the transfer into sound alone.

There may of course have been other reasons why I was not more impressed because I heard last week and almost against my will another stage play, Osborne's *A Patriot for Me*, with complete attention and over far greater length. The vast assurance of the writing marked it out, the dialogue both economical and highly-charged. Fine actors helped: Gary Bond, Norman Rodway, Robert Lang, Jill Bennett, John Moffatt — all of them notable performers in any meduim, but who add to their other gifts an exceptional feel for radio. Anton Gill adapted and he and John Tydeman directed this excellent production.

David Wade

Bridge

Honeymoon form

The Provost Cup is awarded to the winner of the main event at the English Bridge Union Spring Foursomes, sponsored by the Woolwich Building Society. Although the comfort of the Grand Hotel at Eastbourne gives the competition a relaxed atmosphere, it is nevertheless recognized as one of the most significant events in the bridge calendar. The double knock-out formula is excellent, permitting a team which has experienced an unlucky early loss a chance to remain in the main competition. This year's final was contested by two strong teams.

K. Stanley (capt)	P. Alder (capt)
Miss N. Gardener	C. Dixon
R. Bretherton	V. Silverstone
E. Crowhurst	B. Mervis
D. F. Huggett	G. Calderwood
M. Pomfrey	*D. Greenwood*

Surprisingly the match was a one-sided contest, with the Stanley team winning by 75 IMPs.

On a nostalgic note, it was charming to see that Reese and Schapiro were still enjoying their "second honeymoon". If their enduring harmony should occasionally be disturbed, that should be seen as no more than the disproportionate irritation of one spouse with the other's failure to replace the cap on the toothpaste.

West Schapiro	East Reese
♠ A Q 9 8 4	♠ K J 7
♥ A 7 4	♥ 8
♦ J 6 2	♦ A 7 4
♣ K 4 6	♣ A Q J 9 7

Teams. Game all, dealer East:

West	North	East	South
—	—	1 Club	No
1 Spade	2 Clubs (1)	3 Spades	No
4 Hearts	No	4 Spades	No
No	No	—	—

(1) Showing a red two-suiter.

Apparently their opponents in the other room found no difficulty in bidding the cast iron grand slam. Neither Reese's sweet reason nor Schapiro's patience could convince the other of the error or his ways. Independently, they confided in me. Although Reese's choice of rebid may have made this hand more difficult, it could have been vital to establish the spade support. Reese was critical of Schapiro's choice of four hearts, but some players reasonably prefer to cue bid first round controls before second round controls.

I can understand Reese's caution over four hearts, bearing in mind his jump support with only three trumps. Possibly Schapiro should have continued with five clubs. The spectre of losing three tricks in diamonds is surely difficult to reconcile with East's bidding. Oddly, had Schapiro bid five clubs I think they would have reached seven spades. Reese, fortified by the knowledge that the clubs were solid, would have shown his ace of diamonds and continued with a grand slam force.

The seventh encounter between the House of Lords and the House of Commons was elegantly staged at the Inn on the Park. Before this year the score stood at three-all. The senior house, having lost for the first three years, craftily negotiated the transfer of Lord Lever, which substantially altered the balance of power.

After four rubbers the Lords had established an apparently impregnable lead. Then came this hand, which was dynamite.

Rubber duplicate. North-South game, dealer South:

	North	
	♠ Q 9 8 2	
	♥ Q 5	
	♦ A 10 7 5 3	
	♣ 10 8	
West		**East**
♠ A K 5 3		♠ J 6
♥ A 9		♥ 10 8 7 4 3
♦ 9 8 4 2		♦ Q 6
♣ A 4 2		♣ J 9 7 5
	South	
	♠ 10 7 4	
	♥ K J 6 2	
	♦ K J	
	♣ K Q 6 3	

The Closed Room:

West The Duke of Marlborough	North P. Emery	East Lord Glenkinglass	South The Hon T. Sainsbury
	—	—	No
1 No Trumps	No	No	No

Opening lead ♦5.

West made five tricks, 100 to North-South. The only point of interest was South's conservative but well-judged pass despite his 13 points.

The Open Room:

West The Hon Anthony Berry	North The Duke of Atholl	East Sir Timothy Kitson	South The Earl of Birkenhead
—	—	—	1 No Trumps
Double	Redouble	No	No
No	—	—	—

Opening lead ♠3.

The redouble was attributable to a misunderstanding over the strength of the opening no trump.

This type of hand is a beast to play. In deference to the odds, declarer played low from dummy, losing to East's ♠J. The defence continued with three more rounds of spades. After taking the ♠Q in dummy, on which declarer discarded a club, he made the unfortunate decision to play West for the ♦Q. When the ♦J lost to East's ♦Q, declarer was in real trouble. East returned the ♣5 and declarer guessed wrong again when he contributed the ♣Q, which lost to West's ♣A. West persisted with a second club. If declarer had ducked the club at this point he would have held the penalty to 400. As it was, he lost 1,000, making a total swing of 1,100 to the House of Commons.

I have every sympathy for Birkenhead, one of the best card players on either side. The punishment was over-harsh for a series of unlucky guesses. Despite this reverse the House of Lords won an entertaining match by 9,230 to 7,150 points.

Jeremy Flint

Drink

Alluring subtlety

The first wine vines were planted in New Zealand in 1819 and James Busby had a vineyard in production by 1830. But other crops in this fertile land yielded quicker returns, so farmers tended to make wine solely for their personal use. Wine both as a commercial and quality product became important only recently.

Traditions were established, however, and many immigrants, notably the "Dallies" (Yugoslavs, whose names are often seen on today's labels), kept wine making alive, but in 1923 there were a mere 55 acres under vines. By 1980, however, there were about 10,000 acres, producing around 8,000 gallons. Half of this is table wine instead of the high-strength dessert wines previously demanded.

In the past five years, wine production has progressed enormously. The emphasis today, in spite of the "bag wines" which are the bread and butter of the local trade, is on quality; the annual wine competitions are a stimulus. The public, with the first licensed restaurant dating only from 1961, are already fairly wine conscious.

New Zealand wines are individual. The climate is temperate and most of the vineyards are in the North Island (although Montana have their "Marlborough" vineyards on the tip of the South Island) and the presence everywhere of water — the bays that encroach on the indented land, the streams and lakes that make the hinterland lush, the ever-changing cloudscapes, evoke the freshness, the muted but definite appeal of the wines of this country. They are wines for the drinker who seeks allure plus subtlety.

Many classic grapes are cultivated and some interesting experiments are going on. Mission (established in 1851) recently showed me a "white Cabernet" and "white Pinot"; Nobilo have a range of macération carbonique wines; Cook's are producing Pinot Meunier and Pinot Gris. The inexpensive wines of course are blends and most of the whites are made by "back blending", which means they will have had the addition of unfermented must, in what in Germany would be termed *süss reserve*. Estate wines, as the term is understood in Europe, do not yet exist but wines from different regions display marked variations in character.

British retailers have found, even within a few months, that in the middle price ranges it is the quality as well as the novelty of the New Zealand wines that brings customers back. Supplies, therefore, rather depend on when consignments arrive. At present Victoria Wine branches stock Montana's Marlborough Sylvaner Riesling 1980, very fragrant with a four-square flavour and fresh follow-up (£3.54); they also have Montana's Marlborough Cabernet Sauvignon 1977, deep in tone, with a crisp bouquet, trim in character (£3.64). The Montana style is clear-cut and definite.

Peter Dominic, at their branch at 2 Orange Street, SW1, have Cook's Golden Chasselas 1978, a buxom, mouth-filling white (£3.42), and Babich's 1978 Riesling Sylvaner from Henderson and Gisborne (£3.42). The use of the word "Riesling" in New Zealand, usually means that the Riesling Sylvaner cross which Europeans know as the Müller Thurgau is used; this wine is a lively, assertive drink, capable of cutting through fatty sauces and even mayonnaise. Peter Dominic also stock the Marlborough Riesling Sylvaner.

The major source of supply in Britain, however, is Avery's, Park Street, Bristol, and John Avery, MW, who has judged the New Zealand wine competitions, now lists 16. Avery's have McWilliam's white Cresta Doré (£3), agreeable at any time, also Corban's Henderson Chenin Blanc, trim, pleasing (£3.12) and the Matawhera Gewurztraminer, a gold medal winner from a dedicated small-scale producer, which is aromatic, long and alluring (£4.50).

An interesting comparison might be made of the Cook's Fernhill and Te Kauwhata Rieslings (both £3.20 from Avery's) of 1979: they would be a pair to appraise alongside a grill of fine fish. The Te Kauwhata is crisp, assertive, zippy; the Fernhill sunny, fatter, mouth-filling.

Among the New Zealand reds, Avery's list McWilliam's Hawkes Bay Cabernet Sauvignon 1976, a finely balanced wine, far from its prime (£4.65). They also have the Huapai Valley Pinotage from Nobilo; this firm actually crush the grapes in the vineyard, alongside the mechanical harvester; their Chardonnay is of a quality that visitors should sample — it makes many Meursaults look definitely inferior. The Pinotage is a gutsy wine (the grape was evolved from the Pinot Noir and Cinsaut), and this example hardly resembles any South African pinotage, having a more fine-drawn style (£3.65)

Avery's also list, from Cook's "Classic Collection", the 1977 Cabernet Sauvignon. This has a very fresh, leafy bouquet, full flavour and fruity after-taste, a wine that is beginning to show the discussable or cerebral quality that may make New Zealand reds worthy of any decanter in the future. open it, like the other Cabernets and the Pinotage, an hour or more before serving (£3.40).

Pamela Vandyke Price

Travel

Shades of Scott and Dr Finlay



A lake steamer at the Trossachs pier on Loch Katrine

One of the things I like about *Star Trek* is the way its makers have decided that even in the distant future the Scot will retain his traditional role as the ship's engineer. It is well known, or at least used to be, that one could yell "Hey, Mac" in any ship's engineroom anywhere on the face of the sea, and somebody would answer. So from "I canna get another oonce o'steam frae her, she'll burrst her boilerrs," to "Cap'n Kirk, the dylethium crystal synchronizer will radiate beyond warp factor three" is but a small step for a scriptwriter.

This thought, and others like it, milled around like the drifting steam when I stood recently on the deck of the SS Sir Walter Scott as she prepared leave the jetty at Stranachlachar on Loch Katrine. From the engineroom came the hissing and juddering and clanking sounds one associates with a vessel of her age and type. They merged with the smell of oil, the gleam of brass and the heavily accented comments of the two gentlemen down below who were preparing the ship for her return journey to the Trossachs pier.

The Strathclyde Water Department has been running regular trips on the loch for many years, and they provide visitors with something to do between early May and the end of September. Ideal when the weather is fine, but even on such a day as I experienced, with mist and fine rain, the loch and the land around it has a brooding beauty.

That the steamer should be named after Scott is appropriate. Rob Roy MacGregor, whom he immortalized in his classic novel, was born in a house on its shores, and Loch Katrine is the setting for Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

I was there because that region which lies to the west of Callander is the heart of the Trossachs and my journey to Scotland had been made with the purpose of exploring and to some extent discovering that bristly country — which is more or less how the Gaelic translates.

Callander was my base — of which more in a moment — and the cruise on Loch Katrine one of many day excursions I made during my time there. I went expecting to find beautiful scenery and was not disappointed. What I did not expect was the tremendous range of things to do and places to see, nor the warmth of Scottish hospitality. At times it was overwhelming.

Roughly, the Trossachs lie in the area bounded by Loch Earn in the north, the Lake of Menteith in the south, the town of Doune and its castle to the east and the shores — the "bonnie banks" — of Loch Lomond to the west. On the latter the *Maid of the Loch*, the last paddle steamer built in Britain, cruises every day from the latter part of May until the end of August.

I had hired a car to make my travels that much easier but discovered that a system of local buses, including the post bus service, links many of the tourist locations at reasonable charge.

Having sampled the steamer, I remained as it were water-bound by visiting Loch Earn and the busy water sports centre at Lochearnhead.

It is an excellent location for anyone who seeks a holiday of the busier sort. The centre itself offers five-day dinghy sailing courses to standards approved by the Royal Yachting Association and the Scottish Sports Councils as well as canoeing, board sailing, water skiing and fishing. An inclusive holiday is offered in conjunction with the nearby hotel. It is also possible to enjoy riding and pony trekking nearby, and indeed these activities are available at a number of Trossachs locations.

During one trip to the Queen Elizabeth Forest Park, which lies between Loch Lomond and Aberfoyle, I met a number of youngsters on a pony trekking holiday. They were staying in local guest houses and going each day to Aberfoyle Stables, where Hugh MacGregor operates a busy trekking centre. It is possible to hire by the day or half day or, as with the Water Sports Centre at Lochearnhead, to base a complete trekking holiday on local accommodation, hotel or guest house.

The guest houses are good value for money and I know that many visitors to Scotland make full use of them, often relying on local tourist information offices to fix them up with accommodation. There are good ones in and near Callander, although the town boasts a number of hotels, of which the Roman Camp merits a mention. Though the current Michelin guide rates it as merely "comfortable" I think after my brief visit that deserves a higher rating.

Of the guest houses, incidentally, the best known is probably Arden House — known to literally millions of people who may never have set foot in Callander. Viewers of the television programme *Doctor Finlay's Casebook* will recognize Callander as Tannochbrae and will not need telling that Arden House is where the doctor lived.

My various travels in the Trossachs took me to the Lake of Menteith, the ruins of Inchmahome Priory standing on one of its islands, and to Doune Castle, which is regarded as one of the best preserved examples of fourteenth century domestic architecture in Scotland. Undoubtedly impressive, as is the collection of racing and other cars in the motor museum there. Castle and museum provide an amazing contrast, but by this time I had become used to the surprises that the Trossachs hold in store.

If all you seek is a relaxed holiday in fine countryside you will certainly find it there, although the unpredictable weather has to be taken into account. On the other hand, a holiday with a special interest or a purpose may be enjoyed. To quote one tourist brochure: "Along the edge of the Highlands, Rob Roy MacGregor lived out a life of adventure. Robert the Bruce, Mary Queen of Scots, the Stuart Kings of Scotland are just some of the historic figures associated with this fascinating area".

The address of the Lochearnhead Water Sports Centre is simply Lochearnhead, Perthshire, Scotland. They will supply details of the facilities and organized holidays available. For more information about the pony trekking centre at Aberfoyle, write to Hugh MacGregor and Son, Ballington, Thornhill, Stirling, Scotland. The Trossachs Tourist Association will be able to supply a great deal of general information, accommodation details, etc if you write to them at Old Burgh Chambers, Callander, Perthshire, FK17 8BN, enclosing a large self-addressed envelope and 20p in stamps.

The two major guidebooks to Scotland are Benn's Blue Guide at £12.95 and Ward Lock's Red Guide at £6.95. Both are hard cover and both were revised and reissued last year.

John Carter

Travel Extra

No changes at Baja





Baja, resisting the ravages of tourism by various means . . .

It's not for the faint of heart, the tender stomached or the British visitor expecting air conditioning, heated swimming pools and American style sterility. But if you are none of these Baja, California, may be the last truly unspoilt paradise on the North American continent.

Baja, or lower California, despite some popular misconceptions even in the USA, is of course not part of the United States. It is Mexico and primitive Mexico at that. For years it lay isolated from both mainland Mexico and its wealthy neighbour to the north, rural and deserted. Only the pioneers and the wealthy ventured down its just over 1,000 mile length; the former in four-wheel drive vehicles, with extra petrol, water, medical supplies and prayers as their travelling companion, the latter in private planes, landing precipitously in dry lake beds and firm beaches.

All that changed seven years ago with the coming of "The Road". Actually Baja Highway One, which begins just south of Ensenada (some 60 easy miles from the San Diego border) and ends where the Pacific meets the Sea of Cortez at Cabo San Lucas.

Environmentalists and Baja lovers bemoan the coming of civilization to the peninsula and swore the place would never be the same. I was among them. I was wrong.

Nothing has changed in Baja; it was, is and always will be its own place. It has always appealed to a special kind of traveller and it therefore has avoided the invasion of noisy gringos that some people feared would troop over the border as soon as the road opened.

The Mexican government has done its best to turn Baja into a tourist mecca. They built half a dozen modern El Presidente hotels along the road as well as a fleet of government-sponsored snack bars and gas stations, but the vast reaches of the Vizcaino Desert lie untouched by it all, the white sands of Bahia de la Concepcion are still lapped by the turquoise waters of the bay without a MacDonalds or a Colonel Kentucky in sight.

The reasons why the ravages of tourism have not destroyed Baja are varied. First and most obviously, the last two winters washed out large sections of the northern part of Highway One with the result that there are in some places more potholes than paving on parts of the road making for a tough and hazardous drive. (Those more enterprising drivers have beaten the problem by driving down the West Coast of mainland Mexico and taking one of the several car ferries in operation over to southern Baja where road conditions are much better.

Secondly, the hastily constructed government hotels had multiple problems ranging from the serious — plumbing and sewage — to the frivolous: no ice for the margaritas and no heating in the pool! This deterred a few less hardy souls.

But third and most important, Baja simply did not appeal to the disco, nightclubbing set who may have tried it once but quickly abandoned it for Acapulco and Puerto Vallerta where the action was.

Next year the government plans to build a new airport in the Loreto-Mulege area large enough to accommodate commercial jets. There is already such an airport at the peninsular's largest city La Paz serving Cabo San Lucas, which was a busy tourist area even before the road.

Meanwhile for those brave enough to tackle the drive all the way down the rewards are many. It's an ever-changing scene starting along the rugged Pacific Coast, it wends its way through the seemingly endless Vizcaino Desert with its enormous cacti and its huge boulders. It looks like a moonscape and is both eerie and beautiful. In the midst of it is Guerrero Negro, home of the world's largest solar salt plant.

From Guerrero overland trips can be made in four wheel drive vehicles to Scammons Lagoon, spawning ground of the gray whale and Malarrimo Beach the world's finest beachcombers' paradise.

At the end of the desert comes a reward and you're more than ready for it. The tranquil date palm oases of San Ignacio with its unique 18th cetury Spanish mission and Muleje a town like no other set on its river in its date forest, an Amazon in miniature.

Thence the road crosses to the gulf side, round a corner and there is Bahia Concepcion, and you might be in the Caribbean except there are no crowds to share the white beaches with you and no one to get in the way of your fins as you snorkel through an exotic aquarium of purple, yellow, red and lavender fish.

For the next 28 miles the road goes along the bay shore thence to Loreto, sight of the oldest Spanish mission in California. And then to La Paz, fishing port through the ages, it now provides great duty free shopping and jets fly in daily with tourists form all over the world.

From La Paz it's a two and a half hour drive to Cabo San Lucas where the two great seas meet at Finisterra, land's end. They are building condominiums and luxury resorts complete with a golf course there now, but there are currently 11 hotels with 520 rooms, making this the most comfortable place to stay in Baja.

By 1990 the government will open 15 more hotels with approximately 3,000 rooms. If you've driven all the way down you deserve a touch of luxury and beauty Cabo will provide. But you will realize that you've just taken a route that provides just about the most varied scenery in the world. You have had something that those who travel only with minute to minute itineraries and American Express travellers checks will never experience. But to be practical there are a few precautions you must take.

1. Get a current state of the road report from the very efficient and informative Automobile Club of Southern California who provide several invaluable guidebooks to Baja. They even send out a monthly newsletter which provides information on — for example — the current gas situation (there's a present shortage of unleaded fuel in Baja) and which trailer parks are open at which time of year.

2. Travel before the winter Rains, fall is best, summer is too hot in Southern Baja, you actually cross the Tropic of Cancer, south of La Paz.

3. Take four days minimum to drive from Tijuana at the border. You can do it in two but if you take your time it's more rewarding and a heck of a lot safer.

4. Never drive the Baja by night. Animals, four legged and human sleep along and across it. Beware.

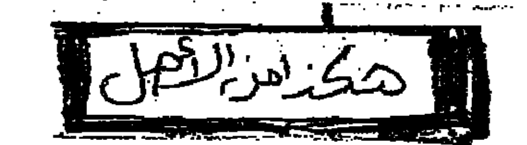
5. If You want to camp — and many do — stay in approved camp grounds only with other people. There are bandits in Banja and they are armed. But they are looking for isolated campers on lonely beaches.

6. If you are still worried about the drive, fly down or take the ferry from the mainland, bypassing the northern part of the road where the problems are.

Hotels range from the "three diamond" AA approved, to the strictly fishing nets on the wall and sawdust on the floor atmosphere places much beloved of the serious American deep sea fishermen who has been coming down since he could cast a line. Where you stay depends on your budget and your tolerance for local colour.

One thing is certain: Wherever you stay, whatever you do be it snorkelling, fishing, sunbathing or shopping, be prepared to become a lifetime Baja buff. Once you have been you will want to do it again and again and there will be something new every time.

Ivor Davis





Chinese feather fan in cyclamen pink and an assortment of other bright colours, £1.25 from Selfridges.

Moving pictures

Choosing pictures for an average-sized house is not a simple matter. If, like most people, you only reach the picture buying bracket after you have acquired your house and furniture, do you buy what you like regardless of size or suitability, or do you choose pictures to go with your furnishings and run the risk of being accused of buying art for smart's sake?

A new team who believe that before committing themselves, people should be given the chance to see how pictures look in their own rooms are Annette Davis and Katherine Preston, known collectively as A & K Hart-Davis, from a combination of their maiden and married names. They run an original service called The Travelling Gallery.

"Many people can't get to a gallery and others find the whole process intimidating", Says Katherine Preston. "I don't think it debases painting to regard it as an intergral part of decor and our intention is to take a few works to people's houses to let them see how they will look on their walls.

"Sometimes people change their style of furnishing and find their pictures don't look right any more, but aren't sure what would be a better alternative. If they tell us their preferences — the type of subject that appeals to them and their style of furnishing — we will look out for something specifically to suit them".

Because they have no gallery premises, overheads are minimal and prices can be kept within most people's reach. They specialize in watercolours, drawings and prints from 1750, concentrating mainly on 19th century works to the present, but avoiding abstracts.

Among their current stock, for example, are works by Augustus John, Laura Knight, Charles Clausen, Bonington, Piper and Whistler. Prices are from £50 to £500 — a set of three 20th century original French costume designs by Barbier, for instance, are £150 each.

"People are very quality conscious, these days. They know a lot about pictures and they would rather have a high quality work by a lesser known artist than an inferior one by a famous name."

An extra bonus is that arrangements can be made for clients to keep a picture for up to a week, so that they can be quite sure that they have made the right choice before actually buying.

At the moment The Travelling Gallery will visit anyone in London and the home counties, with forays into Kent and Sussex, but if you live further afield and would like some specific advice you can Telephone 01-458 4000 or 01-455 6581 or write to Travelling Gallery, PO Box 176, London NW11 to make an appointment.

Seeing the light

Can you visualize wood turned so finely that it becomes translucent? If not, I suggest you see the reality by visiting the exhibition by Eleanor Glover which opened at Craftwork in the Market in Covent Garden this week — a collection of the most imaginative and decorative carvings you are likely to find.

If the word carvings makes you think of models and figures you will certainly find those, for Eleanor Glover began as an apprentice to the toymaker Ron Fuller and has created many enchanting playthings. But recently she has felt a need to extend her scope and go beyond the limitations imposed by toymaking, which always demands: is it strong, non-toxic and playworthy?

The result of her search for a more poetic expression is a collection of fine, small bowls which in shape and texture are more like ceramic than wood. They are turned until they are as thin as porcelain, sculpted with a surgical scalpel and painted with woodstains or enamels and then finished with lacquer or polished with beeswax.

She uses many different types of wood — sycamore, hawthorn, beech, apple, walnut — and some of the most delicate effects are achieved without decoration by simply emphasizing the pattern of the wood. One walnut bowl, for instance, with a burnt, sculpted rim, is so thin you can hold it up and see the light coming through the grain.

The bowls are all from £18 to £50 and there are larger pieces, too, which include a circular mirror surrounded by carved zodiac symbols, and some grown-up toys which show a distinctly wry side of Eleanor's sense of humour.

Some, like the circus car, driven by a cat and containing a picnic hamper and a bird in a cage, are attractively whimsical. Others are not entirely benevolent — the elaborate cage with a lift-up door that reveals not a wild animal but a man's head, or the large lion holding a human hand and clearly saying "Sorry, I ate the rest".

Most creative people depend on other kindred spirits to stimulate their ideas. Eleanor Glover is a loner. She lives on a farm in Suffolk far from other people, sees no one else's work, so is little influenced by other ideas and methods, and learns the hard way by trial and error. You can see the fruits of this inventive and original mind at Craftwork in the Market, 33-34 The Market, London WC2. The exhibition is open from 10 am to 8 pm each weekday (Saturdays 6 pm) until March 28.

Craft is also alive and well in various other parts of the country and putting out tendrils after the winter. At Atmosphere, which has moved from Regent's Park Road to join Mr Stone's wallpaper and fabric shop at 175 Muswell Hill Broadway, London N10, there is a spring exhibition of objects chosen specifically to liven flagging winter spirits.

They have attractive ceramic jewelry by Aileen Hamilton in fresh colours that will look perfect with summer clothes — pendants are around £24 to £30, earrings £12.50, brooches £16. There are pretty watercolours by Marie Madeleine Jessell — easy on the mind as well as on the eye — and delicate, pure white porcelain bowls by Angela Verdon, as fine as eggshell and pierced with a myriad of filigree holes with a dentist's drill.

Most interesting is the work of Polly Binns, who trained as a sculptor, went on to a degree in weaving and now combines both techniques, making porcelain shapes with pierced edges and then stitching them with coloured silks to pieces of woven wool and linen. These are around £25 to £30. The exhibition opens next Tuesday until April 25.

Furniture enthusiasts may like to make a note of the first exhibition to be held by four ex-students of Parnham House who have joined together to set up Street Farm Workshop at Acton Turville, Badminton, Avon, and will be showing a collection of their work, from small boxes to desks and tables, from April 8 to 12, and admirers of early American quilts can see a collection by Jane Kasmin at Coexistence, 10 Argyle Street, Bath, until April 25. It moves to 2 Conduit Buildings, Floral Street, Covent Garden, on May 1. Some quilts are for sale, from £250.

China comes to London

East meets West next week, not by the old Orient Express and Istanbul but by the Central Line to Marble Arch. For that is the title of the Chinese promotion which opens at Selfridges on Monday and while there is nothing unusual in staging a sell-in devoted to one country, this one has something special to offer. It is to be joined on April 4 by a free exhibition of 2,000-year-old relics that you would expect to see in the British Museum.

The exhibits are part of the life-size terracotta army found buried in the valley of the Yellow River to the east of Mount Li in China. An accidental discovery six years ago by a group of farm workers digging a well led to the uncovering of thousands of model soldiers and horses made around 221 BC to guard the tomb of the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang.

It was regarded by archaeologists the find of the century and there is a certain amount of rumbling going on about the exhibiting of these treasures in a store rather than in a museum. New York has had a couple of figures, but these seven models comprise the largest collection to leave China.

They came from the Printemps store in Paris, where they were seen by 15,000 people a day, and after Selfridges they will go to Brussels, Spain, Holland and Germany. There are four standing warriors of different rank, a kneeling archer and two horses, valued for insurance at £2m.

The figures, originally painted were all similarly dressed and positioned, but every one of the buried thousands had a different head, made in the image of real people. They stood, with their horses and chariots, in a pit covering three acres outside the emperor's burial enclosure and were covered by a man-made mountain of earth, 15 storeys high.

The exhibition is in a special enclosure on the fourth floor at Selfridges and after seeing it you will be able to wander round the selling area of the show to choose, if you wish, one of the three miniature models of the relics at about £10.50 each.

There are also many other souvenirs, from a pair of chopsticks to a Chinese carpet. Silk or wool hand-knotted carpets are at specially reduced prices — about a £400 saving on a £1,500 wool carpet, for example — and there are tufted versions at considerably less.

The technical description for these is "semi-hand-made", which can simply mean that the tufting gun used was hand-held, so you should not imagine that you are buying something partially hand-made at a rock-bottom price.

Cloisonné and jade are much in evidence, too — handsome vases at around £100 and elaborate carvings from £45 to £2,950, but there are much less expensive gifts, too, including slender *cloisonné* bracelets at £11.95, bunches of grapes at £9.95 in, I am assured, real jade but cheap because each grape is small enough to be modelled from an off-cut of a larger carving. And, of course, there are many different qualities of jade.

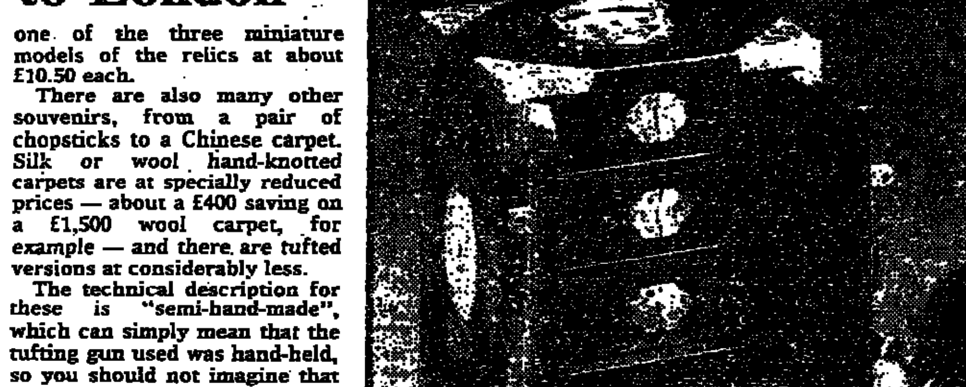
It is possible to become slightly overawed by precious things, so let me share with you one of the lighter moments of my preview of the exhibition, provided by the solemn publicity material put out by the custodians, Chinese Art Treasures.

Striving to prove that the ideology of the People's Republic has always been in evidence, the blurb assured me that the preservation of the weapons shows "the high level of the metallurgical technology of the labouring people of China" and in case you don't entirely accept that explanation it goes on to insist that the decision of the Qin dynasty to substitute pottery figures for the live servants traditionally buried with an emperor was "conducive to the development of social production".

You don't have to have escaped being buried alive to recognize that that argument at least has a ring of universal truth.

Below: terracotta model, 5in high, around £10.50, of one of the 2,000 year old Chinese relics to be shown at Selfridges from April 4.

Below left: Brass-bound miniature mahogany chest, 8½ in high, inset with panels of jade, £19.95; jade grapes, £9.95, black enamel bracelet, £6.50, cloisonne bracelet, £10.75 and pendant £9.60, all from the East meets West exhibition opening at Selfridges on Monday





Absolutely smashing

I had a smashing time last week. I have always wanted the opportunity to down a shot of vodka at one gulp and dash the glass into the Embassy's Adam fireplace. I wouldn't even say no to the chance of throwing a bit of crockery about, Greek-fashion, only the state of the economy tends now to make even the most philanthropic restaurateur frown on this cheery way of avoiding the washing up and charge the broken plate, plus VAT and service, to your bill.

So it was a delight when a set of tableware arrived which has a ceramic look but is guaranteed against chipping, breaking and staining. Well, what would you have done in the face of such a challenge? That's right — I threw it round the office. It was tough enough to bounce, and made such a noise doing so I think it upset the Tannoy system as we have been having fire alarm tests ever since.

I then took it to a friend's flat and threw it on her vinyl kitchen floor, greatly to the delight of her eight-year-old daughter and the undisguised disapproval of the Russian blue cat, which is obviously used to a better class of vandalism. Still not a chip.

It was only when I took it home and dropped it on my stone floor that it did the decent thing and disintegrated. The cup shattered immediately. The plate withstood being dropped on its flat side, but broke when dropped on its edge.

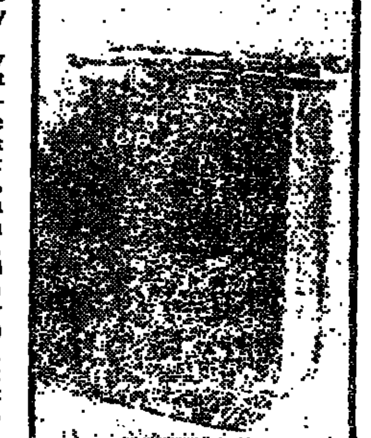
In the circumstances, I can hardly claim that I subjected my samples to "normal household use" but if I had, the manufacturers, Corning, would have replaced them free within two years of purchase.

Corning, of course, are also the makers of Pyrex, so it will not be a surprise that this new tableware is also ovenproof and freezerproof. Corelle is a laminated glass made on the same principle as a car windscreen, with a middle layer of glass held in suspension between two outer layers. It glides off a big roller in one piece and is cut into the tableware shapes like pastry.

The only claim made for it that I do not entirely accept is that it is "elegant and beautiful for entertaining" as well as being strong enough for everyday use. It is thinner than Pyrex, but it does have a slightly glassy sheen.

It comes in 20-piece sets which include four 8in and four 10in plates, four cups and saucers and four bowls for soup or cereal. This "starter set" costs around £35 to £40. Or you can buy individual items in packs of four — soup plates at £10.75 per pack and side plates, £7.75, 8in plates, £8.25.

Corelle in Wildflower design is available from D. H. Evans, Oxford Street, London, W1, and mejor branches of Timothy Whites and Debenhams. Prices vary and the cheapest we found were at Timothy Whites, but D. H. Evans supply items singly.



Left: ceramic and fabric ornament with pink and blue stitching. £30. By Polly Binns at Atmosphere, 175 Muswell Hill, Broadway, London N10, from next Tuesday.

Far left: ceramic pendant, £30, and earrings, £12.50, both in blue, shading to white. By Aileen Hamilton at the Atmosphere spring exhibition next Tuesday.

Below: porcelain-thin bowl in sycamore with yellow interior, orange crocus and green, leafy stripes. By Eleanor Glover, £30, at Craftwork in the Market, 33-34 The Market, Covent Garden.





Almost unbreakable tableware in orange and yellow Wildflower design on white. Plate, 8in, £2.15, cup and saucer £3.65, milk and sugar set £8.25. Corelle, by Corning, from D. H. Evans, London, W1.

Smoothing out the creases



If dashing away with the smoothing iron is not your favourite occupation, you may like to know of a new gadget which steams the wrinkles out of clothes and curtains without your having to take them off or down.

Called the Sisan Fabric Smoother, it is a lightweight plastic container with a removable handle. You pour water into the body with a measure of salt and when the current is switched on the water heats to boiling point within one minute.

The temperature cannot exceed 170°F, compared with 280°F of a conventional iron, there is no element to burn out and when all the water has evaporated the current cuts out.

I found it ideal for removing creases from velvet or net. You can often wash and hang curtains and then, because of the unmanageable size, find you have missed a bit. The Sisan means that you can just steam out unwanted folds while the curtains are at the window.

No pressure is necessary, so the smoother can be used vertically or at an angle. The leaflet says you can also use it horizontally, but I did not find this successful — even when you wipe the steam outlet as instructed, drops of water form on the fabric. In fact, if you press when using it vertically, the same thing happens, so be careful with fabrics that might retain a water mark and just allow the steam to remove the creases.

The Sisan Fabric Smoother does not replace a conventional iron, but if you have velvet jackets or lots of creasable curtains you might find £9.95 plus £1.50 p & p a practical investment. It is made in France and you can get it from the distributors, Roncastle London Ltd., 44 Earlham Street, London WC2H 9LJ.

Where the money goes

Do you sometimes wonder where the money goes when you contribute to your favourite charity? The Women's National Cancer Control Campaign has just produced a brochure which includes a chart in the shape of a thermometer, showing just what every item costs, from a 3p disposable pillow in their mobile screening units to £5,000 for producing an audio visual pack for use in health education.

On March 30 the campaign is having a fund-raising luncheon in the Great Room of the Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, London, W1, where the brochure will be on sale. Tickets, for the fun of eating in a celebrity-studded company, are £12.50 each.

Speakers will be columnist Jean Rook and author Leslie Thomas and some glamorous raffle prizes will be given away by, among others, Maureen Lipman, Mary Parkinson, Leonard Rossiter and Willie Rushton.

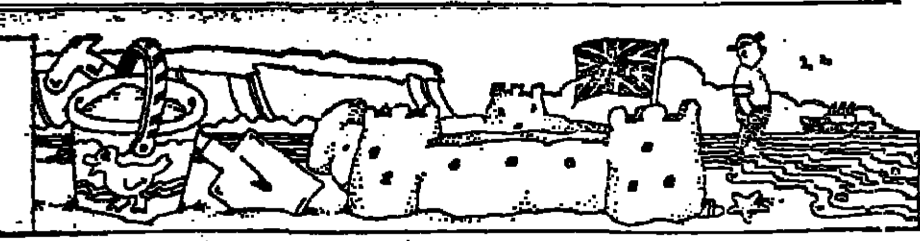
The value of the occasion is undisputed. One in 13 women develops breast cancer, a disease with profound emotional and physical effects, and the earlier it is detected the higher the chances of cure.

If you would like to give your support, tickets for the luncheon are available from Pat Whittaker, Women's National Cancer Control Campaign, 1 South Audley Street, London, W1. Telephone 499 7532.





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EASTER SUMMER. Dorset cottage, beautiful countryside, 2 miles sea. Sleeps 4-5. £60 pw. 01-[illegible].

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CORNISH FARMHOUSE. B & B & EM. Mevagissey area. Fresh farm produce. Children welcome. Tel. Mevagissey (0726) 842189.

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BATH, nr. city centre. Ground floor flat 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Sleeps 3 plus extra child. C.H. Car parking. £40 p.w.—Tel. Dungarvan (Ireland) 54380 or write Box 2881 F, The Times.

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East Anglia

FRINTON-ON-SEA

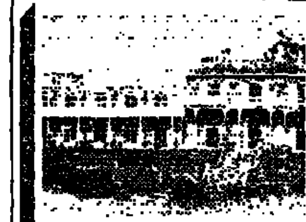
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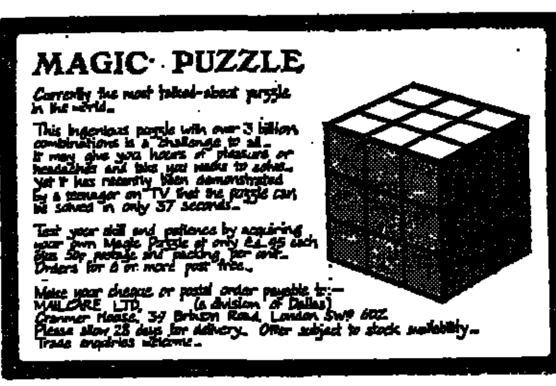
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CANADA

NOTICE TO PATRICIA JEAN FOSTER

Take notice that a PETITION for a Decree of Divorce has been presented to the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories by your husband, DAVID HILTON FOSTER, on the grounds of having lived separate and apart for three years.

And that it has been ordered that service on you of the Petition for Divorce be effected by this advertisement. If you desire to defend the said Petition, you must within 30 days from the date of this advertisement cause to be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, either an Answer or a Demand that Notice of any application to be made in the action be given to you: and that also within the same time a copy of your Answer or Demand be served on the Petitioner whose address for service is c/o Boyd & Tancock, Barristers & Solicitors, P.O. Box 2910, Yellowknife, N.W.T., X1A 2R2, Canada.

And further take notice that in default of your filing and serving such Answer or Demand within the time prescribed above, a Decree of Divorce may be granted without further notice to you.

Dated the 31st day of December, A.D. 1980 at the City of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, Canada.

A. STEWART
Clerk of the Supreme Court

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Genève, le 18 mars 1981
Les liquidateurs

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

HILL, May Marian, otherwise Marion Waller Hill, late of 18 Prince Albert Road, London, NW1, died on 25th July, 1980. Particulars to Osbornes, Solicitors, 2 Parkway, London, NW1 7AA, before 31st May, 1981.

LEE, Edward Herbert, of Silverspring, Aldham, Colchester, Essex, died 2nd December, 1980. Particulars to Iliffe & Edwards, Solicitors, The Bury, Church Street, Chesham, Bucks., before 21st May, 1981.

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(continued on page 26)

People and monuments in one of ancient Greece's most sacred sites are threatened by industrial pollution

What progress has done to the glory of Eleusis

Letter from Greece

Eleusis, one of the most revered sanctuaries of ancient Greece, is fighting a losing battle against industrial pollution which is eroding its marble monuments, damaging the health of its 30,000 inhabitants and making it uglier by the year.

"Our mortality rate", Dr Michael Leventis, the town's enterprising mapor, says, "is now 50 per cent above the Athens rate. There are more abortions and more deformed babies born here than ever before. Pollution is affecting heredity."

Dr Leventis has launched an international appeal for the salvation of Eleusis, which was sacred to the ancient Greeks and the Romans for more than 1,000 years. The response has been encouraging. Of the 170 personalities who have endorsed the appeal, at least 50 are British scholars and intellectuals.

Surrounded by towering factory chimneys stand the relics of the glory that was Eleusis—once the centre of the secret religious cult known as the Eleusinian Mysteries.

Archaeologists (including the London Society of the Dilettanti in 1812) uncovered the greater part of the sanctuary dedicated to Demeter and her truant daughter, Persephone. For 2,000 years the precinct of this site had been barred to the uninitiated on penalty of death.

Today this cultural heritage is in grave danger of destruction. The Greek archaeologist in charge of the site told me: "The waste from the neighbouring cement factory has deposited a hard crust on the monuments that cannot be removed without damaging the ancient stone".

Last November a congress of Greek archaeologists deplored the "unprecedented lack of respect towards man and monuments" in the area and passed a resolution supporting the mayor's plea for a halt to further industrialization.

The curse of Eleusis, is that in modern times it forsook the gifts of its ancient patron, Demeter, the goddess of agriculture, in favour of industrialization. Three out of four working Eleusinians are employed in local industry.

The result was that the area, conveniently located 16 miles west of Athens, became the capital's dump for heavy industry. Today it is the home of two blast furnaces, two steel mills, three cement plants, two oil refineries, two shipyards, two wine factories and scores of other industries.

Mr George Abazoglou, a scientist who made a special survey of marine pollution in the Gulf of Eleusis, told me that one steel mill alone discharged daily 380,000 tons of effluents, including 150 tons of solid waste, 1,140 tons of other pollutants and four tons of toxic matter.

"The content of zinc, copper, lead, and other toxic minerals in the gulf", he said, "is between 18 and 209 times the danger level accepted internationally. This is in flagrant violation of the Barcelona convention of 1976 for the protection of the Mediterranean.

Dr Leventis said: "The Gulf of Eleusis was once famous because the naval battle of Salamis against the Persians was fought here in 480 BC. Today it is just a murky swamp where it is dangerous to swim or fish."

The problem of industrial pollution, both in the air and the sea, has become so acute that the director of public prosecutions has opened a preliminary inquiry into 12 industries suspected of flouting systematically even the inadequate anti-pollution regulations now in force.

The mayor has testified that, according to the local health service branch, morbidity among Eleusis people is 50 per cent higher than in Athens, hardly one of the healthiest areas of Greece.

"The incidence of respiratory diseases, compared to rural districts, is double for adults and sevenfold for children," he said.

Dr Kyriakos Sassanis, the resident obstetrician, testified that between 1963 and 1970, 14 of every 1,000 newborn babies in Eleusis had some deformity. Between 1970 and 1977 this rate had risen to 20 in 1,000.

Dr Leventis has joined forces with the mayors of three neighbouring towns also afflicted by pollution to have the area, known in antiquity as the Thriasian Plain, declared saturated for industry.

"There are about 800 industrial establishments in this plain", he said. "We are only asking for the transfer of 15 or 20 that cause the worst pollution."

He was particularly concerned about an explosives factory because an oil refinery has been built next to it. Last December part of the factory blew up. There were no casualties, but it could have been a catastrophe.

Mr Stefanos Manos, the Minister of Industry, told me that his ministry was no longer issuing licences for new industries in Eleusis and that efforts were being made to compel the existing factories to install pollution-control equipment.

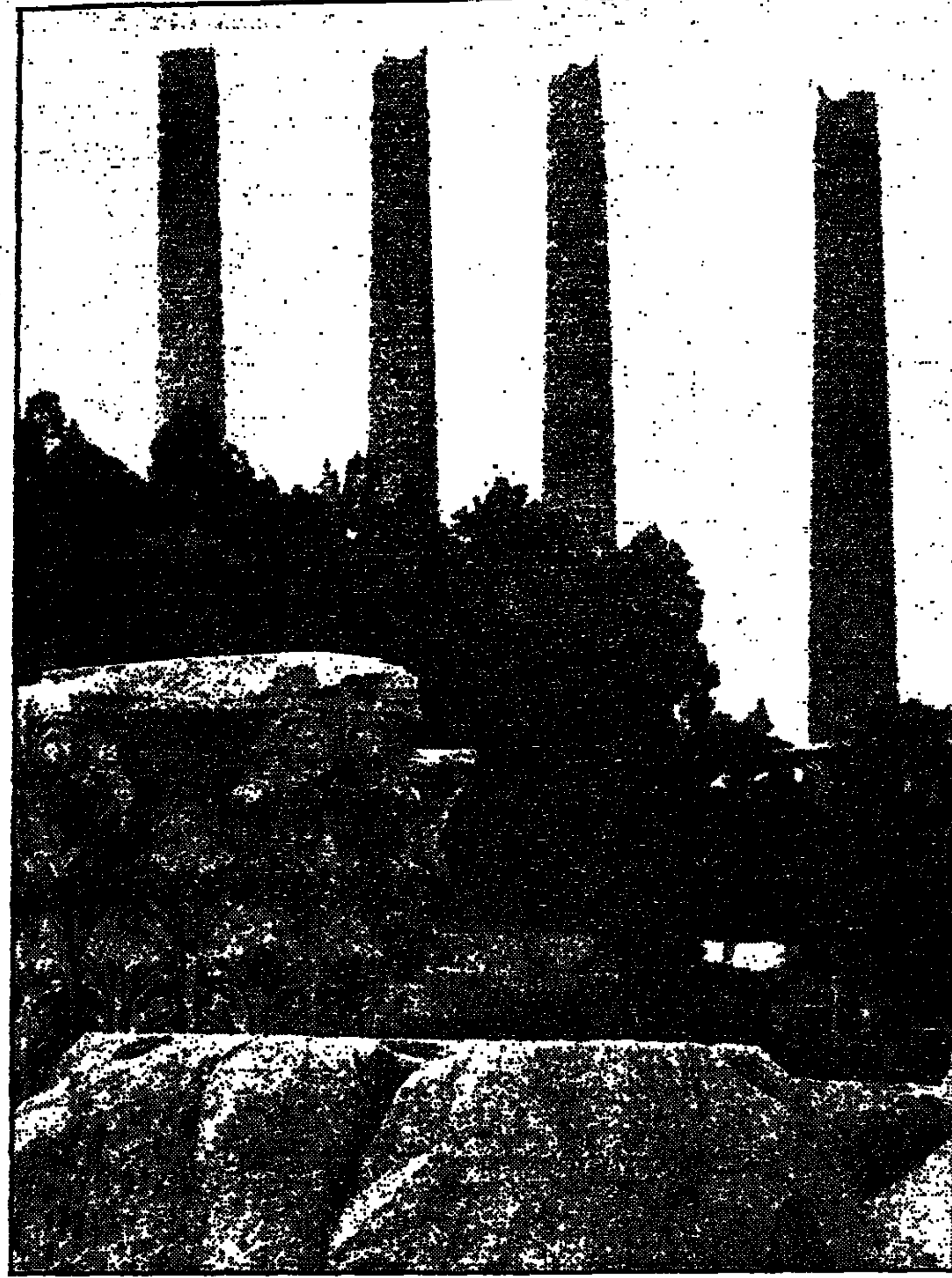
The truth is that the Greek Government, concerned by the current dearth of industrial investment, does not want to push the industrialists harder. It is trying to protect the environment by offering tax and loan incentives to induce industries to buy pollution filters.

The estimated cost of anti-pollution equipment is put at about £8m.

A bill on the protection of the environment has been languishing in Parliament for nearly four years. Dr Leventis says some invisible hand seems to be holding it back.

The mayor's appeal for the salvation of Eleusis concluded on a challenging, if not hopeful, note. It said: "The salvation of Eleusis is a duty for every civilized person. These antiquities are part of the world's cultural heritage. We must prove that contemporary man can impose respect for his values".

Mario Modiano



Cement factory chimneys overshadowing antiquities at Eleusis.

The small lesson for big business

Ernst Schumacher's legacy to the world was a warning that it was heading in the wrong direction: towards wasteful expenditure of energy and resources, away from the skills and technology more appropriate to modern needs. The philosophy of his movement, the International Technology Development Group, is now conventional wisdom in Third World economics. On Monday, Prince nomics.

On Monday, Prince Charles, its patron, is to attend a seminar convened to discuss ways in which this commitment to smaller, more relevant technologies, allied to small businesses, can be made fashionable in Britain.

The organizers, the new Schumacher Centre for Technology Choice, sense support among political parties: the Labour Party, through its interests in developing countries; the Conservatives, for their championing of small businesses, and the Council for Social Democracy through Mrs Shirley Williams, who is a known follower. It is whether they can interest big businesses and big money beyond a token engagement that matters to them now.

The last few years have seen a decided growth in locally based, low energy schemes using the resources, skills and technology available in their area. Alongside have appeared bodies to advise them, often sponsored by large local employers. Aid to Bristol Enterprises, started by the Imperial Group and run under the aegis of the Chamber of Commerce, is one example. In the first 13 months of its existence, one man has handled 165 inquiries.

He has told a would-be assembler of hang glider kits of possible premises for a workshop; given a man who wants to start producing cakes from a Canadian farmhouse recipe a list of bakers in the area; put a mother and son team of jewellers in touch with a wholesale supplier of earring and ring blanks; arranged for an expanding family firm that modifies Range Rovers to go on a highly successful mission to the Middle East.

The examples are important because they point to what many industrialists now consider to be the flaw in the small business low technology argument: that it resides only at the periphery of economics. "Everyone is now looking kindly on such schemes", said the secretary of a trust long involved with local enterprise. "But they are not mainstream. People see them as a mixture between charity and social experiment. Nothing to do with balance sheets and shareholders."

For the sponsoring companies the attraction of supporting small businesses in this way—making available consultant experts in marketing and production—is obvious. "At no cost to themselves", as one man put it, "they are salvaging their consciences about redundancy." Interestingly, Aid to Bristol Enterprises admitted that they had not even begun to tap the kind of expertise and facilities they could have access to through their sponsors: no one had asked for them.

For individuals seeking advice the value of the service is more doubtful. Mr John Davis of Appropriate Technology UK believes that because people today feel more helpless than at any other time in recent history his role and that of people like him is to instil hope and enthusiasm, as well as make people realize that it is no longer enough to rely on newer, better technology.

Some of those who approach the advisory groups are indeed satisfied with the help they get. They go away better informed about the mechanics of starting up a small business, more wary about overextending themselves, forewarned about cash flows and sales outlets. But many come for cash, and a more lasting financial backing, and this they rarely get. For them, hope and enthusiasm are not enough.

From a feeling that Schumacher's words have not yet been applied effectively in the developed countries has come concern, among some industrialists, that the path now taken by the movement is the wrong one. They fear that by attaching all this importance to advice, very little is actually done for small businesses; unfortunately it is enough to deflect attention from the vital issues of future employment, energy and resources.

"There is always a danger of the placebo effect", the same trust secretary said. "Occasions like the meeting on Monday are no substitute for putting an effort where it is really needed: in the complex centre occupied by big business."

Only by approaching the problem more ambitiously, concentrating not on finding premises for glass blowers but carrying out research into still neglected fields of alternative energy, technology choice and truly durable durables, can the movement in fact now move to the centre.

Houses can be effectively insulated; it costs more, but the cost can be passed on to the buyer, who soon recovers the extra money in his savings on energy. Cars, plainly, can be constructed to last; solar energy can be harnessed. It is how to convince big businesses of the relevance, to them, of such facts that is now said to be the more important question.

Caroline Moorehead

Fred Emery

Watch out for freak political weather ahead

Counting chickens or cowering before the next blow are afflictions of political unpredictability. This week has shown why. Some ministers wince and shudder when asked the next surprise up the Government's sleeve. They may have been thinking of the International Computers rescue operation. Liberals and Social Democrats, in the run-up to next Thursdays party launching, have been cautioning themselves against expecting the major parties to go on heaping gifts on them. They know their luck can not last.

Individuals have a knack of getting in the way. Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler's defection to the Social Democrats was more annoying to the Conservative hierarchy than they admit. Where one has led, it is easier to follow. But by the end of the week it was a better question whether more damage had been done to the Tories by another maverick MP. No one, in short, could have reckoned with Mr Geoffrey Dickens.

Tory Party managers, looking back, were apt to see him as a loose cannonball who smashed vital parts of the Tory gundeck. To be a moral crusader is one thing; it can be good populist politics to stir the righteous against the obscene. Mrs Thatcher, after all, recommended Mrs Whitehouse for her CBE.

But to arouse such emotions only to dash them with "this skeleton in the cupboard"—as Mr Dickens termed leaving his wife for his mistress—well, that is asking for trouble. To do all that, and leave behind the taint of an alleged cover-up by Mrs Thatcher's ministers, is to get the party hit from all directions at once. Much though snobbish Tories sniff privately that Mr Dickens is not really one of them, it is far from clear that he has cancelled himself out. If anything, he may have redoubled the reaction. For he has struck several populist chords—disgust with sexual deviation, distrust of the self-protective establishment, and disillusionment with politicians.

It could be that the public will treat it all as a passing aberration. After all, American voters were not put off Mr Reagan last November when one of the most ardent "moral majority" Republican crusaders confessed, on television, that he had been picking up young men in his car for homosexual practises.

But in this age of television politics, Tories must still have been grateful that neither the BBC nor ITN put out the full version of Mr Dickens' news conference.

It happens that cameras are allowed within the Westminster precincts for this kind of news conference. And no written report can match the immediacy of a politician announcing to the world that he has decided to leave his wife, but will reporters hold back until he telephones to tell her. Few American politicians or soap operas ould have dared to use the cameras in this way. It was a British "first".

Playing to the cameras

Contrary to a common belief, I think that newspaper journalists have nothing to fear from a greater televising of politics. Their writing of the incredible would be reinforced. Public appreciation of political undercurrents would be heightened by the televising of Parliament—and not merely distracted by the "barnyard noises" so deprecated in radio broadcasts from Westminster...

Let us accept the prospect that MPs would play to the cameras. They would soon tire of that, and anyway, we would soon realize what they were up to. They could hardly be more theatrical on camera than they are among themselves already. Two examples of the past week will suffice.

First was the crossing of the floor by Mr Brocklebank-Fowler. At its outset this was not a particularly flamboyant action. Most observers afterwards said they had thought he was merely walking out of the chamber after finishing his speech. The drama came as Social Democrats and even Labour left-wingers shook him by the hand as he went straight for the place now contested between Social Democrats and Tribunites. Tory backbenchers laughed derisively and nervously, although the effort was too loud and too insistent for mere hilarity. Simply writing it down cannot convey the moment.

The other example occurred just beforehand. Again, reporting needs supplementing to convey the reception on those same Tory backbenches to Mr Enoch Powell's speech in Monday's Budget debate.

He will probably not thank me for saying that his speech after last November's mini-Budget was the more memorable. A lone voice, he had then used some remarkable "illustrative" figures. He said that for the Government honestly to finance that which the country "was bound to spend, and, overwhelmingly, ought to spend" the Chancellor must raise extra revenue of £5-6,000m on top of the £2,000m extra taxes then proposed. In a world where predictions fall short, Mr Powell was very close indeed.

But last Monday was different. Unlike most other speakers, he concentrated his fire on Labour's proposed reflation, doing them the honour of taking them seriously as the possible alternative government. He warned that Mr Shore's proposals would pile unemployment on unemployment. The Tories cheered as they cheered no one else on their own side—not even the Prime Minisher during question time—during the Budget debate.

The eclipse of Mr Powell

For reasons of space, Mr Powell was not reported in our debate page. He can be read in Hansard. But what needs to be available is a television clip of him, his heady reception and the way both were instantly eclipsed by the Speaker calling Mr Brocklebank-Fowler. It would have made excellent viewing.

It is not quite up to the Spanish television catching the Civil Guards erupting into the chamber, guns blazing. But it would be no bad thing for democracy here to leave the cameras on for all eventualities.

It won't happen, of course. The major parties won't risk it. My point here is that we are going to be meeting some freak political weather just ahead. There will be eccentric individual actions and these will distract from the undoubted doughtiness of the more conventional politicians—be they brave new Social Democrats and Liberals or the grittily determined Margaret Thatcher and Michael Foot.

Television is going to have a difficult and, in my view, much-contested part to play. The major parties, jealous of their prerogatives and increasingly vulnerable, are bound to become sensitive and obstructive towards broadcast time given to the new party.

The Social Democrats, with two years at most to consolidate mass appeal with the Liberals, will be exploiting the broadcasting media for every second and film frame they can get, nationally and locally, beginning with Thursday's launching. Keeping everybody's balance will probably be impossible.



Peter Easterby: sometimes the mask slips...

Racing dreams and reality

Sportsview

The pulse of the country beats strongly through the heart of the National Hunt Festival at Cheltenham. A love of brave horses and courageous men is embedded deeply in the bones of the majority of the inhabitants of the British Isles and of Ireland. Nowhere is this spirit better demonstrated than in the spectacular amphitheatre of Prestbury Park, framed against the background of the Cotswold Hills.

It is indeed a festival. Every March most of the sporting population leave their farms and villages and descend upon the Gloucestershire town. It is a place for dreams and also for harsh reality. The dreams are represented by the hopes cherished as much by one-horse permit holders as by the greatest trainers in the land.

The reality lies in those stiff black fences, the testing conditions underfoot and the furious pace at which the races are run. Only 18 men or women can know that sweet moment of triumph when their horses are first past the winning post.

Each type of trainer has his fair share of success. Willie Wumpkins's glorious third consecutive victory in the Coral Golden Hurdle final was a typical example. Now 13 years of age, with diseased feet and a leaky valve in his heart, Willie Wumpkins fills the punter's pocket into uncertain manner as he storms up the hill. The touching faith shown in this ancient warrior was almost ridiculous. And the successful climax was only achieved by the combination of Willie Wumpkins's town courage and stamina, the skill of his trainer Mrs "Boy" Pilkington and the superb jockeyship of Mrs Pilkington's son-in-law Jim Wilson.

Mr Wilson also had the proudest moment of his life when winning the Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup on Little Owl. Owned in partnership by the jockey and his brother Robin, Little Owl was bequeathed to the pair by their aunt, Mrs Bobby Gundry, who died on the Saturday after Cheltenham last year.

When riding back in triumph to the unsaddling enclosure Mr Wilson pointed significantly to the sky, indicating that his aunt had been watching the victory of her horse from the heavens.

Sentimental stuff you may think. But racing is instant drama and emotions always lie close to the surface.

Now for the other side of the coin. As far as the training of Little Owl has been concerned the winner had been prepared for his ordeal by that outstanding professional, Peter Easterby. At the age of 51 this shrewd and humorous Yorkshireman now stands on a unique pedestal of fame. He is a man for all seasons. And as handler of both jumpers and flat racehorses, Easterby's record is unsurpassed in Europe today now that Vincent O'Brien is devoting his formidable energies to the flat. Five winners of the Champion Hurdle and two of the Gold Cup are but seven of his many victories gained at Cheltenham. And on the flat most of the major handicaps have come his way.

Easterby possesses all the best qualities of a Yorkshireman, being as tactical as he is ambitious and having a dry sense of humour which serves as a mask to hide his true feelings. He is a master of the quick and short reply. Once when a television interviewer leant forward earnestly and said: "Tell me Mr Easterby, what is it that make's Sea Pigeon such a giant, a horse apart from all others?" There was a 20-second pause followed by one word, "ability". The timing was immaculate and the effect devastating.

He is a well-balanced and calm man as he supervises the farming of his 800 acres and the training of his 79 horses with equanimity and quiet efficiency. John O'Neill, his injured first jockey, says, "I can never make him out. He'll watch his horses work and apart from a brief comment such as "Sea Pigeon's well" he'll say nothing. He'll then watch them walking around him in a circle afterwards and still keep silence. He then just walks away. It's all in here", concluded the jockey tapping the side of his head significantly.

Sometimes the mask slips and the man's burning ambition is revealed. His main passions in life are hunting and shooting. At last December's press luncheon I was sitting beside him and talking to him about his recreations. "Today's our big first cover shoot. They'll get 600 pheasants. But if you don't come to these dos they don't ask you again. And I want to be back here every year". He was referring to his award as National Hunt trainer of the year.

Later on the cigars were passed round. I refused. Easterby stared at me in total disbelief. "That's five quid you've just given away. You must be slipping. You can't be hungry any more", he said by way of emphasizing his point. "When a man isn't hungry he's finished. There are a lot of young ones down below just waiting to step into our shoes."

Easterby knows the score and is well aware of the rat race. But although this particular king rat appears to be dominating his fellows with ease, he is fully cognisant of the perils of slackening the pace.

So all dreamers are practical at heart. Whether it be Easterby getting Sea Pigeon, Little Owl and Night Nurse ready for their attacks on the important prizes, Mrs Pilkington training Willie Wumpkins or Miss Caroline Mason who at the age of 24 won at Cheltenham with Waggoner's Walk for the second year in succession, their ambitions are only realized by a combination of hard work, skill and attention to detail. And as we let our emotions run riot in the heady atmosphere of the festival, let us salute the countrymen and countrywomen whose husbandry and care made it possible to back and cheer home the winners.

Michael Seely

The latest dispute over the awarding of independent television franchises underlines the flaws in the selection method

Will Trident's bluff win the great northern lottery?

When the Independent Broadcasting Authority delivered its considered opinion on what ought to make up the face of British commercial broadcasting last December, everyone could be excused for thinking that the judges' decision was final.

This week's developments in the increasingly befuddled scrum between the IBA and Trident Television, the holder of the Yorkshire and Tyne Tees franchises, make it clear that this is far from the case.

Last December the IBA decided to damn Trident with faint praise. It gave its imprimatur to the programme output of both Yorkshire and Tyne Tees in the face of well-organized competition from the companies' rivals, and then added the rider that Trident had two months to arrange for both companies to be set up as separate entities in which Trident would have no more than a minority stake.

"Failing that, it (the IBA) will consider afresh the offer of the two contracts", the Authority said. Two months on the IBA has no such acceptable offer in front of it, and the last option it is considering is awarding the contract to someone else.

Whatever the outcome of the present machinations, it does seem likely that it will seal the fate of the present method of selection in what represents Britain's most lucrative public lottery, and that message is now starting to sink in to the IBA's bureaucratic headquarters in Knightsbridge. Both the authority and Trident have maintained a discreet public face over the issue in the past few weeks. The IBA's demands were simple and clear in principle but apparently more complex in implementation.

Trident has satisfied the authority with its plans for Tyne Tees. The North East company will be floated off with a separate entity next September on a £5m issue with a further £10m to be raised through loans.

It is the larger and much more important operation of Yorkshire Television which presents the problems. YTV and Tyne Tees merged in 1970 with the blessing of the then Independent Television Authority because YTV was having difficulty in meeting its network commitments and remaining viable. Under the guiding hand of Ward Thomas, now chairman of Trident, the two companies organized a joint airtime selling agreement which enabled them to pool their resources.

Trident executives privately describe the IBA's demand for the separation of the two companies as "an attempt to unscramble an omelette". Yorkshire on its own, Trident says, has too many demands as one of the big five contributors to the network to be sufficiently attractive to private capital without having its present position as a major network contributor lessened or a continuation of the joint selling agreement. And that agreement, says Trident, would become an illegal restrictive practice when both Tyne Tees and Yorkshire became separate companies.

It would require an estimated £10m in share issues to float the new company with perhaps a further £20m in loans.

But is Trident trying to pull an enormous bluff in the hope of retaining control which the IBA has called? The company's beliefs about the joint selling agreement are certainly open to question. It may be that the present arrangement might not be satisfactory, but most broadcasting minds outside Trident believe that a legal compromise could be reached.

In spite of the company's gloomy statements, there is a long line of investors forming waiting for the chance to invest in Yorkshire once the gates are opened. Many had arrangements with unsuccessful television consortia in other parts of the country and are well versed in the complications of television investment. The general belief is that though the first two years of the Yorkshire operation might be tough, from then on the going would be good. One potential investor, who has already been invited into talks with the IBA next week, estimates that he could see a return of at least 35 per cent on his investment in the eight years to 1990 during which the contract will run.

The IBA has left itself with a considerable task. At the end of three weeks it must have more than a potential prospectus under which a new Yorkshire Television company might be floated: it must have a prospectus which is underwritten by £10m from guarantors.

The authority simply cannot risk floating a company unsuccessfully and has to prove to the market that Trident's forebodings about YTV's prospects are wrong. If it fails, it will surely have to turn to Television Yorkshire, the rival bid headed by the MPs Austin Mitchell and Jonathan Aitken and disgruntled YTV staff, which still waits in the wings ready to take over the franchize.

Whatever the outcome, the IBA must be well aware of one fact: the chaos which has ensued from this particular method of ordering the shape of the commercial television network must ensure that next time round affairs are ordered differently.

David Hewson

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THE LONG MARCH FROM MAOISM

"Deng Xiaoping doesn't understand Marxism. He is a capitalist." Such abuse from Mao while he lived has been repaid by Mr Deng since his death by raiding Mao's own works for a slogan to inspire the China he has been reshaping: "seek truth from the facts". This injunction cannot always be easy in a China where statistics are rudimentary. To many it still seems risky to sweep away slogans, however empty of meaning. For many more the clouds of Maoist revolutionary euphoria have not yet lifted enough for them to see what a fact looks like. But Mr Deng can tell himself he is winning.

Unfortunately a China that is trying to be more honest with its facts means painting a picture that looks unduly gloomy. There is certainly disaffection among old Maoists and young anti-Marxists; the country is riddled with indiscipline, the loss of party authority, crime and minor corruption. Inflation and unemployment can no longer be disguised; not least, the unconquered natural disasters of drought and flood still strike some provinces and impose real hardship on those lucky enough to get a meal a day—and not a square one at that. All the same, prospects for the eighties are relatively good after the disasters of the seventies which followed the cultural revolution.

Not that everything is settled and predictable. Plainly there has been a struggle between the Hua Guofeng camp and the Deng Xiaoping camp and Mr Deng is still having trouble. In the early stages much could be made of these two personalities, indubitably opposed since Mr Hua rode to power over the ruin of Mr Deng's career, following the massive anti-Maoist demonstration in Peking in April, 1975. Yet there is a clear difference of outlook in the two camps. The Hua following has been moulded by Maoism, it retains its concepts of class struggle and self-sacrifice for a continuing revolutionary ideal: it is ready to worship at the shrine of the departed leader while discarding the extremism represented by the gang of four.

The Deng camp—to which the majority of the old party generation belong—lived with Mao from the earliest days. They saw and admired his achievements as a revolutionary leader through the thirties and forties, but they believe that his attempts at revolutionary innovation from the great leap forward of 1958 through the cultural revolution and until his death were disastrous. The Deng camp is ready to make a radical critique of the whole of Mao's period in power, in particular of the economic and political disruption for which he is accountable. And with the evidence of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Hongkong as examples of economic growth on China's doorstep they are pressed to ask themselves why China's performance has fallen so far behind.

In party political terms this has meant disagreement over who should be rehabilitated. At the posthumous memorial ceremony for Liu Shao-ch'i Mr Hua and his chief backer in the politburo, the octogenarian Ye Jianying, were notable absentees. Kang Sheng, Mao's secret police chief and Hua's patron, who died in 1975, has also been posthumously expelled from the party. The gang of four trial was many times delayed—should it, or should it not, include evidence revealing Hua's close association with the gang? As for the party's considered conclusion on the cultural revolution and on Mao's "mistakes" in his last two decades, these are among other grounds for postponing the central committee plenum expected last January and the twelfth party congress due next month.

More important than these political difficulties, both personal and ideological, has been the overriding importance of getting China's economy moving forward smoothly. This was an aim to which the Hua camp was no less committed than Deng's but in which Mr Hua's direction in 1977 and 1978 is now under strong attack. In the spring of 1978 he outlined to the national people's congress 125 major projects for China to undertake, including new coalfields, steel plants, oilfields, ports, railways, petrochemical complexes and the like. These were far beyond China's means, given hopelessly inadequate management skills, poor communications, uncertain power supplies. Nevertheless the imports followed, many schemes went ahead, and in only too many disaster became apparent in 1979 and 1980. Frank admissions in the Chinese press about equipment rusting unused for months, factories built to no purpose, plant totally unproductive for lack of power, waste and mismanagement, have made a sorry record in the past six months.

The zig-zags since this great rush forward have not been easy to interpret. In December, 1978, Mr Deng won his ascendancy in the politburo but ever since the Hua camp, enjoying the backing of some sturdy Maoists among senior generals, has remained obdurate. While an outright revision of the economic programme in mid-1979 showed the Deng camp to be correcting the errors, the time taken to give effect to revised policies stretched on for a year or more, and there seemed to be a strong enough political resistance for Mr Deng to make concessions, notably in the closing down on free speech. Even then all fresh appointments bore Mr Deng's stamp, notably when Mr Hua made way as Prime Minister last September for Mr Zhao Ziyang.

By last December, when Mr Hua's absence for several weeks from public life set rumours going, it was confidently predicted that Mr Hua's days were numbered and he would make way for Mr Hu Yaobang, then already secretary-general of the party. With the admission that the three years of readjustment of the economy proclaimed by Mr Deng in 1979 would have to be extended beyond 1982 it was obvious that the case against the Hua camp was concentrated on its failure in economic management.

What has happened in the past three months suggests that Mr Deng has again had to pay a political price for the direction of the economy that is now fully in the hands of his sympathizers. Political indocrination in schools, workplace and Army has been restored. Some Maoist slogans have reappeared; dissent is more sharply put down. It may be argued that slogans and political indoctrination are ephemeral, economic decisions are not. Equally it must be admitted that the restoration of the party's authority, lost by the cultural revolution and never since restored, requires a return to discipline. But if Army elements are the real backing for the Hua camp what are we to make of the latest appointment of Mr Geng Biao, an experienced diplomat, as Minister of Defence, after months of delay in making such an appointment? He is another man from the Deng camp.

The provisional conclusion must therefore be that Mr Deng's ascendancy is not threatened but is not yet complete. The concessions he has had to make are not those of substance. The Maoist cause, lost utterly among the disaffected younger generation, will now have its effective defenders only among those who rose to power during and after the cultural revolution, thanks to the late leader's patronage. Mr Deng's revisionism is still dominant.

THE BURGUNDY BRITISH

.endered down to essentials, like acket soup before the addition f hot water, there is nothing 1uch more to us than what is ummed up in our passports. 'hey record our appearance, imensions, spouse, children, ccupation, provenance and peregrinations, all in a format which xpresses, with comforting splenlour, our place in the social cheme of things: which is to be inder the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secetary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, a charicter who is not to be referred o in anything less than copperplate script. As any traveller who 1as lost one soon discovers, a passport stands for the essential elf far more authoritatively than lesh and blood can. So our very dentity is thrown into question by the reported plan to replace he passports we know with a vholly redesigned version in a standard European Community orm.

The idea is as old as the EEC, and springs from the aspiration hat it should be an area where rade and movement are free. Now some of the gloss has gone off the early ideals, and a uniform Europass appears rather a dreary conception. So the proposal is for documents which would still be identifiably national, although based on a common design and all sharing the same colour. It goes without saying that it was impossible for the colour to be that of any existing member's passports: that would imply that someone had won and someone lost. Everyone has to change. The enlargement of the Community might have stymied the whole exercise if it had gone much further, but luckily there is one colour that nobody uses—deep red. It must be carefully distinguished both from Cardinal Red, which would offend the Orangemen, and from Deepest Red, the colour of the People's Flag; the Foreign Office calls it burgundy, which should not give any offence except perhaps in Bordeaux.

At the same time the text of the passport is to be given "machine readable capability", so that a computer can instantly determine whether the bearer is an international terrorist or behind on his television licence. No doubt that will mean knobbly letters, which will be tolerable only if they are confined to the business text. The royal arms and the time-honoured "requests and requires" rubric will rightly be retained, as will the title "British Passport" alongside "European Community". The rubric may have acquired an ineradicably ironic note since Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary began ensuring that many thousands of bearers may only "pass freely without let or hindrance" so long as they keep clear of Her Majesty's British Isles. But most of us, pro and anti-Europe alike, would surely fight on the beaches to maintain the language and the copperplate script.

And the document must continue to possess some shreds of great-power swagger. In particular, the hard cover. Too many alien versions are shabby soft affairs, clearly indicative of degeneracy and lack of moral fibre. A rigid passport is more durable, less easy to mislay, and useful for rapping over the knuckles of foreign pickpockets when necessary. Heart of oak are our ships, hearts of oak are our men, and stiff card are our passports: historians will one day demonstrate that it was soft passports which caused the Fall of Rome.

Handicapped babies

From Mrs Helene Hayman and others

Sir, As members of the steering committee of the Maternity Alliance, an organization campaigning for improvement in the services for parents and new babies, we have been following with care the current controversy about the treatment of very severely handicapped babies at birth.

Our worries about the dogmatic and legalistic approaches currently being adopted by some organizations are threefold.

First, we believe that each of these births is an individual family tragedy and deserves to be treated as such by the parents and paediatric staff who have to assess together the issues of conscience and care involved.

Secondly, a concentration on the agonizing moral decisions to be made *after* such a birth detracts from what we believe should be the overwhelming public priority—the prevention of those handicaps which are in fact avoidable.

There is great scope for progress in this field.

A major onslaught on the incidence of congenital malformation is needed. This would include better preconceptual care and advice, improvements in diet before and during pregnancy, rubella vaccinations and screening for abnormality and disease during pregnancy.

The numbers of low birth weight and therefore vulnerable babies could be reduced in the short term by a really effective campaign to persuade mothers-to-be to give up smoking. In the long term improving the nutrition of today's schoolgirls through, for example, better school meals would be an important contribution to their ability to bear healthy babies in the future.

The chances of the low birth weight babies which are born now could be increased by the provision of more skilled neo-natal care. There is an urgent need to direct our best obstetric services to the babies who are most at risk by virtue of their mothers' health, age or poverty.

Finally, to concentrate on the moral issues of whether the few most desperately damaged babies live or die, could divert attention from the urgent improvements needed in the medical, financial and social support given to the families of the far greater number of handicapped children about whose survival there is no doubt but whose quality of life could be greatly improved.

These are not abstruse issues of conscience. They are matters of resources, commitment and political will. It is to the improvements in the services Britain gives its mothers and babies that we believe the current public concern could best be directed.

Yours faithfully,
HELENE HAYMAN,
JEAN COUSSINS,
CAROLINE WOODROFFE,
JANE STREATHER,
CATHARINE BOYD,
MAGARET WYNN,
ANNE DILLON,
The Maternity Alliance,
12 Park Crescent, W1.
March 10.

Penny unwise

From Mr George Pulay

Sir, All of us tax and ratepaying citizens have over the years been conditioned to accept imposts of one kind or another; sometimes fair, frequently considered rather less so by the victim. Budget time is always a good reminder. However, none of these can remotely compare with the totally iniquitous treatment of ratepayers of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

The least profligate of the London boroughs by any yardstick; it has fewer employees per head of population and has managed to keep its own spending well below the rate of inflation. Yet its ratepayers are now being asked to cough up another 52.2 per cent.

If the money thus extorted from its citizens were largely spent on local services there would be at least some direct benefit; but not so. Of a total anticipated spend for 1981-82 of £108m, an overall rise of 15 per cent over the previous year, just under £36m is actually allocated for the borough: a rise of 9 per cent on the previous year. At the same time the Inner London Education Authority is to get £43.5m, an increase of 16.7 per cent; and the Greater London Council £17m, a rise of 17.6 per cent.

Perhaps the time has come for ratepayers to behave as irresponsibly as the relevant government departments appear to have done and, latterly, its once "obedient servants" as well.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE PULAY,
83 Dovehouse Street, SW3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Television right of reply

From Dr N. J. Legg and Dr A. J. Rees

Sir, Mr Le Carré (March 17) has described his recent experience with ITN, who broadcast something untrue, admitted to him that it was untrue, even agreed that their source did not exist, and yet refused to withdraw what they had said.

The BBC has been playing a similar game since entering and promoting the controversy about brain death. Public confidence was shaken by the initial *Panorama* programme and the number of kidney donors fell. In the second programme Dr Ronald Paul, of the original *Panorama* team, claimed in front of four million viewers that he knew of two patients who had been pronounced brain dead but who had survived. He has now publicly retracted this statement, as reported in your columns (March 18). But where was BBC Television's coverage of this withdrawal? Nowhere to be seen.

We have now written to Sir Ian Trethowan asking him to publicize Dr Paul's retraction in an announcement on *Panorama* or *Question Time*, in order to reach the audience who were misled in the previous debate.

It remains to be discovered whether the BBC wants to be seen as a credible source of information, or as an erratic hit-and-run driver, not officially aware of having hit anything and certainly not admitting responsibility for the consequences.

Yours sincerely,
NIGEL LEGG, Consultant Neurologist,
A. J. REES, Consultant in Renal Medicine,
University of London,
Royal Postgraduate Medical School,
Hammersmith Hospital,
Ducane Road, W12.
March 20.

Cut-price air fares

From Mr A. J. Lucking

Sir, The Ladies Burton and Elliot (March 18) are right to campaign for an end to restrictions on the sale of cheap fares. Now that the airlines have introduced an intermediate "business class" generally, they should be set free to sell the "steerage" seats at the market price. As governments will continue to control the total capacity provided on many routes in the short term, the market should not be swamped. It is to be hoped that eventually the present virtually free market on the Atlantic will spread worldwide.

The present "close season" between the expiry of the advance purchase time limits, and the availability of last-minute fares, prevents the airlines from selling residual excess capacity for up to three months. This is wasteful. It is a major reason for the creation of bucket shops, though they seem to be also a low-cost method of distributing tickets which have been computer generated by the airlines.

Such tickets might be sold to travel agents on a net fare basis, to encourage competition and efficiency in retailing.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. LUCKING,
Flat 20,
17 Broad Court,
Bow Street, WC2.
March 19.

Budget contentions

From Sir Siegmund Warburg

Sir, Every Budget, even an innocuous one, provokes much critical reaction. And the Budget of March 10 has so far had an extremely high proportion of critics throughout the country and not least in your columns.

Those who believe, as I do, that the Government is right in considering its present primary duty to be the halting of inflation ought surely to admit that the basic contents of the Budget are consistent with this aim. After thirty uninterrupted years of reckless spending and borrowing by both Conservative and Labour governments—accompanied by widespread leadership weaknesses on both sides of industry—how can we expect a turn around in less than two years and is there not undue impatience prevailing among the critics of the Budget?

One can easily find several defects of substance and of presentation in the Chancellor's speech which justify criticism even from those who approve of the Budget's anti-inflationary direction. However, such defects seem to me secondary in relation to the Budget's principal objective of dealing with inflation.

It is obvious that the fight against unemployment through expansion of the economy must be the fundamental aim. But sound and steady expansion—as against short-term and hothouse bloating of the economy—can only begin once the inflationary fever has been brought under adequate control.

Yours faithfully,
SIEGMUND G. WARBURG,
30 Gresham Street, EC2.
March 17.

From Dr A. S. Cole

Sir, It seems surprising that the Government, having for many years seen fit to tax alcohol and cigarettes in a punitive manner, has not taken steps to increase the tax on sugar-containing products. The evidence that a high sugar intake has deleterious effects on health is now generally conceded and, if doubts were felt about tampering with the nation's cup of tea, it should still be possible to tax manufactured goods containing sugar, ie sweets, ice cream, fruit drinks, tinned fruit and sweet biscuits.

In view of their extensive consumption this should bring in a substantial revenue, enabling the universally damaging increase in petrol tax to be reduced and at the same time having a beneficial effect on the nation's health.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE S. COLE,
Department of Biochemistry,
University of Bristol,
Medical School,
University Walk,
Bristol.
March 17.

Questions in the Hayman case

From Mr R. A. Rosen

Sir, The Speaker of the House of Commons (report, March 19) has erred in warning of the risk of abusing the privileges of members. It is essential that no discouragement be given to members of the Commons' rights to question the Attorney General as to the use made of the power to prosecute. It was also unnecessary as ample publicity had already been given by *Private Eye* to the identity of the person the subject of parliamentary questions weeks ago.

Two important questions arise out of the current interest. Do so-called important people such as a former keeper of the Queen's pictures and a former Ambassador to Moscow enjoy, together with a former High Commissioner for Canada, the right to have their bad behaviour concealed from the public (whether criminal or not is sometimes a particularly difficult question)? Second, has the time come for Parliament to consider making it an offence to prohibit the possession as well as the supply of indecent material involving children?

I must admit wishing Parliament would turn its attention away from the trivia of an elderly gentleman of bizarre tastes and towards more adequate protection of the young.

Yours faithfully,
R. ARNOLD ROSEN,
Goldsmith Building,
Temple, EC4.
March 19.

From Professor Tomas Lindahl

Sir, Mr Richard Ford's report on Sir Peter Hayman (March 18) was stunning. "Sir Peter could be relied upon to help out . . . worshipped at the local Anglican church . . . was also much in demand to represent Checkendon. . . ." This certainly reads very much like an obituary. Does the offence committed by Sir Peter motivate this kind of capital punishment? Granted, in the present case a Conservative MP was all too eager to take on the role of chief executioner, but the newspapers have readily followed suit.

It may be argued that the public has a right to know that dangerous criminals have been caught and imprisoned, though even in that case it only seems fair not to publish names and addresses of individuals until they have been convicted in court. With regard to petty crime, however, there is no corresponding reason for a general public interest. Would it not seem suitable to show a little more compassion and to refrain from publishing names of persons suspected of relatively minor offences?

There is now little proportion between the actual misdemeanour and the excessive damage done to the accused and his family. In several other European countries similar rules already exist, that is, only names of individuals convicted of prison terms longer than a year or two are printed, and this is regarded as an obvious part of civil liberties.

Yours faithfully,
TOMAS LINDAHL,
150 Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge.

From Mr F. E. Rogers

Sir, To dismiss subscription to, membership or any form of support of, the odious paedophiliac society as a "pathetic offence . . . so slight" and no more significant than buying "a bondage magazine" (Julian Fellowes, March 19) is itself extremely perverse.

The "scrupulous" Mr Dickens has at least given us ordinary people some confidence that members of the Establishment cannot always expect preferential and privileged treatment.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. ROGERS,
Hobnail Cottage,
Shroton,
Blandford,
Dorset.
March 19.

Church unity

From Canon George Austin

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's approach to the Roman Catholic Church is to be welcomed not only in its immediate purpose in furthering Anglican-Roman Catholic relations, but much more significantly because it surely represents a fundamental change of approach towards unity which will have far-reaching consequences in other ecumenical discussions.

In recent years Christians of differing traditions within the one Body of Christ have quite properly sought to give visible expression to that unity through schemes of reunion of one kind or another. Most have failed to come to fruition because, in their ultimate aim of organic unity, they have inevitably demanded the abandonment of cherished patterns and traditions, not least in the matter of ministry. This is the case with the Covenanting proposals at present before the Church of England and some of the free churches, and in spite of the cautious welcome given by the General Synod at its recent group of sessions, the problems involved in creating an adequate method of integrating ministries which is acceptable to all parties to the Covenant have once again revealed irreconcilable differences which some would feel are merely exacerbated by the proposals now before the churches.

Like husband and wife in a developing marriage, we have learnt that there are some issues on which we differ where, with the best will in the world and all the love, we cannot reach a satisfactory compromise. But if husband and wife are mature enough in their relationship, their marriage can accommodate those differences with complete mutual respect, and be strengthened and deepened in the process, which is the achievement of a unity in diversity.

I believe that it is at this point that the ecumenical movement has now arrived, and that the whole Church must be deeply grateful to Dr Runcie for his prophetic leadership in this matter. So far as Rome is concerned, the obstacles for Anglicans like myself who are firmly in the Catholic tradition are not so great as they will be for some others. But the Catholic Movement in the Church of England will need to accept that a unity in diversity with the free churches will demand a more ready understanding that those matters on which they differ from us should be seen as part of the wholeness of the Church.

We may believe that bishops, priests and deacons within the historic succession are of the *esse* of the Church, but that is not the free church pattern—nor will it ever be, however generous the free churches have been in meeting our demands for its outward observance. Can we not instead recognize that God has guided the free churches to other principles and emphases, valid within their own setting and in their own right, whose abandonment can only mean that the Church is impoverished?

To follow the principle of unity in diversity will carry the churches into uncharted waters, but thank God we have an Archbishop who has shown himself ready to push the boat out.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
The Vicarage,
19 High Road, Bushey Heath,
Watford, Hertfordshire.
March 16.

From the Bishop of Chester

Sir, Your Religious Correspondent (March 16) gives a timely reminder to the Church of England of its present inconsistencies and, in some areas, virtual anarchy. That learned and much missed Dean of Arches, the Worshipful and Reverend Master Elphinstone, was Chancellor of this diocese and constantly warned me of the results which our manners of recent years would entail.

This week I have had the following instances. One incumbent writing for *my* permission for a Nonconformist minister to preach regularly and administer the Sacrament in an Anglican church; an application from an Anglican vicar for *my* permission to form a *church* along with non-conformist denominations in a derelict shop on a housing estate—involving shared worship; and, finally, a strongly critical letter from another vicar because I seek to bring some order into the present situation in our Church where increasing numbers of lay people administer the Sacrament of Holy Communion (sometimes in both kinds) as a matter of normal practice, and even entitlement, rather than in extreme urgency and by special permission.

I define anarchy as the "absence of government". It may well be that the General Synod of the Church, during the course of the next few years, will introduce legislation to authorize these matters, but Parliament and the generality of our Church ought to be aware of the "Great Deceit", ie that the notionalists and modernists will stop at no length to achieve their ends, even to the extent of breaking our laws and ignoring our traditions, on the grounds that such old-fashioned restrictions will eventually be repealed by action or fail by desuetude. When "difference" is equated with "sin", what hope is there?

It is no use blaming the Church Commissioners or the General Synod. The fault lies in the Church, as in all wayward institutions, at the door of those who by training, appointment and authority ought to discharge their tasks with honour and simply do not.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
✝VICTOR CESTR
Bishop's House, Chester.
March 18.

Power of the voter

From Mr Christopher Mayhew

Sir, Your London Diary (March 19) is greatly mistaken in saying that "if the public opinion polls hold up, the new alliance with the Liberals will be the main beneficiary" of proportional representation. On the contrary, if a general election were held now and the results followed the recent polls, the Alliance would win far fewer seats with PR than it would with the first-past-the-post system.

On the other hand the Tory and Labour Parties, while winning about 170 seats each with PR, would be virtually annihilated by the existing system. The Tories would be lucky to creep into double figures (uncharitable people would say this would be natural justice).

Increasing the power of the individual voter is an essential part of Liberal philosophy. So Tories and socialists need not fear that after the election we would be tempted to abandon PR and so inflict on them, in our own interests, the gross injustice they have for so long inflicted on us.

Yours, etc,
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,
President, Liberal Action Group for Electoral Reform,
1 Whitehall Place, SW1.
March 19.

From Mr Bernard Black

Sir, Why does Mr Roy Jenkins spoil his soundly based plea for proportional representation (PR) by confirming his preference for the West German hybrid system when we already have a superior system—the single transferable vote (STV)—in operation in part of the United Kingdom?

It is doubly disappointing because his appeal for PR was based on a desire to provide a government closer to the wishes of the people rather than caucus domination by parties. Yet the West German system perpetuates *party*-dominated single-member constituencies and only produces PR in Parliament by a "topping up" process from *party* lists, sometimes with the very candidates who have been rejected in the constituencies.

If the Social Democrats really want to give power to the people, they must stipulate STV in multi-member constituencies as the only satisfactory basis for electoral reform. Just as Mr Jenkins asks, "what are we waiting for?", so I ask: Why doesn't he?

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BLACK,
Head of Political Studies,
St John's College,
Southsea,
Hampshire.
March 18.

Establishing trust between nations

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, Professor Hinde (March 12) ends his letter on the dangers of radioactive pollution from the existence of nuclear weapons with the suggestion that the West "stop meeting every proposal from the USSR with churlish suspicion and . . . seek ways of building trust".

Has Professor Hinde not noticed that the French Government has made proposals exactly to this end at the Madrid Conference? The proposal, which is backed by the other West European governments, and also by the new American Administration, is that confidence-building measures, binding, verifiable and militarily significant, should be negotiated to cover the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, and that when these measures are in operation, a European conventional disarmament conference should take place. Mr Brezhnev himself has gone so far as to agree, under certain conditions, that Soviet Russia up to the Urals should indeed be included in a confidence-building system.

This has all been in the press. Why does Professor Hinde ignore it? Why indeed do Mr E. P. Thompson (March 6) and his friends ignore it? Their European nuclear-free zone is a non-starter given that those outside the zone can threaten to lob nuclear weapons into it, and given the impossibility of ever demonstrating a total absence of nuclear weapons within the zone.

Responsible governments developed nuclear weapons to deter attack on their peoples by other nuclear Powers. The super-Powers now hold quantities of nuclear weapons vastly beyond what is needed for deterrence. But as Mr Brezhnev said at the 26th Congress last month, virtually quoting Lord Mountbatten, "The military-strategic balance between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Pact and Nato, objectively serves the maintenance of world peace". That balance must be maintained throughout the disarmament process and properly devised confidence-building measures should allow such a process to start.

The West, of course, is not being unreasonable in looking Mr Brezhnev's disarmament *bona fides* in the mouth: it was he and his government who rejected out of hand President Carter's proposals in 1977 that they should negotiate "deep cuts" in strategic arms, "even to 50 per cent". Mr Brezhnev does now have the opportunity, if he accepts the French proposal for a properly trustworthy system of confidence-building measures in Europe, of making up for that utterly blameworthy refusal in 1977.

Yours etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.
March 18.

Moorland preservation

From Mr Leonard Cox

Sir, Dr Jennifer Butterfield and her fellow zoologists (March 17) leave us to decide whether we "prefer to walk through agricultural land or the wild natural tundra", which is rather like asking us to choose between an apple and a glass of cider. There is great pleasure to be had out of farm walking, particularly in the company of a farmer who really loves his land, and there is no more beautiful sight in botany than a healthy, well-manured potato crop in full bloom.

Sure, a view of "wild natural tundra" is often quite wonderful to contemplate, on account of its very wildness and naturalness. On the other hand some of this upland wilderness is distinctly dreary, and utterly dispiriting to gaze upon, even when one's companion is a female zoologist from Durham University.

Yours truly,
LEONARD COX,
7 Needwood Drive,
Bebington,
Wirral,
Merseyside.
March 17.

Flying bottles

From Mr R. G. H. Morris

Sir, Your leading article on March 11 is most timely, as a lead by Britain could help to achieve such facilities generally. Duty free on arrival has been long sought after by the airlines, with limited success so far.

The obstacle to progress so far has been HM Customs rather than airport authorities.

A point not made in your article is the safety aspect. Spirits are flammable (whisky was used to destroy a hijacked Super VC10 at Schipol Airport, Amsterdam, some years ago!). Apart from broken glass, duty-free bottles have been an obstacle on occasions during emergency evacuations; their weight has also forced overhead luggage racks to open during turbulence and emergency landings, causing avoidable injury.

I sincerely hope that your message will be heeded in appropriate places.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. H. MORRIS,
26 Washington Drive,
Windsor,
Berkshire.
March 12.

Suspended sentences

From the Reverend D. W. Dale

Sir, As a parish priest, soon to become a school chaplain, I read with dismay in your report on a forthcoming television programme (March 19) that the Inner London Education Authority has banned *capital* punishment in schools. Such mindless liberalism in these undisciplined times will lead to chaos. If we can't hang the little horrors, what can we do? Will flogging be enough?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID DALE,
Holy Trinity Vicarage,
Hereford.
March 19.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 20: The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with the Nigerian Suite in attendance, left Buckingham Palace this morning on the conclusion of the State Visit to The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

His Excellency Monsieur Saliou Djod Faye and Madame Faye were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Senegal to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency Monsieur Abdelatif Filali and Madame Filali were received in farewell audience by Her Majesty and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of Morocco to the Court of St James's.

Mr M. H. Morgan was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Manila.

Mrs Morgan had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major John Carpin, left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit Egypt, Hongkong and Australia.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Sir Roden Cutler, VC, and Lady Cutler.

Her Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Signals, this evening attended a TA All Ranks Reception at Skinners' Hall and was recieved by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 20: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited the factories of Dent and Hellyer Limited and Link Electronics Limited at Andover.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal Institution, this evening attended the Evening Discourse at 21 Albemarle Street.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, this evening attended the Army Catering Corps Officers' 40th Anniversary Dinner at Quaglino's Hotel, London.

Miss Carola Godman Irvine was in attendance.

Improving the system of paying and deploying the clergy

Twenty-one years ago this summer the Church Assembly passed a resolution with far-reaching implications for the Church of England. It called for consideration of the system of payment and deployment of the clergy, in the light of changing circumstances. The resolution was proposed by a member of the House of Laity, who argued that the present system, inherited from the past, was a hindrance to the church in carrying out its tasks in the twentieth century, and that the problems of clergy stipends, terms of service and deployment were interdependent.

A sociologist, Leslie Paul, was commissioned to carry out a fact-finding inquiry and submit a report, and three years later he submitted his findings. He has harsh words to say about the evils of the existing closed system of appointments. A clergyman, he said, suffers from disabilities which impede few other professional men. He cannot canvass his abilities or experience; he cannot apply for promotion or for other vacant livings. Yet in the course of events, men do get transferred, preferred or promoted. Someone has lists; someone has made decisions. But no one can be sure on what ground decisions are made or who has a hand in them. Meanwhile men who are passed over, long ignored or neglected, those who are conscious of unused and even unrecorded abilities, come to believe in wire-pulling, grapevines, "old-boy-net" and "all the secret forms of career promotion which flourish the better in the absence of an open system".

Mr Paul had little time for patronage. It was the oddest principle, he wrote, that compelled a college to offer livings to its members. And as to party trusts, "one can imagine the outcry in the press if it were discovered that a political party 'owned' the right to make civil service appointments in order to ensure placing men of the right party political colour in key posts!" He added that in one diocese 99 titles were said to be out of order.

Mr Paul's solutions included a central directory giving information about clergymen and about parishes and extra-parochial posts; the abolition of patronage, and its replacement by a system of clergy staff boards at Westminster and at regional level; and the replacement of every freehold post, from that of bishops downwards, by a leasehold.

The Church Assembly next proceeded to appoint a Commission, chaired by Canon Fenton Morley. It was to accept fully Mr Paul's criticisms of the system; its answers differed in some details from his, and were referred to the forty-three dioceses for local reaction. No clear view emerged as to the way in which reform should proceed, but there was a clear "yes" in favour of reform, some 85 per cent of the clergy and laity indicating their view that the present system was unsatisfactory in the light of contemporary needs.

Before the returns from the dioceses could be considered the General Synod was born. Its first act in the matter was to reject a proposal which would have abolished patronage; the clergy and laity were in favour, but the bishops tied. The absence of a single bishop from the debating chamber changed the course of ecclesiastical history—at least for many years to come. Yet another Working Party was set up, and in due course came up with a dual system; each parish would decide whether to retain its patron, with modified powers, or to dispense with its patron who would be replaced by a small selection committee.

The Working Party's proposals were published over six years ago, but only now has the General Synod taken action on them; they are to be referred to dioceses, who must return their views to Church House by March 1982.

The game has gone on for twenty-one years, and it is time the whistle was blown. Young clergy who in the early 1960s heralded Mr Leslie Paul's proposals as offering the church and its clergy a new deal are now counting the years to their retirement, when, so far as their terms of service are concerned, they will feel the wind of change perhaps for the first time; there is now a compulsory age for retirement.

A system under which the placing of a clergyman is determined by the private whim of individuals, who may or may not be aware of his abilities and the church's needs, is wasteful, and it is destructive of the morale of the clergy. It is, moreover, unlikely to commend itself to other churches, including those with which the Church of England is contemplating a Covenant for Unity.

One reforming step could have been taken twenty years ago and could still be taken next month. The clergy group of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs has urged that a start be made in advertising appointments, and points out that in the case of posts for which the Bishop is the patron, this could be done forthwith; references would be taken up and candidates short-listed. There would seem to be no reason why the Bishops should not take at least this initiative.

John Pilkington
Rector of Farlington, Portsmouth

OBITUARY

MR WILLIAM HIRD

New gas transmission techniques in Britain

T.M.J. writes:

The death of Mr William Hird, MBE, marks the passing of one of the pioneers of the modern gas industry in Britain. He, more than any other, was responsible for introducing to Britain the new techniques of high pressure transmission of gas, and the "pipelining" that is now the accepted method of laying gas transmission lines in all parts of Britain.

This made possible the speedy, efficient and economic transmission of gas, and so the later exploiting of the substantial resources of gas from the North Sea and other parts of the Continental Shelf.

From Bristol and Birkenhead he moved to Sheffield as the centre of the then largest gas distribution system, based on coke oven gas from the steel industry. On nationalization, with great prescience, he realized that Wales, though in volume of gas distributed the smallest board, offered the greatest challenge to long distance high pressure gas transmission.

After completing conventional schemes of linking undertakings to coke oven gas supply, in the early 1950s the board sent him to America to study their latest methods of "pipelining". He returned armed with cine films, photographs, statistics and a total conviction that these methods could be made to work with equal efficiency in the entirely different and more difficult terrain of Wales.

The Wales board were convinced and decided on a programme of pipelining across South and then North Wales, initially in cooperation with the then Costain John Brown.

Outside Wales, from many of the industry's leaders there were grave doubts. As the Duke of Edinburgh said in inaugurating the North Wales grid in November 1957, there were "gloomy predictions" that the new techniques "would surely fail". After early trials due to appalling weather and flooding, the pipelines were successfully laid and the gas was efficiently transmitted, leaving no visible trace in some of the most beautiful of Wales's scenery.

For his work, Hird was appointed MBE and he was effectively the founder member of Britain's Pipeline Industries Guild, which now includes all other pipeline transmission industries.

His years after retirement however, were clouded by crippling illness which left him a shadow of his former self. Throughout his trials he was sustained by the dedicated and loving care of his wife Ness[illegible], to whom there now come the sympathies and admiring gratitude of his friends in Britain's gas industry.

SIR DOUGLAS CLAGUE

Sir Douglas Clague, CBE, MC, TD, a prominent businessman in Hongkong after the Second World War, died at Sunningdale, Berkshire, on March 11. He was 63.

"Duggie" Clague was a figure of considerable stature in post-war Hongkong. He came of an Isle of Man family, was born on June 13, 1917, and was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man.

He was serving in the Army in Hongkong at the outbreak of war with Japan. On the fall of the colony, at the end of 1941, he escaped into unoccupied China to join the British Army Aid Group under the late Colonel (later Sir) Lindsay Ride; serving also in India, Burma and Siam.

He was demobilized with the rank of colonel and returned to Hongkong in 1947, having been awarded the MC in 1942, and appointed OBE (Mil) in 1943 and CBE (Mil) in 1946.

In Hongkong Clague then began his commercial career with the Hutchison company which he developed to become international, and was chairman of the Hutchison International Group from 1952 to 1976. In 1975 he gave up executive responsibilities, though remaining as chairman, following a rescue operation and an injection of HK$150m. by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Clague also resigned as deputy chairman of that bank.

For 13 years, from 1961, he was a Member of the Executive Council, and was Commandant of the Special Constabulary, leading that force particularly successfully during the Cultural Revolution episodes in the colony in 1967. He was awarded the Colonial Police Medal in 1966, and the Queen's Police Medal two years later.

He was also closely connected with many charities and charitable enterprises; and was an active Steward of the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club.

Duggie Clague, who was knighted in 1971, was a man of forceful character, great drive and expansive nature who was devoted to the interests of Hongkong and played a major part in pulling the colony successfully through the great difficulties which have had to be faced there since the Second World War. As a generous host and an active sportsman he will be much missed.

He leaves his wife, Isolin, a son and two daughters.

MRS M. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE

A correspondent writes:

Mrs Millicent (Billie) Pleydell-Bouverie died on March 14 at the age of 84.

She came to London in 1914 and, working in Fleet Street, soon acquired experience of both journalism and advertising which was to stand her in good stead in a long career.

She was for a time assistant editor of a film magazine and then went to a film studio, where she combined the jobs of casting manager with publicity manager—perhaps the first ever appointed in Britain.

With the failure of the company she opened her own publicity business and thereafter conducted campaigns for well-known film producers, eg, Cecil de Mille and 20th Century Fox as well as for industrial companies, eg, Morris Motors. She wrote and co-produced many films, such as *Men of Steel* and the first concerning the Loch Ness Monster. She also organized exhibitions both commercial and artistic.

At the outbreak of the Second World War she closed her business and devoted her time to lecturing and to the showing of the film *The Birth of a Baby* combined with documentary films made by the Ministry of Health. When bombed out of her home in London she moved to Salisbury and wrote a book, *The House Women Want*.

At the end of the war she formed the House Building Industries Standing Committee for the purpose of building pairs of demonstration houses constructed by private enterprises. The committee brought together all the industries supplying materials and goods for house building as well as representatives of Royal Institute of British Architects.

During her career Mrs Pleydell-Bouverie raised over £150,000 for charity by means of special film shows, a motor race day at Brooklands and an opera and ballet put on at the Albert Hall.

Finally, she was elected a member of the Dorking and Urban District Council, but had to give up her seat when her husband, Michael Pleydell-Bouverie whom she married in 1935, became an invalid, as a result of his injuries sustained when serving with the 6th Airborne Division at the Pegasus Bridge.

She returned after her husband's death to the Isle of Wight where she was born.

MRS NANCY ELDER

Our Chess Correspondent writes :—

Mrs Nancy Elder, the present Scottish lady chess champion, died sudenly on March 4 while on a visit to Australia. One of the best of the Scottish chess-players during the last 20 years, she had been Scottish lady champion 15 times and also appeared in the prize lists of the British Ladies Championship.

Nancy was also well-known internationally, and played several times for Scotland in the Chess Olympiads, her last appearance in this field having been at the Malta Olympiad last year when she was also captain of the team.

But her chief role, in which she was of great value to Scottish chess, lay in the teaching and encouraging of girl players in which her profession of music teacher much helped her. A gentle person, but one of quietly firm determination, she will be much missed in the world of chess.

Mr Ernest William Reardon, CBE, who died on March 14 at the age of 89, was Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, 1939-51 and Controller of the Export Licensing Department, 1939-45.

Lady Harley, wife of Sir Thomas Harley, MBE, MC, died on March 17. She was Margaret Hilda, daughter of the Rev Canon J. U. N. Bardsley, and she was married in 1924.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Beckwith and Miss J. M. Allen
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. Beckwith, of Billingham, Cleveland, and Jennifer, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Allen, of Gloucester.

Mr R. H. Buckler and Miss P. J. Graves
The engagement is announced between Robert Hamilton, younger son of Dr and Mrs F. R. Buckler, of Shepton Mallet, Somerset, and Penelope Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. T. Graves, of Melbury Road, London, W14.

Mr M. Dollin and Miss I. Potger
The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of Mr Clifford Dollin and the late Mrs Dollin, of Tonbridge, and Imogen, daughter of the late Mr Louis Potger and of Mrs Potger, of London, SW15.

Mr D. P. Gange and Miss C. A. S. Kluth
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Gange, of Sholing, Southampton, and Tina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Kluth, of Chilworth, Southampton.

Mr P. V. Meakin and Miss M. N. Hayes
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs P. G. Meakin, of Regent's Park, NW1, and Martine, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Hayes, of Kensington, W8.

Mr M. P. Selby and Miss A. L. Nutter
The engagement is announced between Martin Prideaux, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Cluny Selby, of Churchwalls, Westleigh, Tiverton, Devon, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs Reginald W. Nutter, of Little Compton, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

The marriage arranged between Mr Simon R. Ayre and Miss Emma Smith will not take place.

WRAC officer entry

The following have completed the WRAC officer training course at the Women's Royal Army Corps, Camberley:

Rosemary Archer, Alison Boileau, Sharon Dearle, Penelope Denton, Hazel East, Susan Gale, Rosamund Golledge, Margaret Howes, Valerie Jerkins, Alexandra Jenkinson, Susan Mundill, Jill Oakley, Jillian Parker, and Helen Thompson.

Marriages

Mr G. R. J. Borwick and Miss V. L. P. Poore
The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday between Mr Jamie Borwick, elder son of the Hon Robin and Mrs Borwick, of Casa de Rohan, Zebbug, Malta, and Miss Victoria Poore, daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Poore, of 33 Phillimore Gardens, W8. The Rev Patrick Whitworth officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk paper taffeta, cut on Victorian lines, trimmed with French lace, and a long tulle veil held in place by a diamond tiara, lent by Lady McAlpine of Moffat. She carried a sheaf of longi lilies. Katie and Elizabeth McAlpine, Isobel Smith-Gordon, and Alexandra Overy, who wore white muslin dresses trimmed with yellow ribbons and carried sprays of yellow spring flowers with matching garlands for their hair, attended her. Mr Rupert Dilnott-Cooper was best man.

A reception was held at Claridge's hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in the Seychelles and on safari in Kenya. Among those present were:

The Hon Robin and Lady McAlpine (parents), Lord [illegible] Moffat (grandparents), [illegible] Borwick (brother), [illegible] O'Hagan, [illegible] Lord Borwick, [illegible] Mrs McAlpine, Mrs McAlpine, Mrs McAlpine and Mrs [illegible] uncle and aunt), [illegible] McAlpine, Mr Adrian [illegible] Cullum McAlpine, [illegible] McAlpine, [illegible] Richard McAlpine [illegible] McAlpine (cousins), relations of the bridegroom.

Mr and Mrs [illegible] Dr and Mrs [illegible] and Lady Smith-Gordon [illegible] law and sister [illegible] (aunt), Mr [illegible] Overy and [illegible] (nephews), [illegible] Earl and Countess [illegible] Sybil Davies-Gilbert [illegible] Davies-Gilbert [illegible] Gilbert, Mrs Tellwright, Miss Patricia Davies-Gilbert, Mr and Mrs Christopher Ann, Mrs Anne Despard, Mr Terence Despard, Mr and Mrs Herbert Despard, Mr Richard Despard, Mr Patrick Despard, Miss Camilla Despard, Mr and Mrs Fischel, Mr Jonathan Fischel, Mr and Mrs John Whitworth, Miss Anna Fischel, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Grant, Mr and Mrs Roland Pelly, Mr Andrew Poore, Mr and Mrs James Pollard, Major and Mrs P. Sullivan, Mr Colin Sullivan and Miss Georgina Sullivan (cousins), relations of the bride.

Major-General P. H. de Havilland and Mrs A. Hoare
The marriage between Major-General P. H. de Havilland and Mrs Angela Hoare took place quietly on Friday, March 20, 1981.

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Druids celebrating the vernal equinox at Tower Hill, London, yesterday.

Memorial service

General Sir William Scotter
A memorial service for General Sir William Scotter was held yesterday at St Boniface's church, Rheindahlen, Germany. The Rev Paul Rich officiated and prayers were said in Dutch, French and German. Brigadier David Miller gave an address. Major-General Schunemann (COS Northag), Major-General Matthys (DCOS/SP Northag) and Major-General van Valderen (DCOS Ops Northag) read the lessons. Among those present were:

Lady Scotter (widow); Mrs David Miller, General von Senger und Etterlin (Cincent) and Frau von Senger and E. Herlin, General Kroesen (Cinc Usareur) and Mrs Kroesen, General Sir Michael Gow (also representing Scots Guards and Intelligence Corps), Admiral Luther (DSaceur), Admiral Sir Anthony Morton (UKMilrep), Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry (DCincent) and Lady Terry, Lieutenant-Generals Sir Nigel Bagnall (1 (BR) Corps), Gysbers (1 (NL) Corps), Nederlof (COS AFCent) and Mevr Nederlof, Dr Kiessling (COM and Jut), von der Osten (1 (GE) Corps) and Frau von der Osten, de Wilder (1 (BE) Corps), Major-General von Westermann (GT+C), Air Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy (Cinc RAF (G)) and Lady Kennedy, Frau Schunemann, Mme Matthys, Mevr van Valderen and Major-General Taylor (COS BAOR).

Tory reform group

The following have been elected officers of the Tory Reform Group:

Chairman, Mr Clive Landa; vice-chairmen, Mrs N. Heywood and Mr Roger Martin; national secretary, Mr Robert Davis; national treasurer, Mr John Archard Jones.

Today's engagements

The Queen attends England v Wales, women's hockey international, Wembley, 2.15.

Princess Margaret, as president of Girl Guides Association, opens camp site of Old Windsor District Girl Guides, Windsor Great Park, 2.30.

Alexandra Rose Day market, Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, 10.30 to 4.30.

Lectures: Meet the microchip, Science Museum, South Kensington, 3; Charles Rennie Mackintosh, by Julia Porter, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3

For children: Pocomania, by L'Overture Children's Theatre, African drumming and dance revue, Ritzy Cinema, Brixton, 2.30; Glass patchwork, family workshop making gifts from coloured glass, 10

Exhibitions: Vivat Osterreich, Austro-Hungarian graphics of 1914-1919, Imperial War Museum, 10 to 5.50; The Professional Engineer, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Memorial services: The Hon Mrs Anthony Cayzer, St Albans Abbey, 1.45; Mr C. V. Davidge, Keble College Chapel, Oxford, 11.

Tomorrow

The Queen visits King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Foundation of St Catharine's at Cumberland Lodge, Great Park, Windsor, 12.

Prince of Wales, as patron, International Year of Disabled People, visits Stockport in connexion with mayor's appeal for the handicapped, 5.40; attends gala performance, Palace Theatre, Manchester, to mark its reopening, 7.15.

Talks: Lent Lecture 3, by the Rev J. G. C. Eldrid, director of Samaritans, Westminster Abbey, 3.

London dinghy exhibition, Picketts Lock Centre, Enfield.

Poetry: Peter Porter reads from English Subtitles, Riverside Studios, 5. Barrow Poets, with poems; music and stories for children, Purcell Room, 3.15.

Exhibitions: Jewish children's art, 183-9 Finchley Road, Hampstead, 3.30: Hille Road to Modern Furniture, Victoria and Albert Museum, afternoon

Walks: Literary London, meet St Paul's station, 2; lawyers' London, meet Blackfriars station, 2.

Chairman of GLC attends Best of British Music Hall, in aid of St Lawrence Theatre Trust, Brentford; Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, 8.

High Sheriffs appointed

The following have been appointed High Sheriffs for 1981:

Avon: R. M. Davidson, Clifton, Bristol; Bedfordshire: M. J. Davison, Elsworth, Cambridgeshire; Berkshire: J. E. L. Nugent, Upper Lambourn, Newbury; Buckinghamshire: D. B. E. Belson, Henley-on-Thames; Cambridgeshire: J. R. Horrell, Longthorpe, Peterborough; Cheshire: Commander R. I. Gilchrist, RNR (Rtd), Manley, Helsby; Cleveland: J. H. Peart, Castle Eden, Hartlepool; Cumbria: T. R. Fetherstonhaugh, Kirkoswald, Penrith; Derbyshire: Major C. H. Waterhouse, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, Bakewell.
Devon: A. D. G. Llewellyn, Oakford, Tiverton; Dorset: [illegible] mick, Wraxall, D[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Brancepeth, Durham [illegible] M. H. Heid, [illegible] Essex: Major G. [illegible] chester; Gloucestershire: [illegible] Watson, Ampney S[illegible] Greater London: [illegible] London, W4; Hampshire: [illegible] Colonel Sir James [illegible] ford and Worcester: [illegible] Lyonshall, Kington [illegible] Gerard Newman, [illegible] Humberside: S. H. [illegible] ley; Isle of Wight: [illegible] bridge; Kent: L[illegible] Brenchley, Harrie[illegible] Leicestershire: K. J. [illegible] Mowbray; Lincolnshire: [illegible] Fulbeck, Grantham [illegible] R. L. Coke, King[illegible] lonshire: the Dow[illegible] Huicote, Towcester [illegible] Lieutenant-Commander [illegible] Simonburn, Hexham [illegible]
North Yorkshire: [illegible] Hornby, Bedale; [illegible] tain J. H. W. Hamm[illegible] Oxfordshire: Colo[illegible] Stadhampton; Shropshire: [illegible] Holt, Wellington. [illegible] A. J. Greswell, [illegible] Taunton; South [illegible] Powlett-Smith [illegible] G. H. S. Northcote [illegible] near Stafford; Suffolk: [illegible] Sheepshanks, Eyke, [illegible] G. W. S. Miskin, [illegible] Tyne and Wear: N[illegible] forth, Newcastle up[illegible] shire: D. L. Flower [illegible] West Midlands: D. [illegible] baston, Birmingham [illegible] Bosanquet, Horsham [illegible] C. M. Fenton, No[illegible] Halifax; Wiltshire [illegible] Kingston Deverill.
Clwyd: Miss M. [illegible] Dyfed: W. J. [illegible] Gwent: T. R. Coug[illegible] Abergavenny; [illegible] Leader J. G. Kerby [illegible] head; Mid Glamorgan [illegible] Pontypridd; Powys: [illegible] Gibson-Watt, Lla[illegible] Wells; South Glamorgan [illegible] Pi lsnon, Cyncoed [illegible] Glamorgan: A. H. [illegible] Swansea.

Birthdays today

Mr Peter Brook, 56; the Rev Sir Reginald Champion, 86; Sir George Fretwell, 81; Mr Antony Hopkins, 60; Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson, 79; Sir Victor Shepheard, 88; General Sir Frank Simpson, 82; Sir Blanshard Stamp, 76; Sir Stanley Tomlinson, 69.

TOMORROW: Lord Alport, 69; Brigadier Sir Douglas Crawford, 77; Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling, 62; the Right Rev Dr E. R. Henderson, 71; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, 78; Sir William Lindsay, 74; Mr Andrew Lloyd Webber, 33; Lady (Frederick) Ogilvie, 81; Mr Paul Rogers, 64; Lord Stokes, 67; Mr Leslie Thomas, 50.

Latest wills

National Trust gets gates to 'Hell'

Wynne-Eyton, Mrs Violet Hope Fairbairn, of Mold, Clwyd, left estate valued at £767,935 net. She left £1,000 and two parcels of freehold land, where two gates known as White Gates and Black Gates and two lodges known as "Heaven" and "Hell", are erected, to the National Trust, provided the gates are never removed from their present position.

Blatch, Mr Cecil Herbert Spence, of Lymington, Hampshire, Solicitor £121,205
Cooke, Sheila Faith, of Twickenham £164,690
Edelsten, Lady, of Petersfield, Hampshire £141,250
Firth, Miss Muriel Ada, of Cheam .. £129,218
Kinson, Mr Thomas, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, intestate .. £230,980

Harrow School

Spring Term at Harrow School ends today. The Cock House match was won by The Knoll (Mr S. L. Parsonson), who beat West Acre (Mr D. J. Parry) by 2 bases to 1. The Torpid final was won by Moretons (Mr C. D. Sumner), who beat Druries (Sir Alan Outram) by 4 bases to 2. The school choral society and the school chamber orchestra performed Schubert's Mass in G and Richard Drakeford's Quatercentenary Canata on Thursday evening, March 19. Old Harrovians who entered the school before 1923 were entertained at tea yesterday afternoon by the chairman and committee of the Harrow Association and later attended a concert of songs in speech room. Next term begins on Tuesday, April 21.

Dinner

Old Mancunians' Association
The annual dinner of the London section of the Old Mancunians' Association was held at the Arts Club last night under the chairmanship of Mr Ian Millar. The chief guests and speakers were Sir Norman Statham and Mr David Maland, High Master of Manchester Grammar School.

Service dinners

Tyne Division RNR
By permission of the Commanding Officer, Captain T. Almond, RNR, the annual Samoa dinner was held on board HMS Calliope yesterday to commemorate the escape of HMS Calliope from the hurricane in Apia Harbour, Samoa, March 16, 1889. Lieutenant-Commander A. I. B. Moffat, RNR, mess president, presided and the principal guests were the Flag Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baird, and Mr J. E. Steele.

Parachute Regiment
The annual dinner of the Parachute Regiment Officers' Dinner Club was held at the Royal Aldershot Officers' Club, Farnborough Road, yesterday. General Sir Antony Farrar-Hockley, Colonel Commandant, the Parachute Regiment, presided. The guests were: General Sir Timothy Creasey, Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Kitson, Mr John Norton, Mr John L. Crockatt and Mr Francis W. Bright.

RAF Staff College
The Deputy Commandant, Air Commodore H. Davidson, and officers of the Royal Air Force Staff College Bracknell held a ladies' guest night yesterday to dine out the Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal M. G. Beavis. Group Captain H. Marshall presided.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, March 21, 1956

Troops in Gaza Strip

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem (Israel side), March 20.
—Egypt according to some Israel estimates has concentrated three brigades with armour in the Gaza strip. There are said to be more brigades south-east of El Arish towards the old international frontier although in this area as in Gaza, article VII of the armistice agreement limits military formations to three battalions. The same sources claim that apart from the forces recently moved into the restricted frontier areas the bulk of the Egyptian Army is now in the Sinai peninsula

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Austen Kark, aged 54, controller, BBC English Services, and editor of the BBC World Service, to be deputy managing director, external broadcasting, a new post; Mr Mark Dodd, aged 50, head of the BBC Eastern Service, to be controller, BBC Overseas Service.

Luncheon

President of Nigeria
The President of Nigeria was host at a luncheon given at Grosvenor House yesterday for members of the business community in the United Kingdom.

Science report

Psychology: Influence of male hormones

From Clive Cookson
The Times Higher Education Supplement
Washington

Exposure before birth to male sex hormones greatly increases a child's potential for physical aggression, according to an American study of children whose mothers received hormonal treatment to prevent miscarriages.

Dr June Wachover Reinisch, of Rutgers University, gave a standardized psychological test for aggressive behaviour to 17 girls and 8 boys whose mothers had been treated with synthetic progestins (male hormones) during the first three months of pregnancy. Each boy had a brother and each girl a sister who had not been exposed to progestins and the siblings were tested too.

The test presented the children with hypothetical situations in which they could be aggressive or conciliatory, and asked them to write down what they would do. Dr Reinisch found that subjects who had been exposed to progestins responded much more aggressively than their siblings who had not.

On a scale running from zero (no aggression) to 18 (maximum physical aggression) the exposed boys scored an average 9.8, compared with 4.9 for unexposed boys. As expected, the girls were less aggressive, scoring 4.0 (exposed) and 2.9 (unexposed).

In an interview, Dr Reinisch called the differences between the exposed and unexposed groups "amazingly large". They gave her results statistical significance despite the small number of brothers and sisters studied.

The Rutgers research confirms other evidence that basic behavioural differences between the sexes are programmed into the brain by hormones that the male foetus releases during its early development. The embryo starts out with an "undifferentiated" brain, whatever its genetic sex. The brain develops "male" characteristics, including a more aggressive personality, under the influence of these natural hormones (androgens). In their absence it grows into a "female" brain.

If artificial male hormones are administered they enhance the effect of natural androgens and produce particularly masculine boys, while girls are given some male traits. The latter show up in a more aggressive character before they induce physical changes.

The girls studied by Dr Reinisch had normal female sex organs; much higher doses of progestins would have given their genitals some masculine features.

The behavioural effects of foetal exposure to hormones have been demonstrated more directly in laboratory animals. For instance female rhesus monkeys whose mothers were treated with testosterone played more boisterously than normal juvenile monkeys.

Although the United States Food and Drug Administration warned physicians in 1975 against prescribing hormones during pregnancy for fear of damaging the foetus, Dr Reinisch said the practice continues because it can prevent certain types of miscarriage.

But, in addition to the cases of deliberate hormonal treatment, some women expose their foetus unwittingly during early pregnancy. They conceive accidentally while they are on birth control pills, perhaps through a couple of nights' forgetfulness, and continue taking contraceptives, which contain small quantities of powerful male hormones, for a few weeks until they realize they are pregnant. No one knows how frequently such mistakes occur.

Source: *Science* (vol 211, pages 1171-1173) March 13, 1981.

FRS elections

The following were elected fellows of the Royal Society at its meeting on Thursday:

[illegible] ... M. R. Clarke, senior principal scientific officer, Marine Biological Association, Plymouth; Professor R. N. Clayton, professor of chemistry, University of Chicago; [illegible] ... Max-Planck-Institut für Medizinische Forschung, Heidelberg, and professor of biophysics, Heidelberg University; [illegible] ... Jabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University; Professor [illegible] Wolfson Professor [illegible] ...

Services tomorrow: Third Sunday in Lent

[illegible]

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15, M, 11, TW: Weelkes (Short Service); A: Ne reminiscaris, Domine (Philips). The Chaplain.
TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A: I bind unto myself today (Burke), Rev Dr G. Hudin.
[illegible]

ST GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11 Missa Aeterna Christi munera (Palestrina), A: Tristis est anima (Leo), Rev G. D. Watkins.
ST GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, ST GILES HIGH STREET: HC, 8 and noon, MP, 11.
[illegible]

ST VEDAST, FOSTER LANE: SM, 11, Canon (French-Beytagh). Plainsong Mass Panis Dulcissime (Martini).
ST COLUMBA'S (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND), PONT STREET: 11, Rt Rev Dr W. B. Johnston, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church [illegible]
[illegible]

Football

Why over-taxed men of Ipswich must beware dash of Cologne

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

English and West German football, for years the subject of ideological arguments among those who consider them both to be the best examples of strong league systems, will converge in competition next month when Liverpool play Bayern Munich in the European Cup and Ipswich Town meet Cologne in the Uefa Cup. Both semi-finals will see the English teams at home first, which is considered a disadvantage.

Since the mid-sixties matches between national and club teams from the two countries have maintained a high degree of rivalry, highlighted by England's 1966 World Cup victory at Wembley, their defeat in Mexico in 1970, Bayern Munich's defeat of Leeds United in the European Cup final of 1975, an occasion marred by spectator misbehaviour, and, last year Nottingham Forest's winning of that same trophy by beating SV Hamburg in Madrid. Liverpool themselves won the European Cup in 1977 by beating another German side, Borussia Mönchengladbach.

Last season's champions of the Bundesliga, Bayern Munich, are not widely considered to bear comparison with their particularly fine teams who won the European Cup three seasons between 1974 and 76. However, they are now expected to retain their league championship title and they were the last club to win the European Cup before English sides began their succession of victories beginning with Liverpool in 1977.

At this stage in Europe there is little to choose between prospective opponents, but Liverpool would have preferred to meet Real Madrid, who will play Internazionale Milan, the Italian champions, whose defeat of Red Star in Belgrade on Wednesday signified considerable strength. Bayern have lost several of the players who raised the club's reputation to such a high level, but can include Breitner, Hoeness and the European Footballer of the Year, Rummenigge. Like Liverpool, they have reached the last four with substantial victories. Their victims have been Olympiakos (7—2 aggregate), Ajax (6—3), and Banik Ostrava (6—2).

Ipswich have not previously played against West German opposition and in Cologne they will find a team with skill to rival their own. Bonhof, the fine midfield player, will be a test for Muhren and Thijssen, and Dieter Muller's scoring ability is famous beyond Germany. They also have Botteron, the good Swiss midfield player, and, of course, Woodcock, the former Nottingham Forest centre forward, who will probably be playing alongside his Ipswich counterpart, Mariner, in the England team against Spain at Wembley next week.

Coached by the former Dutch national team manager, Rinus Michels, Cologne are currently sixth in the Bundesliga, having revived after a slow start. They have every reason to seek revenge over an English team, remembering that in 1979 they drew 3—3 at Nottingham Forest in the European Cup semi-final, but lost on their own ground. Ipswich need not be too troubled after their superb victory over St Etienne in the quarter-final round, but with a testing domestic programme also sapping their strength the question is whether they can maintain their impressive form.

Some indication of Cologne's ability can be gained from their Uefa Cup performances so far. After a comfortable 10—0 aggregate win against Akranes, of Iceland, they went on to beat Barcelona (4—1), Stuttgart (5—4) and Standard Liege (3—2). Against that, their form in the German league has been erratic.

Probably, Ipswich should be pleased to have avoided AZ'67 Alkmaar, of the Netherlands, who will play Sochaux, of France, in the other semi-final. AZ are leading the Dutch league and have scored 75 goals this season and conceded only 19. They have scored 25 in the Uefa Cup. Even so, Ipswich really need fear no foreign opposition.

Draws for European competitions

European Cup
Real Madrid (Spain) v Internazionale Milan (Italy)
Liverpool v Bayern Munich (WG).

Cup-winners' Cup
Dynamo Tbilisi (USSR) v Feyenoord (Netherlands)
Carl Zeiss Jena (EG) v Benfica (Portugal).

UEFA Cup
Ipswich Town v Cologne (WG)
Sochaux (France) v AZ'67 Alkmaar (Netherlands).
Ties to be played on April 8 and 22.

On their toes making a last-minute impact

By Norman Fox

Football continues to look outward even in today's league games which are sandwiched between the European club competitions of last Wednesday and next week's international matches involving all the home countries. Ipswich Town and Aston Villa are still neck to tail, vying for the championship and a European Cup place; their pursuers are after Uefa Cup qualification, and a host of players will be on their toes hoping to make last-minute favourable impressions on national team managers.

These are hectic days for the successful and are bound to search out weaknesses. Ipswich Town, for instance, have no sooner seen off one of the prides of France, Saint Etienne, than they go to Old Trafford, where the Manchester United supporters may not be happy with their team but visitors will find it difficult to win. A single point dropped on a ground where 11 of 17 league matches have ended in draws would allow Aston Villa to close up after their comparatively quiet week preparing to meet Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane.

Trevor Francis is one of those still needing to prove something to Ron Greenwood, the England manager, but only his fitness. And his team, Nottingham Forest, are anxious to see that his calf muscle injury has healed because their game at West Bromwich Albion is crucial to their last chance of entering Europe next season. Albion, too, have their eyes on the Uefa Cup.

Brian Clough, the Forest manager, had already made it clear that Francis would not be released to make his first international appearance for a year unless he could first show that he was fully fit in today's match.

Manchester United's talent, if that is the word, for drawing also had an effect on the leadership last weekend when Aston Villa dropped a point to them at home while Ipswich were winning a bruising game against Tottenham Hotspur. Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, argued that he saw no reason for his team to "let them walk all over us". This week Villa face Spurs wondering whether they, too, may have offended Spurs in past matches.

Ipswich, still haunted by memories of past hopes bedevilled by injuries, must play Manchester United without Brazil, for whom O'Callaghan deputizes, and will again have the 20-year-old Staggles at right back. Turner, who has limited experience, is required to be substitute, giving some indication that Bobby Robson's concern has foundation. Dave Sexton's worries are of a different and more personal kind as he tries to secure his future without luck on his side. McIlroy, Macari and Wilkins are all unavailable today but at least McQueen and Thomas return. Wilkins is pessimistic about joining the England party tomorrow.

The tea lady at Anfield, who was told that she might have to play against Everton, is to be disappointed. Despite fears after Wednesday's European Cup victory over CSKA Sofia that Ray Kennedy, McDermott, Dalglish and Heighway would miss the derby match, all were passed fit yesterday, but Alan Kennedy, Thompson and Johnson are missing.

IFA awaiting 'sponse om US body

urich March 20—Football's erning body, FIFA, said today they have yet to receive a per response to a directive to United States Soccer Federa- that the North American ter League abandon offside substitution rule deviations.

ne United States Federation e ordered in early December the FIFA executive board to ruct the NASL to agree by ruary 28 to conform to inter- onal rules or face probable pension. The deadline passed out response from the United es Federation, a FIFA spokes- , Rene Courte said. He added a decision about disciplinary isures was unlikely before the A executive board meets in drid on May 7.

Ir Courte also disputed that SL had written to FIFA on ruary 19. He claimed that SL had simply "sent a copy of ir response to the United States cer federation. . . . That is erent from sending a letter to A", he said.

Yesterday's results

Fourth division
Stockport (0) 2 York C (0) 0
Bradd (two) 1,903

LOS ANGELES: Olympic village tournament, final round: New York Cosmos 1, Los Angeles Aztecs 0. Third-place playoff: Salvador 1, Cruz Azul 0.

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: Bath 13, London Irish 4; Bedford 3, Saracens 3; Leicester 23, RAF 3; Northampton 16, Nuneaton 3; Pontypridd 6, Abertillery 3.

Rugby League
FIRST DIVISION: Salford 20, Hull Kingston Rovers 15.
SECOND DIVISION: Whitehaven 16, Rochdale Hornets 9.

Thompson pulls out

Phil Thompson has pulled out of England's squad for the international against Spain on Wednesday. He failed a fitness test yesterday on the thigh injury that kept him out of the Liverpool team in the League Cup final and the club's trip to Sofia.

Tom Sloan, of Manchester United, has been called into the Northern Ireland World Cup squad against Scotland, replacing Noel Brotherston, of Blackburn Rovers, who is injured.

Bradd plunges York into deeper gloom

Stockport 2 York City 0

Les Bradd plunged York City deeper into the re-election zone at Edgeley Park last night. He scored two goals from six yards in the 49th and 51st minutes which brought York their sixth successive defeat on the Stockport County ground.

Both goals came from centres by the full back, Sherlock, Bradd hitting them both on the volley. York, who have not had an away win since the opening match of the season, had numerous chances to forge ahead before the break. Their approach work was far better than County's but their shooting was disastrous. The player-coach, Randall, Stanley, making only his second appearance, and Ford all shot tamely with the goal at their mercy.

Monte Carlo bound

Hans Gildemeister, of Chile, will replace Marcos Hocevar, of Brazil, in the Monte Carlo Tennis tournament from April 9 to 19, the organizers said.

Tennis

In the world of McEnroe marketing is a racket

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, who lives in a suburb of New York, has agreed that for the next five years he will play tennis, all over the world, with rackets made at Horbury, near Wakefield. This superficially odd arrangement has cost the Dunlop Sports Company a lot of money. It would probably be safe to assume, McEnroe agreed yesterday, that it was the biggest deal he had ever done.

To make sure that everyone knew about it, Dunlop spent even more money to hire a suite at London's Waldorf hotel and provide coffee, biscuits, champagne, a buffet lunch—and McEnroe in the flesh—for about 100 people, most of them far more interested in McEnroe and tennis than in the light industry of Horbury or, for that matter, anywhere else.

McEnroe, champion of the United States and runner-up at Wimbledon, crossed the Atlantic yesterday morning so that he could put his autograph where his bank manager and future dependents would want it. If the flight had dulled his senses there was no sign of it as this quick-witted lad parried a variety of often loaded questions.

These included a series from a scribe who had decided in advance that McEnroe might be a productive source of ammunition for an attack on what had become known as "exhibition" matches—that is, demonstration, in a match format, by highly paid celebrities. McEnroe blandly suggested that these were "a reward for doing well in major tournaments". His response modestly ignoring the possibility that such demonstrations can do much to promote the game in undeveloped areas.

The real object of yesterday's exercise was to give the widest publicity to the fact that for five years Bjorn Borg's chief rival will exclusively use Dunlop Maxply Fort rackets and Dunlop grips, racket-covers and hold-alls: and will also help to promote the sales of Dunlop balls. He used 30 to 40 rackets a year and will collect them at will from agents around the world.

He can make his own arrangements about the kind of stringing he uses. McEnroe used a similar make of racket as a junior and has now reverted to a manufacturer whose last men's singles champion at Wimbledon was Rod Laver. The interesting thing is that McEnroe feels more comfortable with a wooden racket than he does with the alternatives.

On second thoughts, perhaps the interesting thing is the vast amount of money the manufacturers of sporting goods are prepared to spend to persuade celebrities like McEnroe to use their products—on the hopeful assumption that the rest of us, kidding ourselves that the magic lies in the equipment, will be daft enough to flock into the sports shops and pay high prices for the same thing.

If you and I want the same kind of racket, for example, it will cost us £47: a figure that makes due allowance for the financial needs of the shop, manufacturers, middlemen, Inland Revenue and McEnroe. These days we can also be reasonably sure that whatever equipment we buy will be emblazoned with the manufacturer's name—that, in short, we will have to pay for the privilege of advertising their goods.

The manufacturers are a decent enough bunch, doubtless the kind who go to church on Sundays, help old ladies across the road and take time off to talk to animals. They have to live with the business practices a crazy world has inflicted on them.

We were told yesterday that the McEnroe deal was part of "an aggressive marketing policy" (obviously) and was also "one of the most important moves in British sports sponsorship for many years" and "a stimulus to British tennis" (that depends on whether you happen to be buying or selling). McEnroe needs free equipment (and a fat fee for accepting it) the way the rest of us need such transients as mice and burglars. Sports marketing has become a racket.


ROTTERDAM (Netherlands) Tournament: second round: C. Mottram (GB) beat F. Buhning (US), 7—5, 6—1; Y. Noah (France) beat R. Gehring (WG), 6—4, 6—2; S. Mayer (US) beat B. Scanlon (US), 6—7, 6—3, 6—3; J. Connors (US) beat E. Third round: G. Mayer beat Mottram 6—1, 7—6; W. Fibak (Poland) beat R. Ramirez (Mexico) 6—3, 6—4.


NANCY (France): Lorraine Open: Men's singles: M. Martinez (Bolivia) beat B. Boileau (Belgium), 5—7, 7—6, 6—2; P. Dominguez (France) beat S. Birner (Czechoslovakia) 7—6, 6—1; S. Glickstein (Israel) beat J. Fitzgerald (Australia), 6—3, 6—0; P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia) beat Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia), 3—6, 7—6, 6—3; M. Edmondson (Australia) beat A. Panatta (Italy), 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; I. Nastase (Romania) beat G. Vilas (Argentina), 7—6, 6—3. Quarter final round: Nastase beat Glickstein, 6—3, 6—4; Slozil beat Edmondson, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

BOSTON: Women's tournament: S. Hanika (WG) beat H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia), 7—6, 6—1; M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat W. Turnbull (Australia), 6—3, 7—6; C. Lloyd beat J. Russell, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

WORLD RANKINGS: 1, B. Borg (Sweden); 2, J. McEnroe (US); 3, J. Connors (US); 4, G. Mayer (US); 5, G. Vilas (Argentina); 6, I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia); 7, H. Solomon (US); 8, J-L. Clerc (Argentina); 9, V. Gerulaitis (US); 10, E. Teltscher (US); 44, C. Mottram (GB).

Rugby Union

England to trump final French bid

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Events have conspired to produce at Twickenham this afternoon an all but perfect climax to another international season. The stakes are highest for France, now striving for the last leg of what would be the third grand slam in their history. A victory for England would leave them sharing the championship with their opponents and regretting what might have been if they had not let Wales off the hook.

England's fate in Cardiff—even allowing for the early loss of Cotton—was of their own making, but they have had the skills and tenacity to keep themselves in contention for honours. It was a performance of character in Dublin when, in spite of all the difficulties caused by Blakeway's departure, they came from behind to score two fine tries and then calmly to hold off the last furious Irish assaults.

Now Blakeway, that redoubtable scrummager, is back in business at tight head prop, sustained no doubt by the memory of the indignities which he and four other England survivors at forward—Beaumont, Colclough, Wheeler and Scott—heaped upon their French counterparts in Paris last year.

In a grand slam season in which the England pack contributed the essential base, that perhaps was their most remarkable performance. But the French pack of 1981 is more solid in the front row, and larger and harder at lock, so it would be quite unrealistic to expect England's forwards to dominate as they did at Parc des Princes. But to succeed today almost certainly they must lift themselves at the set pieces.

The French trio of loose forwards, who had an outstanding game against Wales a fortnight ago, includes a revitalised Rives, and, now at No 8 rather than on a flank, Joinel, who will give Scott plenty to think about at the tail of the lineout. England see it as mandatory to take the game to their opponents in the scrummage, keeping Rives and company on a tight rein, and putting pressure on the scrum half, Berbizier, whom they plan to unsettle.

English reluctance to provide the opposing loose forwards with too many opportunities to roam the field, combined with the known pragmatism of the French coach, Jacques Fouroux, makes one wonder whether we shall see the high-scoring bonanza commonly predicted. For what it is worth, the last two contests in the series at Twickenham have been close and sparing in points—7—6 to England in 1979, 4—3 to France in 1977, when Fouroux was their captain in a grand slam year.


The French predators: the flankers Rives (right) and Lacans, at practice yesterday.

The latest French approach seems to be a compromise between the realism of Fouroux, "Le petit caporal", and the Corinthian attitude of the captain, who would be delighted to lead his side to another grand slam but even more pleased to do it with panache. This looks a good, improving French team, though not a great one. Yet many of the finest French rugby vintages have travelled poorly to Twickenham, which in their eyes remains "*le cathédral du rugby*" and so often inhibits their natural flair.

From an English standpoint it is encouraging to enter a game against the French without a feeling of inferiority when comparing the rival back divisions. As Beaumont so rightly has pointed out, most of the good tries fashioned in the championship this season have been English ones, and the hope must be that the forwards can establish a crucial edge for the backs to provide some more on a rising tide of confidence.

Apart from supplying one spectacular *coup de grace* against Scotland the English stand-off, Huw Davies, has been content unselfishly to prime his line, putting the ball swiftly and accurately in front of his centres, or kicking with much aplomb whether under pressure or not. The time may have arrived for him to show that, given opportunity, he is not reluctant to make a dart or two himself. The full back, Rose, survived a hairy beginning in Dublin to finish high in credit, and it is difficult to believe that this strong and exciting player will not put his stamp on affairs somewhere along the line.

Scott has had three fine matches for England this season and will need another at the lineout, where some improved possession from Colclough, jumping at number four, may well be thought by his scrum half to be overdue. Cooke, at the tail, must be wary of palming back a loose ball as he did twice when England were up against the ropes in Dublin. It was a comfort for England to have Smith playing as shrewdly then as he has ever done.

I am confident that England are capable of finishing their season on a high note. I have backed them throughout the championship, and I am not deserting their cause at the last hurdle. The car parks are being opened earlier than usual, at 10 am, but the Rugby Union's advice is that those without official car park labels may be prudent to park away from the ground. Just how many French spectators will be arriving with forged ground tickets—and be denied entry—no-one can foretell. The first shots of battle seem due for firing well before 3 o'clock.

Ireland are not to be discounted despite the omens

By Richard Streeton

A winter that seemed propitious for Irish rugby last autumn reaches its end at Murrayfield today with avoidance of a fourth successive defeat the only ambition left. It has been the biggest puzzle of a bewildering championship why Ireland should have faired so poorly. Before the campaign they were widely tipped to win the title, or at least share it. Now they face an improving Scottish side, who in their last home match trounced Wales and have since extended England at Twickenham.

The omens may look discouraging for Ireland but they remain too good a team to be discounted. It would be in keeping with this season's erratic pattern for them to gain a convincing victory. To do so the mature Irish forwards—in what could be the final international appearance for several of them—must rediscover and sustain for one last time their fiercest fire and drive throughout the match. The Irish backs will need the maximum opportunities if they are to uncover their own skills.

A heavy responsibility is carried by Slattery, the Irish captain, the world's most capped flanker, who is making his forty-ninth appearance for his country. Now 32, he must not only provide the required inspiration to his team mates, but also control the broken play with his back-row colleagues. Ireland's best chances of scoring tries in the probably soft conditions emanate from their enormous potential in counter-attack.

In this the Irish cause, in terms of spontaneity, has been helped by the recall of Robbie to scrum-half after he was initially dropped in favour of McGrath, who promptly broke a collar-bone.

Robbie's attributes have tended to be appreciated more outside Ireland sometimes than by his own selectors. Anyone who saw the difference Robbie's late arrival made to the Lions in South Africa last summer will never underrate his capacity for thinking attack. Robbie's eight caps have been spread over five years. The rather gruesome corollary must be admitted that he has never been in a winning Irish team, but others will argue that this means the sequence is due to be ended.

Ward, of course, remains the linch-pin of all Ireland's expectations behind the scrummage and it is not entirely without significance that Ward and Robbie enjoy playing together. Ward's tactical kicking, both his touch finding and his testing garryowens, are the most frequently discussed aspect of his game. Ward's emergence from the chrysalis as a runner this year could be equally important.

Irwin and Campbell are well-equipped centres and the introduction of Hooks on the right wing for his first cap adds speed and thrust when the ball is being run. Hooks had an outstanding match for Ireland B at Twickenham last December.

There have to be reservations still about Scotland's efficiency in the lineouts and set-pieces. Tomes will have to be at his best if they are to win regular lineout possession and there is a need for greater consistency elsewhere in the pack. Behind the scrummage the enigmatic Irvine's game as always will be crucial and Hay's lack of speed will again have to be guarded against.

Today's teams at Twickenham and Murrayfield

England			France	
W. M. H. Rose (Cambridge University)	15	Full back	S. Gabernet (Toulouse)	15
J. Carleton (Orrell)	14	Right wing	S. Blanco (Biarritz)	14
C. R. Woodward (Leicester)	13	Right centre	R. Bertranne (Bagnères)	13
P. W. Dodge (Leicester)	12	Left centre	D. Codorniou (Narbonne)	12
M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool)	11	Left wing	L. Pardo (Bayonne)	11
G. H. Davies (Cambridge University)	10	Stand-off	G. Laporte (Graulhet)	10
S. J. Smith (Sale)	9	Scrum half	P. Berbizier (Lourdes)	9
C. E. Smart (Newport)	1	Prop	P. Dospital (Bayonne)	1
P. J. Wheeler (Leicester)	2	Hooker	P. Dintrans (Tarbes)	2
P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester)	3	Prop	R. Paparemborde (Pau)	3
W. B. Beaumont* (Fylde)	4	Lock	D. Revallier (Graulhet)	4
M. J. Colclough (Angoulême)	5	Lock	J.-F. Imbernon (Perpignan)	5
N. C. Jeavons (Moseley)	6	Flanker	J.-P. Rives* (Toulouse)	6
J. P. Scott (Cardiff)	8	No 8	J.-L. Joinel (Brive)	8
D. H. Cooke (Harlequins)	7	Flanker	P. Lacans (Béziers)	7

* Captain
Referee: A. M. Hosie (Scotland)

REPLACEMENTS: W. H. Hare (Leicester), 16: N. J. Preston (Richmond), 17: N. C. Youngs (Bedford), 18: S. G. F. Mills (Gloucester), 19: P. Rendall (Wasps), 20: R. Hesford (Bristol), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: D. Sagarzazu (Bayonne), 16: J.-P. Wolff (Béziers), 17: R. Pétrissans (Bayonne), 18: J. Gallion (Toulon), 19: P. Mesny (Grenoble), 20: A. Caussade (Lourdes), 21.

Scotland			Ireland	
A. R. Irvine* (Heriot's FP)	15	Full back	H. P. MacNeill (Dublin University)	15
S. Munro (Ayr)	14	Right wing	K. J. Hooks (Queen's University)	14
J. M. Renwick (Hawick)	13	Right centre	D. G. Irwin (Queen's University)	13
K. W. Robertson (Melrose)	12	Left centre	S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere)	12
B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir)	11	Left wing	A. C. McLennan (Wanderers)	11
J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk)	10	Stand-off	A. J. P. Ward (Garryowen)	10
R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest)	9	Scrum half	J. C. Robbie (Greystones)	9
J. Aitken (Gala)	1	Prop	P. A. Orr (Old Wesley)	1
C. T. Deans (Hawick)	2	Hooker	J. L. Cantrell (Blackrock College)	2
N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir)	3	Prop	M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers)	3
W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock)	4	Lock	M. I. Keane (Lansdowne)	4
A. J. Tomes (Hawick)	5	Lock	B. O. Foley (Shannon)	5
J. H. Calder (Stewart's Melville)	6	Flanker	J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish)	6
J. R. Beattie (Heriot's FP)	8	No 8	W. P. Duggan (Blackrock College)	8
D. G. Leslie (Gala)	7	Flanker	J. F. Slattery* (Blackrock College)	7

* Captain
Referee: L. Prideaux (England)

REPLACEMENTS: G. M. McGuinness (West of Scotland), 16: K. G. Lawrie (Gala), 17: T. J. Smith (Gala), 18: A. J. M. Lawson (Heriot's FP), 19: R. Wilson (London Scottish), 20: R. W. Breakey (Gosforth), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: G. A. J. McLoughlin (Shannon), 16: H. T. Harbison (Dublin University), 17: C. C. Tucker (Shannon), 18: J. B. O'Connor (Palmerston), 19: P. P. McNaughton (Greystones), 20: J. J. Murphy (Greystones), 21.

Irish mean well but Bath do the trick

Bath 13 London Irish 4

Bath and London Irish have been friends and rivals for many years. Perhaps the rivalry was uppermost by the banks of the swollen Avon last night, for it was here last season that the Irish unexpectedly knocked Bath out of the John Player Cup. However, Bath had a sort of revenge, winning by a goal, a try and a penalty goal, to a try.

It had been a wet day and the pitch was heavy and slippery, suited, one would have thought, to traditional Irish loose rushes. The first quarter, though, was confoundedly dull, with every man falling down as soon as he started to move. The teams seemed to realise that more was required of them and in the second half made some frenetic, ineffective efforts to provide running movements.

The nearest we came to scores in the first half were penalty attempts. Meanwell missed three long ones for the Irish and Ralston three, which were on balance easier, for Bath.

In the second half it had ceased to rain; posibly the ground grew drier and possibly the teams managed to play a little better. Anyway, we soon had a couple of good tries, first by Martin for Bath. He took the ball on the burst about 30 yards out.

Then we had one by Casalaspro, the London Irish right wing, who ran very fast after the Bath defence, unaccustomed to such challenges, seemed to be wondering what to do about it. Ralston converted the Bath try, and Meanwell failed with his conversion.

It should have been an obvious idea to get the ball to the wings, who had the only relatively dry patches to run upon. But Bath neglected their young dasher, Trick, for a long time. When he did get the ball he was immediately menacing, and his second run led to a Bath try by Lewis, coming up swiftly in support. Ralston did not convert the try, but kicked a penalty before the end.

Apart from those few minutes after half-time, it was not a match to stir the imagination. More Meanwell than Allright, if I may borrow the names of the Irish left wing pair. However, the subsequent party was promising well when I left and I dare say several participants will need a stiff dose of the Casalaspros tomorrow.

BATH: C. Ralston; D. Trick, M. Beese, C. Martin, B. Trevaskis; J. Horton, S. Lewis; K. Neale, S. Luxmoore, R. Lee, N. Williams, A. Marriott, G. Parsons, R. Lye (captain), R. Spurrell.

LONDON IRISH: J. Bates; J. Casalaspro, R. McKibbin, K. Allright, C. Meanwell; P. O'Donnell, G. Paige; A. Newberry, G. Beringer, P. Enevoldson, G. McCarthy, D. McCracken, W. Jones (captain), M. Smythe.

Referee: T. Friend (Devon).

Rugby League

Official visit to Carlisle

By Keith Macklin

The boundaries of Rugby League will this afternoon extend from Carlisle to Fulham. Indeed, these outer limits could become permanent next season following a visit to Carlisle's football ground by three Rugby League officials.

Jack Myerscough, the chairman, David Oxley, the secretary general, and David Howes, the public relations officer, have been invited to Brunton Park to examine facilities. Following this, Carlisle directors will travel to London to watch Fulham.

The Fulham-Dewsbury game will give the Carlisle directors an idea of the problems they will face in establishing a new club. It will also show them the excitement that has been generated at Craven Cottage this season. If Fulham win tomorrow, they are within a stride of promotion.

uash rackets

ıhangir too st for omputer

Richard Eaton

ahagir Khan, straight from his phatic success over Qamar man, ranked No 1 in the ld, in the final of the McEwans veland and Durham Open at ckton, found himself out of seedings when he arrived at Patrick international squash ival at Chichester yesterday. oversight this, instead it served show just how the prodigy's id rise has taken the squash ld by surprise. He is after still only 10 in the world the computer produced its ilts before his wi nover Geoff t in Munich, or the Stockton less.

ot that it affected th emature rear-old much. He reached the ond round without fuss with in against Mohammed Asran, German-based Egyptian. ngs would not have been much erent had the committee fol- ed the example of the British n and promoted Jahangir nst the world rankings. Mohi- ab Khan, the No 3 seed, is ill a judicious placing of angir in his section has given youngster a likely semi-final Zaman anyway.

aman also looked remarkably oncerned by his loss of status Pakistan's leading player, pro- ing a brand of squash that was ollector's item in beating the Zealander, Craig Blackwood, 2, 9—2, 9—7. No player surely is entertaining for the specta- as he.

nt, having spent five days y from competition with his , was in unusually relaxed d against Abbas Kaoud, a nted Egyptian based in Kent. t won 9—2, 9—6, 4—9, 9—5. here was a competent win, for the England No. 1, ain Briars. He beat Dicki a twenty-year-old Australian ed in Richmond, 10—8, 9—4, . Briars was 0—5 down in the t, but then started to pick the ners off neatly. He now plays ond Ahmed, the No. 7 seed,

rst round: Qamar Zaman (Pakistan) beat C. Blackwood (NZ), [illegible] R. Brownlee (NZ) beat [illegible] R. Norman (NZ) beat R. Thorne [illegible] beat B. Hill (Australia) [illegible] H. Jahan [illegible] beat R. Holmes (Australia) [illegible] G. Alauddin [illegible] beat M. Yasin (Pakistan) [illegible] G. Hunt [illegible] beat A. Kaoud (Egypt) [illegible]

For the record

Golf

SCHOOLS: Championship qualifying rounds (Brockenhurst Manor): 1, Bournemouth, 240; 2, Brockenhurst College, 241; 3, St Peter's, Bournemouth, 242. Individual: 77: S. Witt (Mountbatten, Romsey), 1, Brownlow (Bournemouth).

NDOLA, ZAMBIA: Cock O' the North open: Second round (British unless stated): 139: S. Lyle, 70, 69; I. Woosnam, 68, 71. 140: E. Darcy (Ireland), 72, 68. 141: C. Mason, 71, 70; T. Powell, 72, 69; J. Morgan, 73, 68. 142: J. M. Cañizares (Spain), 74, 68; E. Polland (Ireland), 70, 72; T. Horton, 73, 69. 143: S. Ginn (Australia), 73, 70; R. Drummond, 71, 72; W. Longmuir, 70, 73. 144: S. Torrance, 74, 70; G. Brand, 71, 73; M. Steadman, 69, 75; B. Waites, 70, 74; P. Hoad, 70, 74. 145: M. Miller, 75, 70; S. Martin, 71, 74. 146: E. Murray, 71, 75; M. Poxon, 73, 73; J. Garner, 75, 71.—Reuter.

LAS VEGAS: Women's tournament: First round leaders (US unless stated): 67: N. Lopez-Melton. 68: J. Carner; J. Washam. 69: M. J. Smith (New Zealand); E. Daniel; J. Rankin. 70: C. Reynolds; J. Blalock. Other foreign scores: 71: S. Post (Canada); S. Bertolaccini (Argentina); J. Stephenson (Australia); S. Little (South Africa). 73: P. Pulz (Australia); Ai-yu Tu (Taiwan). 74: T. Ohsako (Japan); B. Mizrahie (Indonesia). 75: L. Bruce Parks (Canada). 80: C. Shirk (Canada). 82: A. Sheard (South Africa).

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysian Open: Second round leaders: 136: Lu Hsi Chuen (Taiwan). 136: Ho Ming Chung (Taiwan). 137: G. Burrows (US). 138: H. Shigenobu (Japan). 139: G. Serhan (Australia); M. Siodina (Philippines); Chen Tze Ming (Taiwan). 140: T. Gale (Australia); W. Grady (Australia); Tsao Chien Teng (Taiwan); Hsu Sheng San (Taiwan). 141: T. Shiono (Japan); S. Onshum (Thailand); Tsai Mu Sheng (Taiwan); B. Shaw (Australia); M. Krantz (US); R. Arda (Philippines); P. Stewart (US).

Squash rackets

AMSTERDAM: European team championships, men: Sweden 5, Austria 0; West Germany 5, Belgium 0; Belgium 5, Spain 0; Sweden 5, West Germany 0; England 5, Monaco 0; Denmark 5, Italy 0; Netherlands 5, Denmark 0; England 5, Italy 0; England 5, Denmark 0; Finland 5, Greece 0; France 5, Norway 0; Scotland 5, Norway 0; Scotland 5, Greece 0; Scotland 5, France 0; Switzerland 5, Luxembourg 0; Wales 5, Luxembourg 0; Ireland 5, Switzerland 0; Wales 5, Switzerland 0. Women: Scotland w/o Norway; Scotland 5, Belgium 0; Wales 3, France 0; Wales 3, Austria 0; Britain 5, Switzerland 0; Ireland 3, Denmark 0; Netherlands 3, Luxembourg 0; Scotland 3, Finland 0; West Germany 3, Sweden 0; Austria 3, France 0.

Billiards

GRIMSBY: English amateur championship, semi-final round: N. Dagley (Earl Shilton) beat K. Shirley (Cannock), 3,292-1,553.

Badminton

MALMOE: Swedish Open: Finals: L. Pongoh (Indonesia) beat M. Frost (Denmark) 18—14, 15—13; Women's singles: Sunai Hwang (S Korea) beat Lie Ing Ivana (Indonesia) 11—3, 11—8; Doubles: S. Karlsson and T. Kihlstroem (Sweden) beat Artanto and Hadibowo (Indonesia) 15—6, 15—4; Women's doubles: N. Perry and S. Leadbeater (England) beat K. Jinnai and Takamine (Japan) 15—6, 15—6. MIXED DOUBLES: W. Gilliland (Scotland) and N. Perry (England) beat M. Dew and G. Clark (England) 15—4, 18—14.

Equestrianism

Winner receives invitation to ride to music

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Jennie Loriston-Clarke, winner of the international dressage selection trials Grand Prix at Stoneleigh yesterday on Dutch Courage, her world bronze medallist, has been invited to compete in the free-style competition to music at the Birmingham International show next month.

The others to be selected were Christopher Barle on Wily Trout, Diana Mason on Special Edition, Patricia Gardiner on Manifesto, Tania Larrigan on Salute and Carol Pearce on Golden Wings.

Rachel Bayliss, who won the individual silver medal on Gurgle the Greek in the European three day event championships at Luhmühlen Germany in 1979, won two competitions out of four on her young horse Mystic Minstrel.

Golf

Cambridge feast on Oxford after lunch

By Peter Ryde

Cambridge University took a firm grip on their match against Oxford at Formby yesterday, winning four foursomes and halving the fifth. Now at last, after three baffling years without a victory, they must be confident. It is not uncommon for a team trailing by one point on the foursomes, to reverse the results in the singles; Oxford achieved that last year and so did Cambridge in 1972, when the match was last held here. But Oxford must win seven of the 10 singles today if they are even to force a tie.

Allowing for the usual traces of nerves on the opening morning, Cambridge proceeded to play well after lunch, there being little indication then of the minor avalanche that followed. At that stage only one pair, the Oxford third, were substantially ahead, by three holes.

The Cambridge captain Stuart Melville, with Rosser, showed the way, playing with admirable steadiness and between them hitting every one of the 16 greens in the afternoon in the right number of strokes. Even so, it was not until the 12th and 13th that they drew decisively ahead, winning both in fours, with Melville finding the front of the 12th green with a three wood. He also showed his class at the 14th, hitting a five iron from an awkward lie on the reverse slope of a bunker straight at the flag.

The Oxford second pair lunched one down, Paul Bickers the Oxford captain, missing the kind of putt on the 18th that had plagued him all the way. He received permission to change the offending club for the afternoon, but Leigh, who missed the match last year through illness, and Godwin, settled down to some excellent golf after Oxford had given them a shock by winning three early holes and taking over the lead briefly at the fifth.

Then Cambridge retaliated, Godwin stroking his pitch close at the eighth for a birdie, and at the 11th, Leigh holed from 12 feet to protect their one-up lead. Cambridge also won the 12th to increase their lead. These two matches showed the best of Oxford's resistance. While the third match was turning into something of a dog fight, Cambridge suddenly broke away in the bottom two matches. Bryce, an experienced campaigner, who is a graduate of St Andrew's University, and Cruickshank, a newcomer to the side, an old Wykehamist, won six holes in a row in pretty good figures.

Similarly Randall and Collingham won four successive holes from the seventh in their match and Oxford were left to scrape a half from their third pair, Wright and Phillips. Here again, Cambridge were stronger after lunch, squaring the match in which they had been three down by the eighth, and becoming two up at the 12th. Oxford were square again by the 15th and saved the 17th out of the trees.

At the 18th, Wright played a brave little pitch over the waterlogged bunker from which he had just picked out under penalty, thereby saving Oxford the unpleasant memory of the whitewash they had suffered here in 1969.

SCORES: (Cambridge names first) Foursomes: G. S. Melville and S. D. Rosser beat S. P. Thomas and M. E. Robson 5 and 2; J. C. Leigh and T. C. W. Godwin beat P. A. Vickers and R. F. J. Bisson 3 and 2; D. J. Warden and P. M. Froggatt halved with A. J. G. Wright and R. C. Phillips; R. J. H. Randall and G. J. Collingham beat K. R. Morris and G. B. Taylor 5 and 4; J. H. Bryce and J. D. Cruickshank beat T. D. Askew and M. R. Butler, 5 and 4.

Woosnam and Lyle share lead

Ndola, Zambia, March 20.—Sandy Lyle, Europe's leading money winner for the last two years, and Ian Woosnam, a fellow Briton, shared the lead at seven under par in the Cock o' the North Open championship here today.

Lyle added a second round 69 to his opening 70 while Woosnam, the first round pace setter, had a 71, three worse than his initial effort. Lyle had three birdies and an eagle in an outward 34 but came home in par.

Woosnam opened with successive birdies and went eight under at the 10th but dropped two strokes as tropical rainstorms lashed the course. He then collected his fifth birdie at the long 15th.—Reuter.

CALI, Colombia: Women's World Cup Tournament: Second round leaders: 142: Sweden (P. Nilsson and C. Montgomery). 145: Spain (C. Mestre and M. Figueras). 146: Australia (E. Kennedy and D. Hutton). 147: Canada (B. Bubkowsky and M. Guilbault). 150: France (C. Lacoste and N. Jeanson). 151: Japan. 152: Great Britain and Ireland (M. Madill and J. Connachan); 153: Argentina; 154: Switzerland; 155: Colombia. 156: Taiwan.

New routine suits Langer

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Bernard Langer, a German revelation on the European golf circuit last year, yesterday made the first of what promises to be a number of lucrative visits to this country. With rounds of 70 and 66 over Sunningdale's new course, three under par, he won the British Car Auction's 36-hole tournament by three strokes from Neil Coles and four strokes from Kim Brake. Their cheques were worth respectively £2,000, £1,500 and £1,250.

Langer has changed his winter ways, switching from several months of rest to a tournament schedule which has encompassed all five continents. For the first time, therefore, he came to Sunningdale for this tournament match-tight. It showed, in the afternoon particularly, when his only deviations from par were three birdies. The ninth fell to a long putt, the 11th to a short one, after a superb seven iron, and the 18th (477 yeards) to the professionals' statutory four.

He next visits us for the Martini tournament in May, though his deepest ambition is a place in the Ryder Cup team at Walton Heath in September. Now that he is getting to grips with his putter, when, he says, he remembers not to cock his wrists, he must be one of the favourites, particularly as he has already amassed a generous number of points.

The women's first prize of £1,000 was won by Christine Langford with rounds of 76 and 74 over the Old course, level par, the reward for dedicated attention to her game in the winter warmth of Arizona. Muriel Thomson, the outstanding player of 1980, was second on 151 (worth £700) and Catherine Anton third on 152 (£500).

Leading scores

MEN: 137: B. Langer (WG), 70, 67. 140: N. Coles, 69, 71. 143: K. Brake, 70, 72. 144: *P. Garner, 75, 69; M. King, 71, 73; D. Reagan, 72, 72. 146: P. Butler, 74, 72. 148: R. Lee, 73, 75; A. Rattue, 77, 71; K. Norton, 73, 75; G. Everett, 72, 76; D. Hayes (SA), 75, 73; N. Job, 76, 72; D. Smyth, 75, 73.

WOMEN: 150: C. Langford, 76, 74. 151: M. Thomson, 74, 77. 152: C. Panton, 75, 77. 153: *M. McKenna, 74, 79. 154: J. Smurthwaite, 75, 79. 155: *B. Robertson, 77, 78; T. Thomas, 79, 76; B. Huke, 76, 79.
*Amateur

Cricket

England escape to the Leeward and try again at water's edge

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Montserrat, March 20

The England party flew here yesterday, looking more like a Mothers' Union outing with wives and children and nannies and in-laws and teddy bears and girl-friends, than a cricket team with a mission. Tomorrow they start a four-day match against the Leeward Islands.

There could be no lovelier little island to escape to, after all our recent disappointments, than Montserrat, discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus, where the welcoming smile is charmingly spontaneous. This is as Barbados was before becoming over-commercialized. Montserrat is tiny—39 square miles in all—with a population of 12,500, who have been given a public holiday on Monday because of the cricket.

Their most famous player is Jim Allen, who scored 102 not out for the Combined Islands against the last MCC side at the age of 22 and has played a good deal of league cricket in England. We drove last night through the hamlet where he comes from—no more than a few little wooden houses on the slopes of one of the volcanic hills (the island being volcanic, the beaches are black rather than golden, which helps to keep the tourists at bay).

Flashing his bat like a penny cane Allen appeared in St Lucia seven years ago and played the England bowling with an instinct and effrontery which was breathtaking. It was as though someone whose cricket had been played mostly in an English hamlet (Harold Gimblett) had come from nowhere and made a hundred against a West Indian side in England.

Much to everyone's disappointment here, Allen is injured and will not be playing tomorrow. He was hit in the eye at practice recently and had to be taken to America for treatment. Richards and Roberts, both Antiguans and therefore Leeward Islanders, are also missing the match, Richards to get married and Roberts because he wants a rest.

Richards's bride will be the "girl next door", his lifelong sweetheart. At the wedding on Tuesday will be Botham, who is taking this match off to give three damaged fingers and strained triceps a chance to improve.

The best-known member of the Leewards side is Derek Parry, who has played for West Indies. He bowls off breaks pretty well. At the other end of the scale there is a chance that Hughes, an opening bowler, will become the first Anguillas to play first-class cricket. The islands from which the Leewards side is chosen are Anguilla, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat and St Kitts.

The ground is on the water's edge, with only a wire fence separating it from the beach. What must make an umpire's job more difficult is the roar of the sea, which kept some of the England players awake last night in their nearby hotel. The pitch is the cleanest I have seen in over twenty years of watching cricket in the West Indies.

For England, Athey gets his first game since arriving to replace Brian Rose. He will go in at number three. Should he have a good match he may find himself batting there again in next week's fourth Test in Antigua. Gatting, who went in third in Barbados, is now at number four. Boycott's opening partner tomorrow will be Downton, who also keeps wicket although Bairstow is in the side.

This suggests, quite clearly, that Downton will be back in the Test side in Antigua. He is being given the chance not only to keep wicket but also to face the faster bowling. Bairstow had a thin time of it in the last Test match, missing one important and simple catch as well as a less important but not easy stumping and scoring nought and two. The next month will provide Downton with the opportunity to make a Test place his own, possibly for some years. At the moment no one, I think, has seen enough of him to know just how good a wicket-keeper he is.

ENGLAND TEAM: G. Boycott, P. R. Downton, C. W. J. Athey, M. W. Gatting, R. O. Butcher, G. Miller (capt), D. L. Bairstow, R. D. Jackman, G. B. Stevenson, C. M. Old, G. R. Dilley.

Guyana backed: Grenada have supported Guyana's decision to ban Robin Jackman because he has played regularly in South Africa, Reuter report.

George Louison, the sports minister, said Jackman had supported apartheid by playing in South Africa



Athey: getting his first game.

Marathon

Race in danger of burial under statistics

By Paul Harrison

Were it not for the enthusiasm of the competitors, the dedication of the organizers and the intense interest of the media generally, the Gillette London Marathon would be in danger of sinking under a sea of statistics of its own making.

There are more than 7,700 competitors, including nearly 7,000 from Britain, more than 300 from Ireland and 130 from the United States. They will come from 30 countries, 330 of them are women and more than 3,500 of them have never run a marathon before. The average age is 34 years and the oldest competitor, 78.

All this information is made possible by a computer which has processed the entries and will process the results as the competitors cross the finish line. The official start list is more than 160 feet long.

Over 400 gallons—that is approximately 10,000 cups—of hot coffee will be available at the start in Greenwich Park on Sunday week; more than two tons of pasta will be served at a party the night before at the Royal Lancaster Hotel. Both coffee and pasta are, apparently, very good for marathon runners.

One hundred thousand paper cups will be distributed at the 23 feeding stations along the route. Each station will be able to dispense around 6,500 drinks. More than 300 St John Ambulance Brigade first-aiders, nurses and doctors will man medical stations along the route and at the finish. On a bright note the centre at the finish will include cardiac resuscitation facilities.

About 330 road junctions will be closed as the runners wend their way through six London boroughs and there will be police on every junction. A helicopter will relay television pictures of the race back to New Scotland Yard.

"Marathon mania" has resulted in a rash of commemorative items, from ties to china mugs, running shorts to stamps. There's a marathon record—"Keep on running"—and an official book is planned.

Brasher replies: Christopher Brasher, a former Olympic gold medal winner and currently race director of the London Marathon, has replied to the "knockers" of the event. In a letter to Athletics Weekly, he answers critics of the way the entrants were selected.

Pointing out that the organizers had twice received permission from the police to increase the number of entrants, Mr Brasher said that 14 men, including himself sat down one weekend to select the runners. "I bet that among the 10,000 or so forms we handled that weekend we made a mistake or three; we are only human, but we were fair." He appealed to the critics to hold their fire until after the event.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated.

First division

Birmingham v Manchester C
Brighton v Stoke
Leeds v Wolverhampton
Leicester v Crystal Palace
Liverpool v Everton
Manchester U v Ipswich
Norwich v Arsenal
Southampton v Middlesbrough
Sunderland v Coventry
Tottenham v Aston Villa
West Bromwich v Nottingham F

Second division

Bristol C v Wrexham
Cambridge U v Cardiff
Chelsea v Blackburn
Notts C v Orient
Preston v Bolton
QP Rangers v Derby
Sheffield W v Grimsby
Shrewsbury v Newcastle
Swansea v Luton
Watford v Bristol R
West Ham v Oldham
Wigan v Torquay

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet v Kettering, Bath v Frickley, Gravesend v Scarborough, Maidstone v Barrow, Nuneaton v Altrincham, Stafford Rngrs. v A. P. Leamington, Wealdstone v Northwich Vic., Weymouth v Bangor City, Worcester v Telford, Yeovil v Boston Utd.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Barry v Wellingborough, Bedford v Corby, Bromsgrove v Stourbridge, Gloucester v Witchurch, Kidderminster v Cheltenham, Merthyr T. v Trowbridge, Minehead v Enderby, Redditch v Taunton. Southern Division: Canterbury v Bognor Regis, Chelmsford v [illegible]

Third division

Burnley v Huddersfield
Carlisle v Hull C
Charlton v Swindon
Chester v Rotherham
Chesterfield v Blackpool
Exeter v Sheffield U
Gillingham v Brentford
Millwall v Barnsley
Newport v Walsall (3.15)
Oxford U v Fulham
Plymouth v Portsmouth

Fourth division

Bury v Rochdale (3.15)
Crewe v Northampton
Darlington v Peterborough
Halifax v Doncaster
Lincoln v Hartlepool
Mansfield v Bournemouth

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking v Borcham Wood, Dulwich Hamlet v Harlow Town, Hendon v Carshalton Athletic, Leytonstone and Ilford v Bromley, Staines Town v Dagenham, Walthamstow Avenue v Tooting and Mitcham, Wycombe Wanderers v Croydon. First division: Aveley v Walton and Hersham, Billericay Town v Hampton, Camberley Town v Wembley, Chesham United v Bishop's Stortford, Clapton v Farnborough Town, Kingstonian v Hertford Town, Lewes v Tilbury, St. Albans City v Ware, Wokingham Town v Finchley. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals v Dorking Town, Egham Town v Cheshunt, Epping Town v Horsham, Harwich and Parkeston v Letchworth Garden City, Molesey v Barton Rovers, Tring Town v Feltham, Willesden v Hemel Hempstead, Worthing v Southall.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Basildon v Chalfont St Peter, Burnham v Fleet, Chertsey v Banstead, Haringey Borough v Hoddesdon, Harefield v Leyton-Wingate, Marlow v Woodford, Redhill v Ruislip Manor, Uxbridge v Edgware, Welling v Alton.

FA VASE.—Semi-finals, first leg: Irthlingborough Diamonds v Willenhall Town, Windsor and Eton v Whickham.

LONDON SENIOR CUP.—Third round (Friday): Harrow Borough v Hitchin Town.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP.—Semi-final round: Hillingdon Borough v Hayes, Hounslow v Enfield.

SURREY SENIOR CUP.—Semi-final round: Sutton United v Epsom and Ewell.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND: Junior Flags final: Ashton v Cheadle A (at Old Hulmeians). League, first division: Mellor v Old Waconians; Sale v Cheadle; South Manchester & Wythenshawe v Sheffield University; Timperley v Old Stopfordians.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill v Hillcroft; Hampstead v Croydon; London University v St Helier; Purley v Kenton.

WOMEN: Territorial championship: AEWLA juniors (at Kirkby Stadium, Liverpool, 1.30). International: England v Scotland (at Kirkby Stadium, 3.0).

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Partick
Airdrie v Celtic
Dundee U v St Mirren
Morton v Hearts
Rangers v Kilmarnock

Scottish first division

Clydebank v Motherwell
Dumbarton v Hibernian
E Stirling v Dunfermline
Falkirk v Stirling
Hamilton v Dundee
Raith v Ayr
St Johnstone v Berwick

Scottish second division

Brechin v Queen of South
Clyde v Albion
Cowdenbeath v Alloa
Forfar v East Fife
Meadowbank v Arbroath
Montrose v Stranraer
Stenhousemuir v Queen's Park

Rugby Union

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: England v France (at Twickenham); Scotland v Ireland (at Murrayfield).

CLUB MATCHES: Birmingham v Loughborough Students; Boroughmuir v Edinburgh Wanderers (11.00); Bradford v Northern; Cardiff v Ebbw Vale; Coventry v Harlequins; Cross Keys v Newport; Gala v Fylde (10.30); Glamorgan Wanderers v South Wales Police; Gloucester v Orrell; Gosforth v Halifax (2.30); Harrogate v Birkenhead Park; Headingley v Liverpool; Heriot's F.P. v Glasgow High - Hull & E.R. v Broughton Park; Llanelli v Bridgend; London Welsh v Rosslyn Park (11.30); Manchester v Roundhay; Maesteg v Exeter; [illegible] Wasps; West Hartlepool v Wakefield; Weston-super-Mare v Camborne; Wilmslow v Waterloo.

TOUR MATCH: Hayes (Middlesex) v Nantes (France).

Hockey

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round (at Wardown Park, Luton): Buckinghamshire v Norfolk (2.0); Worcestershire v Middlesex (3.30).

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley v Beckenham; Dulwich v Old Kingstonians; Guildford v Hawks; Mid-Surrey v Reading; Purley v Maidenhead; Richmond v Hampstead; St. Albans v Hounslow; Tulse Hill v Southgate; Wimbledon v Slough.

NORWICH UNION EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Ipswich v Bishop's Stortford.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Combined Services v England under 21 (at Bisham Abbey).

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England v Wales (at Wembley Stadium, 2.30 p.m.).

Tomorrow

Football

Rugby League

Rugby Union

Hockey

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	90	340	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	5
Skiing excellent							
Flaine	145	340	Hard	Crust	Icy	Fine	2
Some pistes icy							
Kitzbühel	40	180	Good	Heavy	Fair	Fine	6
Bare patches on lower slopes							
Les Arcs	105	220	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	3
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Tignes	125	235	Good	Varied	Icy	Cloud	1
Very good skiing							
Verbier	30	250	Good	Good	Worn	Fine	5
Icy in parts							
Wengen	70	170	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	5
Good skiing everywhere							
Wildschönau	40	120	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	7
Good skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
FRANCE					
Alpe d'Huez	150	360	—	—	—
Chamonix	65	410	—	—	—
Courchevel	75	325	—	—	—
Isola 2000	30	60	—	—	—
La Clusaz	70	250	—	—	—
Les Contamines	70	350	—	—	—
L. Deux Alpes	80	250	—	—	—
Les Gets	120	220	—	—	—
Les Menuires	98	300	—	—	—
Megeve	60	185	—	—	—
Meribel	80	325	—	—	—
Montgenèvre	35	70	—	—	—
Morzine	70	350	—	—	—
Pra-Loup	10	30	—	—	—
St Gervais	100	185	—	—	—
Superdevoluy	60	80	—	—	—
NORWAY					
Finse	—	300	Good	—	-13
Gol	—	100	Good	—	-5
Lillehammer	—	135	Good	—	-5
Norefjell	—	80	Good	—	-5
Oslo	—	50	Good	—	-5

Hockey

Maister looks danger man for Norfolk

By Sydney Friskin

The semi-final round of the county hockey championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox will be played today at Wardown Park, Luton, and the final tomorrow. In today's matches Buckinghamshire, the champions, will meet Norfolk starting at 2.0 to be followed by the match between Worcestershire and Middlesex.

Fifteen members of the Buckinghamshire squad are from Slough, the odd man out being Wright, of Aylesbury. Ken and Steve Partington, who also play for Slough, are in the Worcestershire side who should have an interesting match with Middlesex, now seeking their fourth success.

A year ago Middlesex lost 5-2 in the final to Buckinghamshire at Lord's, five Middlesex players having been absorbed in the England side who played Ireland on the same day. Now Middlesex have their usual wealth of talent drawn mainly from Southgate and Hounslow.

Worcestershire have a well-balanced side which includes Disbury, a former England and Great Britain forward.

Norfolk, the Eastern champions, have improved their chances by including Selwyn Maister, a member of the New Zealand Olympic winning side of 1976. They reached the final in 1979-80 but lost 3-0 to Kent at Crystal Palace on artificial turf which was not to their liking. They have high hopes today. But everything points to another final between Buckinghamshire and Middlesex.

Today's London League match between Tulse Hill and Southgate has been called off and will not be rearranged. The East League play-offs will take place on the Norwich Union ground today at Norwich, the winners qualifying for the inter league championship on April 25.

Wembley all-girl show will get the bleeper

By Joyce Whitehead

Today is Wembley Day. The one day in the year when 60,000 gather from all corners of the country to see England play their opponents in the famous stadium. This year the Queen will be the guest of honour.

It is only the fifth time in 20 years that Wales have played at Wembley and on their second visit in 1963 they were the first country to beat England in the stadium. Last year at Shotton Wales lost 0—2 to England. So far this season, England have beaten Scotland 2—1. Wales have drawn 1—1 with Ireland and Scotland have beaten Ireland 1—0.

Bleepers have been installed to augment the sound of the umpires' whistles which cannot compete with shrill young soprano voices. Whenever an umpire whistles and gives a signal, the bleeper operator will press a button and a buzzer will resound throughout the stadium. It is an intricate operation but an essential one.

ENGLAND: P. Gibbon (Berkshire), J. Burrows (Gloucestershire), L. Carr (Lancashire), M. Eckersall (Lancashire), K. Dodd (Berkshire), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), M. Souyave (captain, Lancashire), V. Robinson (Hertfordshire), K. Gordon (Leicestershire), J. Swinnerton (Staffordshire), S. Harding (Middlesex).

WALES: W. Bank (Buckley); S. Morrow (captain, Penarth), J. Foston (Penarth), H. Green (Newtown), S. Morgan (Port Talbot), B. Pearce (Port Talbot), M. Pugh (Cwmtawe), C. Thomas (Swansea), J. Williams (Penarth), E. Owen (Llanwrtyd), N. Lewis (Haverford West).

Motor racing

Lotus 88 cleared to race this season

Paris, March 20.—Colin Chapman's new Lotus 88 has been ruled fit to race in the 1981 Grand Prix season, the firm announced today. Disqualified from the US Grand Prix West at Long Beach last week, the revolutionary twin-chassis model with its two separate suspension systems nevertheless took part in the event after Chapman appealed the race stewards' decision.

A spokesman for Lotus said today that Chapman's appeal had been upheld by formula one authorities based in Atlanta, Georgia, who found the new Lotus "consistent with the 1981 formula one rules." The authorities said the new model "should be authorised to enter all future Grand Prix events."—Agence France-Presse.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Chicago Bulls 116, Cleveland Cavaliers 111; San Diego Clippers 139, Golden State Warriors 115.

Racing

China Cup to leave Sointulla Boy with sweet taste of consolation

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Anything following so soon after the great annual feast at Cheltenham is bound to be an anti-climax. Today's two race programmes at Lingfield Park and Chepstow are no exceptions, although they are obviously important in the eyes of those who regard them as their bread and butter. The Aynsley China Cup Steeplechase boasts the most valuable prize at Chepstow. Twelve months ago it attracted the brilliant Anaglogs Daughter after her triumph in the Arkle Challenge Trophy on the first day of the National Hunt Festival.

This time the field contains no such celebrity, but in Milliondollarman and Sointulla Boy it has succeeded in luring into action two horses who also ran in the Arkle Trophy early this week with varying degrees of success. Milliondollarman, a runner in the Derby four years ago, got no further than the fourth fence at Cheltenham, whereas Sointulla Boy finished third. Provided that he is none the worse for that herculean effort he should be capable of mopping-up this handsome consolation prize.

His form earlier this season was laudable as he was out of his depth on several occasions. I can recall watching him finish second to Easter Eel at Cheltenham on New Year's Day; follow Clayside home at Sandown Park in February and also finish runner-up to Stopped at Worcester later that month.

Major Swallow has the incalculable advantage that he will be ridden by John Francome, whose expertise at Cheltenham earlier this week had to be marvelled at. Yet Major Swallow did not run well enough at Sandown a week ago to make me want to back him to beat one as reliable as Sointulla Boy. And even Francome is the first to admit that you cannot do it without the horse.

It will be interesting to hear whether Michael Dickinson does really believe that his Gold Cup runner Silver Buck will stay any distance or whether, on reflection, he is now beginning to warm to the view that it was lack of stamina rather than distaste for soft ground that cost him the prize on Thursday.

While he ruminates on that, he can console himself by winning still more prize money, in this his first and extremely successful season as a trainer, at Chepstow with Dom Perignon (3.0), Go Wimpy (4.0) and Hareshaw Linn (4.30). As for the likely winner of the County Maiden Hunters Steeplechase I am inclined to name Bonum Omen, who was running conspicuously well at Newbury earlier this month until he fell at the third last fence in the race won by Dancing Brig.

Wheras Chepstow's programme has become swollen because the St Pierre Novices Steeplechase had to be divided at the overnight stage, Lingfield's has been reduced to five races because no one was prepared to let their horse take on Glenhawk in the Limpsfield Handicap Steeplechase.

One of his possible rivals, Straight Jocelyn, runs instead in the Wheelers' Restaurants Handicap Steeplechase, which is more valuable. Straight Jocelyn seems to be in his element at Lingfield where he has won three times. His latest success there was achieved midway through February when he accounted for such decent horses as Beacon Light, Midnight Court and Bueche Giorod. It was testing ground underfoot that day, as it will be today, and he is preferred to Tragus, whose form has tapered-off in the last four weeks.

Lingfield Park programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30]

1.30 VETERAN CHASE (Novices: £1,594: abt 2m)

102	0110	Ulmar (D), N. Gaselee, 5-11-12 McKeown 7
103	3422	Devil's Brig (CD, B), R. Shaw, 10-11-7 Chamelon
104	02ps	Don't Touch (D), Pat Mitchell, 7-11-7 —
106	1u00	Tower Moss (CD), A. Neaves, 5-11-7 Mann 7
107	3/2-2	Aloha Prince, G. Ripley, 9-11-2 .. P. Guest 7
110	00f0-	Black Cloud, A. Moore, 6-11-2 .. Moore 4
113	2222	Go Arrowsmith, R. Shaw, 6-11-2 .. Webber

2.0 SEAN GRAHAM HURDLE (Novices' handicap: £4,201: abt 2m)

2.30 WHEELERS RESTAURANTS CHASE (Handicap: £3,210: abt 2m)

3.0 OXTED HURDLE (Novices: £690: abt 2¼m)

401	2404	Leckie, R. Armytage, 6-11-7 .... H. Davies
402	0-013	North West (C), M. Masson, 6-11-7 Goldstein
403	0223	Alhgoe Hill, P. Bailey, 5-11-2 .... A. Webber
406	fpfb	Downpayment, M. Bolton, 7-11-2 de Haan 4
410	af-p0	Dracons Girl, Mrs P. Murdoch, 9-11-2 Reilly
413	r3	Letterbox, N. Henderson, 6-11-2 Smith Eccles
416	3f03	Pellon, R. Hoad, 6-11-2 .... —
421	0-400	Roundstone Lad, J. Gifford, 6-11-2 Champion
422	020	Super Symphony, G. Balding, 7-11-2 Reilly
423	00-0	White Lancer (B), A. Moore, 7-11-2 Moore 4
425	pu0	Chegworth Wonder, Mrs D. Oughton, 5-11-0 Rowe
426	0000	Cigarillo, R. Turnell, 5-11-0 .. Steve Knight
430	3302	Leith Hill Flyer, A. Pitt, 5-11-0 .... Cox 4
431		Pelham Dream, A. Ingham, 6-11-0 Curran 4
432	0	Robelde, D. Mills, 5-11-0 .... Akehurst

3.30 GIFT HORSE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,019: abt 2m)

3.45 LIMPSFIELD CHASE (Handicap: £1,592: 2½m)

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Go Arrowsmith. 2.0 Fearless Imp. 2.30 Straight Jocelyn. 3.0 Leith Hill Flyer. 3.30 Speed of Light.

Chepstow programme

[Television (BBC): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 ST PIERRE CHASE (Div I: Novices: £1,600: 3m)

2.0 HOLSTEN PILS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,935: 2m)

2.30 AYNSLEY CHINA CUP CHASE (£5,340: 2m)

3.0 HARE AND HOUNDS HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £767: 3m)

3.30 COUNTY CHASE (Maiden hunters: Amateurs: £774: 3m 3f)

20	0.3p-	Goalerwood Rose, G. Murphy, 10-12-0 Treloggen 7
21	0 np	Henley Fair, R. Hughes, 7-12-0 .... Hughes 7
23	200/	Kahoutec, R. Gallop, 12-12-0 .. Miss Gallop 7
24	pu-f0	Kick About, Mrs R. Llewellyn, 9-12-0 Devonald 7
25	f-0pf	Knights Queen, Mrs D. Harries, 12-12-0 Thomson-Jones
26	0-4-4	Lorn-Da-Rei, A. Owen, 8-12-0 de Lisle Wells 7
28	000-4	Moreton, J. Spearing, 7-12-0 ...... Wilson
30	p-4	Neesden, R. Winslade, 9-12-0 Mrs Hembrow 4
31	00p-	Norma Can, G. Davies, 7-12-0 .... —
32	fr0u-	Penmarric, R. Llewellyn, 8-12-0 ...... —
33		Petite Mandy, W. Price, 9-12-0 ...... Low 7
34	p0	Pine Melody, R. Barnett, 8-12-0 ...... —
35	3-33u	Precipitous, Mrs J. Bambridge, 9-12-0 Miss Dare 7
36	03p0-	Rusty Rondo, W. Pritchard, 7-12-0 .... —

5-2 Alsirat, 7-2 Chingsun, 4-1 Bonum Omen, 6-1 Glanville Prince, 8-1 Lorn-Da-Rei, 10-1 Neesden, 12-1 Moreton, 20-1 others.

4.0 ST PIERRE CHASE (Div II: Novices: £1,589: 3m)

4	-b1pf	Bright Beacon (D), T. Forster, 7-11-9 Mr Thomson Jones
6	f211	Go Wimpy (D), M. Dickinson, 6-11-4 Pimlott
11	4uf0	Bulojl, R. Ledger, 8-11-2 .... Mrs Ledger 4
13	034-0	Devil's Dance, Mrs M. Babbage, 9-11-2 Mr Babbage 7
23	2000	Hobgoblin, F. King, 9-11-2 .... R. Floyd
25	0/rp	Miss Chingna, Miss D. Gulding, 6-11-2 Mr Houlbrook 4
28	3103	Prince Fury, J. Webber, 9-11-2 .. Mr Webber
32	uf-40	Shooters Hill, G. Giddings, 8-11-2 .. Gebbie 4
37	u200	Victoria Wood, J. Bradley, 7-11-2 G. Davies 7
39	0fCb	Chancer's Last, K. Lewis, 5-10-6 .... Hyett

4-7 Go Wimpy, 4-1 Bright Beacon, 6-1 Prince Fury, 10-1 Shooters Hill, 12-1 Bulojl, 20-1 others.

4.30 HARE AND HOUNDS HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £763: 3m)

3	1120	Hareshaw Linn, M. Dickinson, 6-12-0 Bradley 4

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Medoc. 2.0 Pearlykiss. 2.30 Sointulla Boy. 3.0 Dom Perignon. 3.30 Bonum Omen. 4.0 Go Wimpy. 4.30 Hareshaw Linn.

Uttoxeter programme

2.15 POTTERS OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Selling: handicap: £682: 2m 1f)

5-1 The Harnser, 6-1 Winking Fields, Italian Connection, 7-1 Leutgo, 8-1 Spanish Handful, 10-1 Jezreel, Little Tyrant, 14-1 Broughty Ferr, 14-1 Quantock Abbott, Arab Merchant, 16-1 Ladies Man, 20-1 others.

2.45 INGESTRE CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £1,407: 2m 1f)

4	144u	Bannow Breeze, M. Naughton, 9-11-11 Earnshaw 7
5	f3f0	Blackwater Bridge, F. Rimell, 9-11-7 Mr Wood
6	p211	Regent's Garden, A. Andrews, 9-11-3 P. Richards
7	/040	Marshelstown (C), W. Clay, 11-11-2 .. Clay
8	-030u	Dandy Man, Mrs H. Mobley, 12-10-11 Walls 4
9	0-f03	Springdamus, R. E. Peacock, 7-10-10 S. J. O'Neill
15	2231	Pewter Spear, D. McCain, 8-10-5 .... Lamb
16	b2u0	Whistlen Link, M. Tate, 9-10-2 .. C. Smith
20	f00u-	Gwaynton, T. Hallett, 7-10-0 .. B. Wright 4
21	0-000	The Fast One, C. Ratcliffe, 11-10-0 Mr Ratcliffe 4
22	3-001	Quantock Mauger, R. Langley, 7-10-0 Walker

5-2 Bannow Breeze, 3-1 Pewter Spear, Regent's Garden, 5-1 Blackwater Bridge, 10-1 Springdamus, 12-1 Marshelstown, 14-1 others.

3.15 ELKES CHALLENGE CUP HURDLE (Handicap: £1,696: 3m)

2	-p003	Double Mirage, W. Charles, 6-11-12 M. Charles 4
3	0420	Padski (D), R. Hollinshead, 8-11-3 Mr Hollinshead
5	0000	Man on the Run (D), J. Baker, 6-11-1 J. Williams
8	-3021	Princely Fool, B. Palling, 6-11-0 M. Williams
9	3114	Tan Trood (D), Mrs F. Wallace, 8-10-11 Miss Wallace
12	0000	Grecian Fighter (D, B), R. Richmond, 9-10-9 .. G. Holmes
13	0f00	Tanaka, M. Tate, 6-10-5 ..... G. Davies 7
20	2f4	Nether Mill, T. Hallett, 8-10-2 .. B. Wright 4
21	0000	Island Star (D), N. Lee-Judson, 8-10-2 J. Hughes 7
23	0002	Jackstones (D), J. Spearing, 10-10-0 Dirkin
24	p0f0	Vulcan's Gift (C), K. Stone, 6-10-0 .. Tinkler
25	0340	Pepol's Mandate, F. Yardley, 7-10-0 W. Morris 4

3.45 WHITE HART CHALLENGE CUP HURDLE (4-y-o: handicap: £1,100: 2m 1f)

8	3f30	Fearless Seal, R. Hollinshead, 10-13 .. Holt 1
9	410	Skinflint, I. Edwards, 10-12 .... Blacker
12	144	Champers Club, P. Yardley, 10-7 .. Morshead
13	0264	Davidgalaxy Affair, F. Yardley, 10-7 W. Morris 4
16	01h0	Ladyswood, K. Bridgwater, 10-5 .... Grant
17	001	Palmero, K. Stone, 10-2 .... C. Tinkler
21	0234	Almighty Zeus, D. Gandolfo, 10-1 .. Barton 7
22	0100	Mac's Treasure, T. Forster, 10-0 E. Brooke 7
23	4003	Quadro, J. Harris, 10-0 ..... J. A. Harris 7
32	000L	Tudenors Place, J. Edwards, 10-0 Broughan 7
36	0103	Mi Dad (D), P. Ransome, 10-0 .. Murphy
37	0u0	White's Umbrella, P. Bevan, 10-0 .. Wall 7
39	000p	Liz Wolf, L. Bridge, 10-0 ...... Mr Bowles
41	00r0	Mikadora, T. Kersey, 10-0 .... Kersey

7-4 Skinflint, 7-2 Palmero, 5-1 Fearless Seal, 7-1 Champers Club, 10-1 Davidgalaxy Affair, 12-1 Almighty Zeus, 14-1 Quadro, 16-1 others.

4.15 HAWTHORN CHASE (Handicap: £1,595: 3¼m)

5	1u00	Bryan Boru (D), R. Hollinshead, 10-11-6 Mr Carden
14	430f	Tuffnut Prince (D), S. Mellor, 7-10-10 Gardner
15	21up	Spartan Major (D), Mrs W. Sykes, 7-10-10 Morshead
25	0030	Son and Heir, J. Edwards, 11-10-0 Broughan 7
28	pcp-0	Game Gentleman, P. Horton, 10-10-0 Suthern
29	-0000	This Way, T. Gaffney, 10-10-0 .... Candy
30	2400	Game Laddie, O. Brennan, 11-10-0 Brennan
32	00p4	Reasonable Choice (C), Earl Jones 8-10-0 .. —
33	0np/p	Peeping Tom, M. Tate, 11-10-0 .. C. Smith

6-4 Spartan Major, 5-2 Tuffnut Prince, 7-2 Son and Heir, 8-1 Bryan Boru, 14-1 Game Laddie, 16-1 others.

4.45 SPRING CHASE (Novices: handicap: £960: 2½m)

1	13fp	Broomy Bank, J. Edwards, 6-11-7 .. Blacker
4	0241	Sunhurst, J. Jarvis, 7-11-2 ..... Cannon
11	021h	Straight Cash, Mrs W. Sykes, 8-11-0 Morshead
17	4012	Kyle of Lochalsh, M. Dickinson, 7-10-11 Earnshaw
26	0m30	Lucky Runner (D), D. Gandolfo, 7-10-8 Barton
27	4040	Royal Bishop (C, D), D. McCain, 7-10-7 Lamb
29	0420	Brookroyd, J. Doyle, 7-10-7 .... Doyle
32	4/0f	Galaxy King, K. White, 6-10-7 .... C. Smith
33	pp00	Pink God (B), A. Potts, 9-10-7 .. M. Murphy
34	p0G0	Wrekin Pursuit, W. Tipping, 10-10-7 Tinkler
36	3/f04	Scottish Sovereign, W. Clay, 10-10-7 .. Clay
37	4300	Fort Denys, C. Jackson, 7-10-7 ...... Hyett

6-4 Kyle of Lochalsh, 4-1 Straight Cash, 5-1 Broomy Bank, 6-1 Sunhurst, 10-1 Lucky Runner, 12-1 Royal Bishop, 14-1 others.

Uttoxeter selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 The Harnser. 2.45 PEWTER SPEAR is specially recommended. 3.15 Jackstones. 3.45 Almighty Zeus. 4.15 Tuffnut Prince. 4.45 Kyle of Lochalsh.

McCain can strike with Pewter Spear

By Michael Seely

Uttoxeter will seem a [illegible] place this afternoon after [illegible] glories and excitement of Che[illegible]ham. However, some compe[illegible] racing is promised on the Staf[illegible]shire course and finding the [illegible]ners will not be easy. D[illegible] McCain, the former trainer of Rum, could well provide the bet of the afternoon with P[illegible] Spear in the Ingestre Chal[illegible] Cup.

At Ayr last Saturday, P[illegible] Spear put up quite an impr[illegible] performance when quickenin[illegible] go clear of Trearmie and [illegible]land Lady. Both the second [illegible] third had won their pre[illegible] races, so this victory repre[illegible] useful form in this kin[illegible] company.

Regent's Garden would a[illegible] to represent the main da[illegible] after running consistently we[illegible] season the nine-year-old [illegible] got off the mark when wi[illegible] at Newton Abbot. Rege[illegible] Garden followed up that su[illegible] by trouncing a solitary oppo[illegible] that's it, in a two horse af[illegible] Doncaster. However, now Pewter Spear has also start[illegible] find his feet he appears to b[illegible] better handicapped of the [illegible]

Stan Mellor can gain some [illegible]solation for the defeat [illegible] Pollardstown in the Cham[illegible] Hurdle by capturing [illegible] Hawthorn Memorial Chall[illegible] Cup with Tuffnut Prince. [illegible] seven-year-old disappo[illegible] behind Talon at Worcester, was disputing the lead with [illegible] Officer when falling at the open ditch at Doncaster. Sp[illegible] Major loves the mud, but run poorly in his last two [illegible] and Tuffnut Prince is prefe[illegible]

Michael Dickinson can wi[illegible] Spring Novices Handicap [illegible] Kyle of Localsh. After la[illegible] the odds at Sedgefield in F[illegible]ary the seven-year-old fell [illegible] favourite at Haydock. He remounted to finish second [illegible] Free, finishing in front of [illegible] horses who had put in [illegible] rounds.

STATE OF GOING (official): [illegible]field Park, heavy. Uttoxeter, [illegible] Chepstow, soft. Plumpton (Mon[illegible]) soft. Wolverhampton (Monday) [illegible]

Lingfield Park results

Chepstow

Grand National

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 20, 21 & 22

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 500.9, up 4.2
FT Gilts 70.61, up 0.29

■ **Sterling**
$2.2655, down 1.60 cent
Index 100.2, unchanged

■ **Dollar**
Index 98.6, up 0.3
DM 2.0670, up 178 pts

■ **Gold**
$517.50, up $9

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12⅝-12½
3 mth Euro $ 13⅞-14⅛
6 mth Euro $ 13⅞-14⅛

IN BRIEF

;old closes 29 up fter hectic JS dealing

;old soared almost $30 an ice in New York to close at 11, against Thursday's $512 what dealers described as nazing" trade.

ccording to one trader, the rket was "overrun with ressive speculative buying, uced by fears of a confronta- in Poland and by the rket's ability to break ough certain charted points". ;old gained $15 in the last minutes of trade after open- at the day's low of $510. n London, the metal closed $A50, up $9.

ollar recovery

recovery by the dollar inst most major currencies sterling 1.6 cents lower at 655 yesterday. A growing ing that a further cut in imum lending rate could ie within the next couple of ths led to a fresh fall in Treasury Bill rate from 4 to 11.58 per cent at the kly tender.

ining venture

outh West Consolidated erals has applied for plan- permission to start work- the Redmoor Mine in nwall again. If permission granted, the mine could working in two years, loying 650 people and could ply as much as 20 per cent the United Kingdom's tin ds.

money supply

he basic American money oly M1A averaged $365,700m 51,420m) in the week ended ch 11, unchanged from the vious week.

11B, the broader money ply, increased to an average $421,800m from $417,000m.

mputers backing

ne European Commission is ting further applications for port for projects to develop puter software and imple- t ne wuses of computers in ain areas. About £2m has allocated to 14 projects ar.

so speculation

he Argentine central bank d to stop a run on foreign ency yesterday by requir- anyone buying it to sign a ement declaring how the ey would be spent. There been speculation of an inent devaluation of the).

C cocoa pact

he EEC has agreed in nciple to sign the inter- onal cocoa agreement, rces said. Efforts will con- ie to reach agreement on ther the member states or Community should sign t.

ime rate cut

outhwest Bank of St Louis lowered its prime rate to per cent from 17½ per cent.

B base rate cut

he TSB is cutting its base by 1 percentage point to er cent from April 1.

ll Street higher

he Dow Jones industrial age closed 6.22 points up to 80. The $-SDR was 1.23752. £ was 0.546125.

Inflation starts to rise again with February retail prices increase of 0.9pc

By Melvyn Westlake

The rapid decline in the underlying rate of price inflation since last spring came to an abrupt halt last month, even before the effect of the Budget measures had fed through to prices.

Government figures published yesterday show that the retail price index rose 0.9 per cent in February, the highest monthly rise for some time.

In spite of this, the year-on-year rate of inflation eased to 12.5 per cent compared to 13 per cent in January.

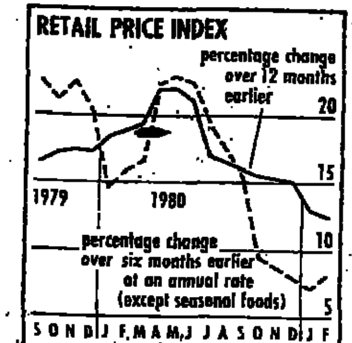
However, the annualized rate of change in prices over the last six months provides a better guide to the underlying level of inflation, and on this measure inflation is shown to have risen to 8.2 per cent from 7.1 per cent in January, bringing to an end the unbroken decline from the peak level of 22 per cent last May.

It now seems probable that the inflation rate will show only a small further improvement in coming months and may even worsen briefly.

With the tax burden rising sharply and pay settlements running at 10 per cent or less, there is little doubt that most people will soon be experiencing a sharp drop in their living standards.

Unless taxes are cut in the to continue into 1982. next Budget this fall seems set

It is expected that the measures introduced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, will add about two percentage points to the retail price



index in the next couple of months. And the increase in local authority rates and rents could add a further percentage point.

Local authority rates are expected to rise by an average of about 19 per cent in April. The main offsetting factor will be the drop in house mortgage rates which could trim the retail price index by about a third of a percentage point. However, the prices index takes no account of the increasing tax burden and the Chancellor's failure to raise personal allowances in line with inflation over the past year.

Shortly after the Government took office in 1979, it instructed Whitehall statisticians to compile a new index—known as the tax and price index or TPI.

This shows the combined effect of changes in prices and direct taxes. It was commissioned because the Government wanted to demonstrate the overall benefits of the tax measures in its first Budget, involving reductions in income tax and increases in value added tax.

In coming months this index is going to be an embarrassment to ministers. By April it is expected to be three or four percentage points above the retail price index, reflecting recent tax measures. It could have the effect of encouraging trades union leaders to seek pay settlements of a comparable order.

The rate of increase in earnings has been falling sharply for some time, and officials at the Department of Employment estimate that the underlying increase in earnings since last summer has been at an annual rate of only about 10 per cent.

The Government has shown that it will be seeking to achieve a further downward movement in the size of pay settlements in the wage round starting next summer.

It gave a strong hint in its latest expenditure White Paper that it intends to hold down pay settlements in the public sector to 6 per cent for a further year after the present wage round ends in July.

By contrast, the Treasury forecasts that prices will still be rising by about 10 per cent in the final quarter of 1981, compared with a year earlier.

Even by the second quarter of 1982 price inflation is still predicted to be around 8 per cent. This must lead inescapably to a steady decline in living standards unless the Chancellor finds room to make tax cuts.

Table, page 22

Auditor and Newman Industries reach accord on 'excessive' valuation

Deloitte to pay £445,000 settlement

By Catherine Gunn

Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, the chartered accountancy firm, has agreed to pay Newman Industries £445,000 in settlement of the valuation it carried out on the Thomas Poole and Gladstone china group bought by Newman in 1975. In February, 1980, the High Court judged the valuation to have been excessive, though it recognized that Deloitte had been deliberately misled. The judge ruled that Newman had paid at least £450,000 too much for TPG. Deloitte, which is Newman's auditor, denies liability.

This is the second large payment made to a company by its auditor this week. On Tuesday Pentos announced that Neville Russell, its auditor, was to make an *ex-gratia* payment of £400,000 in respect of a review of Caplan Profile, acquired by Pentos in 1979.

Last year Mr Alan Bartlett, the former chairman of Newman Industries, and Mr John Laughton, its former chief executive, were judged by the High Court to have conspired to procure an excessive price for certain assets, and the assumption of certain liabilities, of TPG.

The case was brought by Prudential Assurance, which owns 3 per cent of Newman. TPG owned a 25.6 per cent stake in Newman, and was itself 35 per cent held by a company wholly owned by Mr Bartlett and Mr Laughton.

Newman Industries, now chaired by Mr John Williams, believes that there is little chance of recovering any significant damages and costs from Mr Bartlett and Mr Laughton. Acting on legal advice, it approached Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, which though denying liability, agreed to make the £445,000 payment in full settlement.

In the circumstances, Deloitte informed the Newman board that it was not willing to seek reelection as Newman's auditor; but because the Newman board has now placed on record that though critical of the TPG valuation, it has no criticism to make of Deloitte's conduct of its audits, the accountancy firm has agreed to let its name go forward for reappointment.

Mr John Bullock, the managing partner of Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, last night said the firm had nothing to add to the joint statement released by it and Newman Industries, yesterday evening, which revealed the payment.

In 1979, the latest year for which Newman has published its report and accounts, the United Kingdom auditors' remuneration was £139,000. Overseas auditors received a total of £118,000. In 1979, Newman's profits fell from £6.2m to £378,000. Half year figures to June 30, 1980, showed a pretax profit fall from £2.3m to £293,000 after much reduced profit margins, particularly in ceramics and electric motors. No interim dividend was paid, and there was no final payment for 1979.

In November last year, Cycle & Carriage, a Singapore-based car and lorry assembly group,


Alan Bartlett: conspiracy ruling by High Court

agreed to inject £8.1m into Newman Industries, in exchange for a controlling stake in the group. The money was to go towards reducing Newman's borrowings of £26.7m.

Midland worst hit among banks with profits down 28pc to £231m

By Ronald Pullen

Midland Bank yesterday announced the sharpest drop in earnings last year of all the big high street banks. After an unexpectedly bad first half, pretax profits fell almost 40 per cent in the second six months to leave the full year total down by 28 per cent at £231.8m.

This contrasts with a small rise in profits at Lloyds, virtually static profits at Barclays and a 7 per cent setback for National Westminster.

Unlike the other banks which have increased dividends to shareholders by around 20 per cent, Midland's payout goes up only from 20p to 21.5p net a share and there is to be no final dividend after the second interim just announced.

The stock market, however, had been prepared for rather worse results and the shares gained 10p to 323p. But the whole bank sector is in a nervous state after the windfall profits tax in the last Budget and the prospect of next week's selective bank strike.

The hardest hit part of Midland's business has been domestic banking, where performance was described as disappointing by Sir David Barran, the chairman. Its contribution to total group profits before loan interest dropped from 60 to 45 per cent last year as narrowing interest margins and higher costs offset the rise in average base rates from 13.7 to 16.3 per cent.

The windfall profits tax will cost the bank around £70m, which compares with United Kingdom pre-tax profits of not much more than £100m.

With a higher proportion of advances to industry than the other clearers, Midland has been particularly pulled down by the industrial sector's financial problems, reflected in the jump in the provisions for bad debts from £12.1m to £82.7m, half of which arises from specific provisions.

Midland has also been hit, along with the other clearers, by the changing mix of its deposits with the six-point drop to 31 per cent in the share of current accounts, on which no interest is paid, estimated to have cost between £50m and £60m in lost profits.

More than the other clearers, Midland has to rely on expensive wholesale money market deposits, which accounted for 38 per cent of the total last year. Costs, too, have risen sharply by 31 per cent and the 29 per cent rise in staff costs to almost £600m has led Midland to reassess its recruitment policy and could lead to redundancies in the current year.

Elsewhere, associate income halved to £18.9m after the sale of the stake in Standard Chartered, but higher volumes and better margins lay behind the improvement overall overseas, where profits after Standard Chartered's loss were nearly two-fifths higher.

Adjusting for inflation, current cost profits were almost halved to £94m and, but for the very low tax charge because of the timing rather than volume of leasing business, there would have been an attributable loss.

Lords move to reverse business register vote

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

A special effort will be made to "whip in" Conservative peers to reverse the decision taken in the Lords on Thursday to continue the register of business names, under an Act of 1916, when the Companies (No 2) Bill reaches its report stage.

The amendment, moved by Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran (Lib), a patent lawyer, was carried by 96 votes to 90. The Government's business managers are confident that at report stage they can muster a bigger turnout of Conservatives to vote the amendment down.

Ministers argue that probably 40 per cent of the entries in the Register of Business Names are defective for one reason or another.

Lord Trefgarne, parliamentary under-secretary of state for trade, told the peers: "If we were to eliminate all the defects, upwards of one million of the present entries would need to be investigated, their errors rectified and, if necessary, the perpetrators of those errors taken to court." The cost of that operation would have to be borne by small businesses.

The Government maintains that the register has never been a comprehensive register of unincorporated businesses and that it is only a register of such businesses trading under a name other than that of the proprietor himself.

"A business name is no more than a trading convenience", Lord Trefgarne said.

"Throughout the country there must be countless instances of different businesses trading under the same name—for example, 'Castle Tea Shop' or 'Phoenix Garage'.

"The Registrar of Business Names has power to refuse to register an 'undesirable' business name, but has never held that a name of this sort is undesirable simply because it is already in use."

The effect of the Act had never been to preclude two businesses from using the same name.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran argued that the register was an important source of information and provided a check on the piracy of business names and trade marks.

Rundown of stocks results in huge slump for total output

By Frances Williams

Fresh illustration of the unbalanced character of the present recession was provided yesterday with the publication of official figures on national output, income and spending last year.

A fall in total output of nearly 6 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1979 and 1980—one of the worst slumps this century — was almost wholly engineered by a huge rundown of stocks by industry and retailers. But consumer spending remained fairly steady while current spending by central and local government rose by nearly 3 per cent.

The relative buoyancy of consumer spending reflects the fact that the rise in earnings over the past year has outstripped increases in prices and this has more than outweighed the loss of income for the growing unemployed.

But consumers have saved an increasing proportion of their incomes—nearly 17 per cent in the third quarter of 1980—which has dampened the effect on spending.

The incomes of those in work—representing about 70 per cent of gross domestic product (at factor cost)—rose by 15.4 per cent in cash terms over the year to the fourth quarter of 1980, compared with a rise in gross domestic product of 13.6 per cent.

But the severity of the recession was reflected in sliding company profits. In 1980 as a whole the trading profits of industrial and commercial companies after deducting stock appreciation were up by only 7.5 per cent on 1979, in cash terms, less than half the inflation rate over the period.

The year-on-year figures mask a sharp fall in profits in the second half of 1980, which were down 7 per cent in the first half.

A rise of nearly £200m in company profits in the fourth quarter of last year on the previous quarter was almost entirely caused by additional profits for companies with North Sea oil interests.

Yesterday's figures show large discrepancies between the measures of gross domestic product based on output, spending and income data. The output figures are generally considered to be the most reliable to indicate changes over short periods—but they are also the most gloomy.

The fall in g.d.p.—expressed as an average of the three bases—was two per cent in 1980 compared to 1979, rather less than the three per cent fall indicated by the output measure alone.

Yesterday's figures are broadly consistent with Treasury estimates published with the Budget last week. The Treasury expects further huge destocking in the first half of 1981, with the rate of decline slackening in the second half.

Consumer spending is predicted to fall by one per cent this year over 1980 as lower pay settlements and rising unemployment depress real incomes. And even this could prove optimistic, relying on a substantial fall in the savings ratio.

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700 jobs to go at British Aluminium

By Our Industrial Editor

More than 700 British Aluminium workers face redundancy because of rationalization plans involving plant closures and reducing meaning.

The company said yesterday it would close a rolling mill at Resolven, West Glamorgan, at the end of June this year with the loss of 590 jobs. The workforce at another rolling mill, at Falkirk, Central Scotland, is to be cut by about 100.

Although the Falkirk plant will continue working, jobs will be shed to improve its competitiveness. The head office of the rolling division will be transferred from Twickenham, Middlesex, to Falkirk with a reduced staff, giving a total cutback of more than 700 jobs.

Stanley Tools said yesterday it would make 80 workers redundant at its four South Yorkshire plants.

The announcements coincided with government efforts too demonstrate the benefits being made available to companies and workers to help them through the recession. Mr Peter Morrison, a junior employment minister, said that in the next financial year about 1.75 million people could benefit from the Government's special employment measures.

In a speech at Runcorn, Cheshire, he said that much of the £1,000m allocated in this month's Budget to job support measures would be used to give unemployed young people work experience and help to compensate companies which were avoiding the worst effects of the recession by putting employees on short time working instead of dismissing them.

Nigerian warning on S Africa trade links

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor.

Industrialists seeking to secure a share of the export market to Nigeria, expected to be worth £1,500m this year, were warned yesterday that the country would maintain its strict policy towards companies which also sought to trade with South Africa.

President Alhaji Shehu Shagari said, at the end of his state visit to Britain, that the policy introduced by his country's former military government of not welcoming companies which maintained trading operations with South Africa remained.

"We shall not stand any fraternization with South Africa by anyone who wants to fratcrnize with us in our own country," he said.

Britain is the largest single overseas investor in Nigeria, accounting for about 40 per cent of all foreign investment. Ministers who have made a number of visits to Lagos over the past few months have been anxious to impress on British companies the considerable scope for expanding business links, under the country's fourth national development plan, which envisages spending £65,000m over the next five years.

President Shagari and his delegation have had further discussions with Britain's business community over the past week and they are expected to continue informally over the next few days.

Nigeria is especially keen to encourage joint venture projects with British companies especially in food production and industries with agricultural interests as part of the country's efforts to achieve a greater degree of industrialization.

Britain wishes to secure a large share of a £600m arms sales contract which would involve ships, aircraft, surface to air missiles, tanks and armoured cars.

Call for sale of £2,000m state assets

By Patricia Tisdall

A delegation from the Institute of Directors yesterday urged Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, to set a £2,000m a year target for the sale of publicly-owned assets.

At a meeting with Sir Geoffrey, the directors asked him to reassert a stepped programme of tax reductions with a target of an income tax standard rate of 25 per cent and a maximum rate of 50 per cent.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, the institute's director-general, said this could only be funded by a privatization programme of public sector assets involving the use of sale-and-leaseback of fixed assets and convertible debentures secured on assets, which would allow lenders to denationalize state industries automatically by converting their loans into equity.

"Such a policy would be entirely consistent with the Government's overall objectives," Mr Goldsmith said.

EEC steel chiefs out to set system of voluntary curbs

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 20

The chief executives of Europe's leading state-owned steel companies began emergency talks in Luxembourg today on a new voluntary production restraint agreement. The meeting was expected to continue throughout the weekend.

Earlier this month the executives, who are meeting under the aegis of Eurofer, the club of the main European steel producers, were told by EEC member states that agreement on voluntary restraint must be reached by April 1.

The voluntary pact would replace the system of compulsory production quotas which is due to expire on June 30. These are being imposed under the emergency powers of Article 58 of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty.

The West German Government, which never liked the use of Article 58, said it would veto any extension of the compulsory system beyond June. Other member states accept that the Germans will not be moved on this.

Speaking in Brussels earlier this month, Mr Norman Tebbit, the Minister of State for Industry, gave warning that steel companies would be "committing suicide" if they did not agree on a voluntary arrangement.

Any agreement reached by Eurofer could be seriously weakened by the publicly stated refusal of Europe's independent steel making concerns to accept production curbs.

Community industry ministers are due to meet again next Thursday on the steel crisis, when they will consider plans for a coordinated reduction in production capacity in more detail and the phasing out of all state aid for the industry by July, 1983.

Steel is also expected to figure on the agenda of the EEC summit meeting in Maastricht, Holland, next Monday and Tuesday. In particular, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German chancellor, is expected to raise the issue of subsidized production.

ICL management changes still awaited

By Bill Johnstone

ICL, Britain's leading indigenous computer company, yesterday welcomed the Government's announcement on Thursday of a guarantee of £200m loan finance. Citibank and the Midland, Barclays and National Westminster banks have agreed to increase their facilities to £270m for up to two years.

None of the expected management changes at the computer company was announced.

However, Sir George Jefferson, the chairman of British Telecom, reopened the debate on the funding of British Telecom in an address to the annual dinner of the Telecommunication, Engineering and Manufacturing Association (TEMA) only hours after the aid package for ICL was announced.

He said: "Another lesson we must keep repeating is that this is not another case of the Government coming to the aid of a lame duck. We're a profitable, wealth-creating, job creating, growing business and we mean to stay that way."

Before the Budget, the Government raised the corporation's external financing limit for 1980-81 from £78m to £223m. Next year's limit has been set at £180m.

Sir George in his address to TEMA added: "We are going to be very hard pressed for capital investent next year, too.

ICL shares closed 9p down at 38p yesterday.

PRICE CHANGES

ses

& Comm	16p to 319p	Pleasurama	12p to 225p
donia Inve	16p to 288p	Philips Lamps	10p to 377p
net & S'thn	14p to 164p	Robertson Foods	12p to 161p
Electric	10p to 208p	Sainsbury	12p to 368p
rson Zoch	10p to 485p	Tilbury Cont	10p to 205p

lls

lo Am Corp	10p to 648p	Ranger Oil	10p to 620p
tex	7p to 43p	Sentrust	8p to 343p
	8p to 38p	Sun Alliance	10p to 804p
Wallsend	10p to 470p	Swire Pacific 'A'	6½p to 115½p
sey	7p to 325p		

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
ralia $	2.00	1.92
ria Sch	34.90	32.70
ium Fr	81.50	77.50
ada $	2.73	2.64
mark Kr	15.40	14.60
and Mkk	9.50	9.00
ice Fr	11.40	10.90
many DM	4.86	4.62
ce Dr	115.00	109.00
gkong $	12.20	11.50
and Pd	1.32	1.26
Lir	2380.00	2270.00
n Yn	497.00	472.00
erlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	12.59	11.94
Portugal Esc	128.00	122.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.87
Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
Sweden Fr	10.75	10.20
Switzerland Fr	4.45	4.22
USA $	2.32	2.25
Yugoslavia Dnr	80.50	75.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Hongkong gold market weighs up the problem and decides on the ounce

Imperial solution to an old Chinese puzzle

Inscrutable the Chinese may be(but immutable never. One of the world's richest and most unusual gold markets has decided to cease trading in a unit which is at least as old as Confucius aftr pondering fcr almost eignt years about the decision.

The Hongkong Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society, or Kam Ngan, is changing from the traditional unit of measurement, the tael, to the less romantic but more universal measure of the imperial ounce.

The British, who have for the most part seen off European attempts to introduce metrication, might find this recourse to the illogicalities of the avoirdupois system most heartening.

But for the Chinese of Hongkong it could prove traumatic. Mr Woo Hon Fai, chairman of the Kam Ngan, says that because most Chinese are extremely conservative and prefer old methods, they are likely to show some concern about the change.

There is also the problem of converting Hongkong dollars per tael to United States dollars per imperial ounce.

There is no record of when the Chinese first used the tael, but it was a standard unit of currency for some centuries. The most important tael was issued in Shanghai in 1857 when China worked on the silver standard and it was current until abolished in April 1933.

Unfortunately for the country, most of the rest of the world was on the gold standard at the time which meant that the tael, though worth six shillings (30p) in 1873, fell to one shilling and twopence in value at the time of its abolition.

The Hongkong society is thought to be the last market in the world still using it as a unit of measurement. Its tael, which is based upon the Shanghai version, is equal to 1.2 fine ounces.

But the society could be in for a few more problems before it comes into line with the rest of the world.

Unlike most gold markets, Hongkong deals purely in what brokers call "physical" gold, not futures. Its busy transactions usually involve selling gold to be made into jewellery, as the Chinese are fond of displaying their wealth.

The traditional standard Hongkong gold has been 0.99 fineness compared with the softer 0.005 fineness expected in markets in most other parts of the world. The Hongkong version is harder and much more suitable to be worn.

Willing as the local Chinese might be to standardize the unit in which it is sold, they are showing no signs at present of exchanging it for a purer but softer version which might depreciate visibly over the years.

David Hewson

Johannesburg investors face huge share losses

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, March 20

South African Breweries are thought to have been the main buyers of shares in Union Wine whose shares were suspended this week on Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The battle for control of the country's offsale liquor licences raged on the stock market for two days leaving investors facing losses of millions of rands.

As the share price of Union Wine soared on the bears joined in to the point where many have been caught short.

Aggressive buying of Union Wine shares saw the price rise from 112 cents a share 11 days ago to 1,475 cents on Thursday when the committee of the stock exchange suspended dealings. The Government has announced its intention to reduce South African Breweries' dominance of the off-licence trade on the grounds that the company that monopolizes the production of liquor and beer cannot have the whole cake in the form of control of most of the retail outlets.

Under stock exchange rules there is a requirement that undisclosed bear sales must be disclosed within a time limit and the calculation today was that there had been as many as 232,282 undisclosed sales of Union Wine shares representing a nominal total of 3.4m rands. (£1.9m).

Punters here, in the best mining camp tradition, expected the galloping price of Union Wine to decline so that they could buy them back and make a profit. It now appears that the make-up price will be around the level at which Union Wine was suspended.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE 1

Insurance 1

Ombudsman for policyholder

James Haswell, former Army lawyer, marches into a new job in a week's time as Britain's first ever insurance ombudsman.

The fact that at present he will be able to intervene on behalf of policyholders from only a mere handful of companies is neither here nor there. His very existence is a victory for commonsense—and for the consumer.

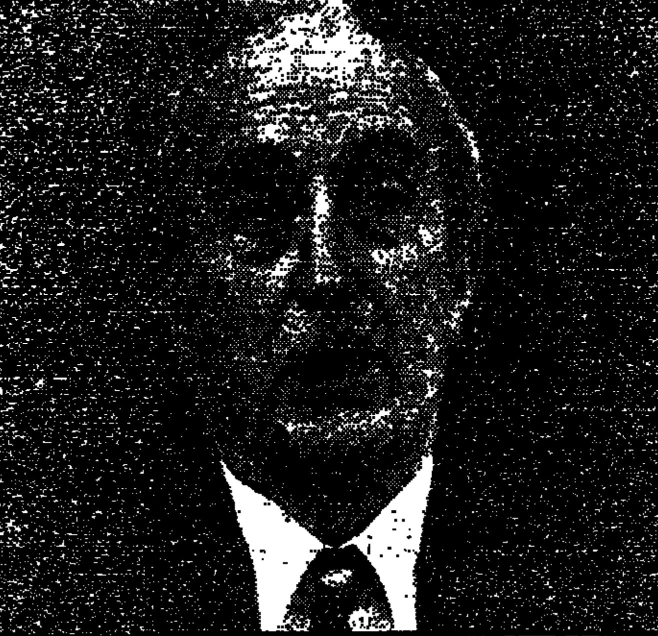
Guardian Royal Exchange, General Accident and Royal Insurance are to be congratulated on their initiative in setting up the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau. This will look after the interests of policyholders when they have an unresolved grievance with an insurance company. It has an independent council to act as a "buffer" between Mr Haswell and the insurance companies which set it up.

In the past the only remaining option open to such policyholders was to pit their resources against those of the insurance company by going through the courts. Needless to say, the time and expense involved would deter most people from taking this course of action.

Now, providing you are insured with one of the nine member companies of the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau —and more companies are expected to apply for membership soon—you will be able to ask Mr Haswell to intervene on your behalf.

The campaign for an insurance ombudsman goes back at least ten years to when Miss Eirlys Roberts, of the Consumers' Association, submitted a minority recommendation to the Scott Report on Property Bonds that such a development would be both desirable and welcome to consumers.

We supported Miss Roberts' stand then and never swerved from the belief that policyholders were in need of the services of an independent conciliator, counsellor, arbitrator and adjudicator to act on their behalf in disputes with insurers. (Policyholders in friendly societies and industrial branch insurance companies already enjoy the statutory protection of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.)



Mr James Haswell: "Fairness and good sense, as well as the law."

More recently, the Office of Fair Trading has crossed swords with the insurance industry on the same issue. Mr Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, said: "I felt that adequate account was not being taken of the ordinary person who takes out a policy on his home, car or life."

It has taken a long time for most of the insurance industry to come round to accepting this view. Most companies already have a complaints procedure, in addition to which the two principal trade bodies, the Life Offices Association and the British Insurance Association, each act as a channel for complaints.

Well-meaning as these arrangements are, however, they do not entirely cover the sort of problem in which the insurance ombudsman will now ultimately be involved.

Insurance companies, understandably perhaps, are reluctant to discuss the number of aggrieved policy-holders they deal with—other than to say that the really thorny complaints are far fewer than people might expect from the number of smaller gripes, most of which seem to be about delays.

The Office of Fair Trading reckons that it has had about 5,700 complaints passed on to it, usually from Trading Standards Offices and Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

The kind of cases which Mr Haswell will probably have to deal with are likely to cen[tre] on interpretation: was suc[h a] risk included in the po[licy] terms or is the claim va[lue] adequate?

At present, the service [is] largely restricted to general [in]surance—motor, travel [and] household—and not in [most] cases life insurance.

Basically, member compa[nies] have not yet devised a form which preserves both the a[ctu]ary's statutory responsibili[ty in] respect of a life office and g[ives] sufficient teeth to the omb[uds]man.

Policyholders with compl[aints] are expected to have trie[d to] resolve the matter with t[he] insurance company at a se[nior] level, first before knocking [on] Mr Haswell's door. Once [a] company has given its last w[ord] or final offer, then it must [tell] the policyholder of his righ[t to] approach the ombudsman; that right must be exerc[ised] within six months.

Mr Haswell will look at documentary evidence f[rom] both sides, perhaps call in [ex]pert witnesses (such as [loss] adjusters) and arrange a h[ear]ing with both parties. Once [a] decision is reached, the poli[cy]holder will have a month [to] accept or reject it and, if it [is] accepted, it becomes binding [on] both parties up to the sum [of] £100,000.

Mr Haswell, who has [a] wide experience with A[rmy] Legal Aid, said he hopes [to] reach his decisions on the b[asis] of "fairness and good sense [as] well as the law".

The companies which [have] signed on as members of [the] Insurance Ombudsman Bur[eau] include Legal and General [and] the Phoenix. Other compa[nies] are considering joining and [no] doubt pressure from pol[icy]holders will hasten their d[eci]sion.

Margaret Sto[ne]

Insurance 2

Where are the documents in the case?

Do you have a clutter of insurance policies and unit trust certificates kept in odd drawers —or behind the clock? If so, it is worth sorting them out and keeping them safe. It could save you—or your executors—a lot of trouble.

My own principle is to let the bank keep the kinds of document which I do not expect to need for years. But I was disconcerted on the last two occasions when I asked for a bond (each of which was going to bring me in more than £1,000) by the bank telephoning to say it could not find it, and was I sure they had it?

Fortunately, each time, my record-keeping proved better than theirs: but it could be different next time.

So, what should you do if a life policy stays resolutely hidden? If you lose a life policy, it is not simply a question of writing a polite letter to the insurance company asking for another.

As a general rule, an insurance company will not issue a duplicate policy. Some life offices may provide a copy for record purposes, but it will be made plain that it gives no legal rights. If you know that a policy has been lost or mislaid—perhaps when moving house—it is best to take action straight away. You may have to make a statutory declaration, outlining the circumstances of the loss (or saying that every attempt has been made to find it) and saying that you have not "assigned" it.

If you *had* assigned it, perhaps as security for a loan—and the insurance company may have a record of this—you would probably have to provide a letter from the person or institution concerned, confirming that there was no longer any interest in the policy. Quite probably, the life office would require an indemnity from you—as protection in case a legal claim should be made by somebody else.

Executors can be faced with serious problems if they think a policy may have existed, but are not sure. Sometimes it can be tracked down through premium payments which have been made, although there are many policies in force for which the last premiums were paid in the distant past.

Executors will not only have to sign a statutory declaration when a policy is missing, but almost certainly will be asked to provide an indemnity for the life office. Since they will not wish to be exposed in [any] way to the possibility o[f a] claim, a life office may be [pre]pared to accept an indem[nity] from one or more of the [prin]cipal beneficiaries.

Or the executors can pro[tect] themselves by buying an [in]surance bond—with the cos[t of] the premium coming out [of] the estate.

Other documents are essential in insurance cir[cles]. Does your policy say that [the] life office has admitted [your] age? In other words, have [you] provided the office with p[roof] of your age—generally in [the] form of a birth certificate?

It is much the best for [this] to be sorted out when a p[olicy] is arranged. Otherwise, be[fore] paying out, an office will w[ant] to have proof of your age. [If it] transpires that your real age [is] not the same as that used [in] the premium calculations, [the] claim value of the policy [will] be adjusted.

When a death claim is m[ade] (and life offices are paying more than £12m a week [in] death claims), the actual de[ath] certificate has to be provide[d].

An insurance clerk [who] expressed the view that [life] offices should be prepared [to] accept photo-copies of de[ath] certificates, changed his m[ind] when he came back f[rom] lunch. For there, on his de[sk] was a photocopy of a de[ath] certificate—his own.

John Drummon[d]

Investor's week

Gilt-edged gleam in the market

Shares sizzled and yesterday's favourite—gold—fizzled: gilt-edged gleamed and only economic forecasters despaired.

This week we City folk toasted the most unpopular man in Britain, Sir Geoffrey Howe. Before he delivered a deflationary Budget near the bottom of a slump yields on long-dated government stock ranged to nearly 14 per cent. Now, thanks to institutional buying, these yields are little more than 13 per cent.

Gilts are at their highest for more than three and a half months and as last week closed they looked set to go a lot higher. Annual inflation will, after all, soon be in single figures.

To be sure, pension funds will next week be buying £1,000m of 2 per cent index-linked Treasury stock 1996, a bond offering inflation proofing without tears. A stream of these bonds would soon have people taking money out of shares and property but that is a worry for the future. For the present we watch gilt-edged yields come down and automatically make the returns on shares look better. Over the week the *FT* index rose from 477.2 to 500.9.

There is however another toast for City men to give. Like the United States cavalry, President Reagan and Mr Paul Volcker, head of the Federal Reserve Board, have ridden to the aid of stock markets around the world.

Down, not up, go American interest rates and it does look as if the recession in the world's most important economy is on the way out; spreading prosperity and dollars around the globe. Moreover, United States pension funds are hastening into foreign shares, and the announcement this week that SG Warburg, the merchant banker has linked with Aetna Life and Casualty to manage American pension fund money is only a sign of the times.

So the stock market rises like hot air, and like hot air bid rumours rise to the ears of the gullible.

A merger between Standard Chartered and Royal Bank of Scotland cleared the way for a Lloyds Bank bid for Lloyds and Scottish, the finance house. This lit a little fire under the shares of Provident Financial and First National Finance. Elsewhere Commercial Union was obliged to admit "no information" about a rumoured bid from Consolidated Gold Fields. Hopefuls had BTR eyeing Turner and Newall and they wondered aloud whether Kwik-Fit would pounce on Avon Rubber.

In this febrile atmosphere bad news becomes good news. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, our largest engineer, sank into losses last year. But the shares danced because the directors were confident enough to pay a dividend even though it was one cut from 19.4p to 8p.

BSR, the record changer group, reported pretax losses of £17.7m and no dividend, but a cheerful forecast had [the] shares climbing. The Chancel[lor] cannot have helped Cadb[ury] Schweppes but the sha[res] greeted a 7 per cent rise [in] 1980 profits.

For the moment bad news [is] stale news. But what happ[ens] to shares if a bad 1981 [for] company profits were to foll[ow] a bad 1980? One bad year [is] tolerable if something mu[ch] better is in sight. For [the] moment the market is cont[ent] to observe that by the time [of] the next Budget in spring 19[82] the Government will be [only] two years from the next el[ec]tion.

Peter Wainrig[ht]

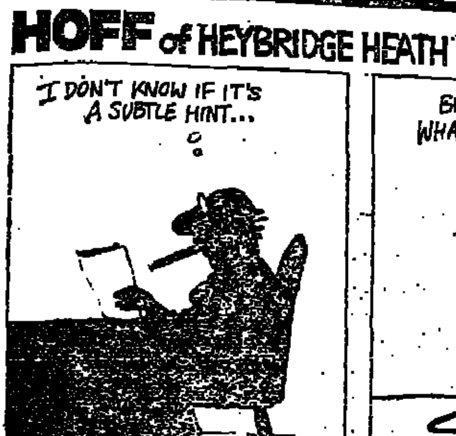
MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
		Rises		
127p	68p	Boddington's	24p to 127p	Big profit increase
249p	80p	Barratt Devs	50p to 249p	Year's figures please
286p	122p	Ladbroke	57p to 285p	Bid rumours
44p	26½p	London O'Seas	7½p to 44p	Bid talk
208p	152p	Steetley	19p to 188p	Preliminary results
		Falls		
110p	35p	ERF	3p to 45p	Trading fears
196p	31p	ICL	2p to 38p	Govt loan guarantee
225p	149p	Pearson Long	3p to 155p	Fairey acquisition
710p	465p	Standard Chart	41p to 654p	Merger with Royal Bk
83p	49p	Tozer Kemsley	2p to 50p	Figures due

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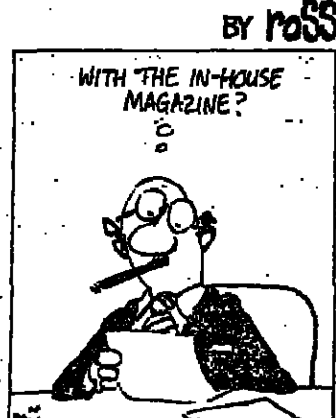
EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH — BY ROSS









Taxation

April poser of the golden handshake

Anybody in the (un)enviable position of having to contemplate how and when to take a "golden handshake" has no time to lose. The new rules announced in the Budget may look more attractive—and indeed they are for most employees, with the first £25,000 tax-free instead of only the first £10,000—but the proposals for golden handshakes of more than £25,000 may not be so advantageous for some people.

First of all let us be clear about the basic principles. If an employer makes a payment to an employee, then it is only taxable if it is an emolument received because of the employment. So, if an employer makes it a condition of the terms of service that when an employee leaves he will receive a capital sum, then that capital sum is fully taxable as part of the employee's normal income.

In contrast, a capital payment that is made to compensate an employee who has been sacked, or a similar sum given as a gratuity (not as part of his contract) when his employment is finished, is not taxable as an emolument because it is not one. In fact, until 1960 these so-called golden handshakes were not taxable at all. After 1960 part of such capital funds still remained tax-free; at first this amount was £5,000 and it is now £10,000. The balance of the lump sum was taxable as earned income but subject to special reliefs.

More Personal Investment and Finance on page 22.

These reliefs were designed so that the capital sum would not be subject to excessively high rates of income tax just because it was received in one payment rather than spread over several tax years. Two reliefs were devised in order to reduce the tax payable—standard capital superannuation benefit relief (SCSBR) and top slicing relief (TSR).

It is because the rules are so complex, unfair and open to abuse that "termination payments" are now to be taxed differently after April 5.

HOW THE TAX SUMS WILL BE WORKED OUT

Income		£30,000
Golden handshake		40,000
Salary		30,000
Taxable part of golden handshake		15,000
Less reliefs and allowances		(5,000)
		40,000
Tax on Income	(£11,250 @ 30%	£3,375
	(2,000 @ 40%	800
	(3,500 @ 45%	1,575
	(5,500 @ 50%	2,750
	(2,750 @ 55%	1,512
		10,012
Tax on golden handshake	(2,750 @ 55%	1,512
	(12,250 @ 60%	7,350

$$\frac{£7,350 + 1,512}{12,250 + 2,750} = \frac{8,862}{15,000} = 59.08\%$$

Rate = 29.54% on excess of £15,000	= £ 4,431
Net golden handshake	£35,569

Swept away are top slicing relief, standard capital superannuation benefit relief, the excessive penalties for having new income after you have received a termination payment and also the distinction between gratuitous and compensation payments.

Now, the first £25,000 will be tax-free and the excess will be taxed at half the individual's marginal rate of tax. So the top rate you can pay on the taxable part of a golden handshake will be 30 per cent.

The Budget proposals in effect offer a choice to people who have contracted to receive a termination payment in the near future:

1. To take the payment under the old rules in 1980-81;

2. to take the payment under the old rules in 1981-82;

3. to take the payment under the new rules in 1981-82.

If you are able to choose between at least two of these possibilities, there is really no time to lose; you must get competent advice—and fast. One of the crucial factors will be how much other income you are likely to receive after the payment and what charges or reliefs will be available to you in the relevant year.

Obviously, we cannot make firm recommendations, but here are some guidelines and also a few tips:

- If the amount is £10,000 or less, it will not matter when you take the money—perhaps the sooner the better, so that you can start earning interest.
- If the amount is between £10,000 and £25,000, then probably you should wait until after April 5.
- If the amount is more than £25,000, then you really will need to do the arithmetic, bearing in mind how much income you expect to be earning next year and what reliefs you will be able to obtain. The more income you have next year and the bigger the golden handshake, the more likely it is that you will want to take it before April 6, but this is not a hard and fast rule.
- If you have already received a golden handshake this year, we hope that you will have had the advice not to start earning again before April 5.
- Again, if you have—or now or now decide to take—your golden handshake now (before April 5) it might be worth setting up a scheme to "shelter" some of the taxable income. One way could be to set up a business during the next three years and then set losses in the early years against income that you have received this year.
- It might be worth taking your golden handshake next year, under the old rules, if you can keep down the level of your other income until April 6, 1982, and obtain an additional tax relief. The Chancellor has just increased the first-year allowance on any new industrial building to 75 per cent, so in the first year you can actually claim 79 per cent of the cost, including the 4 per cent writing down allowance. In our view this makes the 100 per cent allowance on much less marketable small industrial premises comparatively unattractive.
- If your job does not carry a pension, then you could make a self-employed pension contribution of up to 17½ per cent of the taxable part of the termination payment, also remembering any past years for which you could make a payment.
- On the other hand, if the job does carry pension rights and you would like them to be increased, consider asking your employer to reduce the termination payment and boost your pension funding by an equivalent amount. You should not be taxed on this benefit, according to a new Inland Revenue Statement of Practice.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

Employee benefits

Sick pay schemes come under attack

Certain sickness benefits paid by companies to their employees will be taxed from April next year if the Chancellor gets his way.

Although it went unmentioned in Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget speech, the Financial Statement and Budget Report 1981/82 contains a proposal "to tax with effect from 1982/83 sums paid to employees under certain sick pay schemes".

The Government is aiming at schemes set up through insurance companies, where the cost of the scheme is financed in whole or in part by the employer. By financing his sick scheme through an insurance company policy rather than paying out benefits direct, the employer needs to fund only for benefits based on net, rather than gross, earnings.

Benefits paid out by insured schemes enjoy a "tax holiday", in that benefits are tax-free for a full fiscal year. Therefore, under the present system, if you fall ill in May this year, your benefits will not be taxed until the 1983/84 tax year. The Department of Health and Social Security also waives payment of National Insurance contributions on benefits paid out under the schemes.

There are two types of insured scheme. One, mainly the smaller type, is designed to pay out a flat-rate fixed sum each week to employees who are off sick. The second links its scale of benefits to individual salary levels

It is this second type of scheme that has been growing in popularity in recent years. Developments in policies have led to schemes where the insurance element is minimized, gearing the policy more towards simply taking advantage of Revenue and DHSS concessions.

Under such schemes premiums are increased if claims exceed a certain level, while refunds are given if claims fall short of premiums paid by the company.

The proposal to tax these benefits from the start has sent ripples through the industry. In a letter to the Chancellor, Crown Life, one of the leading insurance companies in this field, estimates that more than 10,000 employers' schemes will be affected and to maintain the level of current benefits companies will have their costs doubled.

Peter Dalby, managing director of Midland-based insurance brokers Kininmouth Limited, which specializes in these schemes, concludes in a letter to his MP; "Employers will face substantially increased costs, which may well lead to reduced sick pay entitlements for their employees or, worse still, the loss of jobs. I can hardly believe that this is the intention of the Government and must presume that the full significance of the move has not been made clear to government ministers."

Sylvia Morris

Offers

The high level of unit trust sales in February has proved a tonic for the unit trust industry, as the marketing campaign now being carried out by management groups demonstrates.

Similarly, the unit-linked insurance industry is in fine fettle, with guaranteed income bonds looking more attractive as interest rates fall.

On offer this weekend is Target Trust Managers' Gilt Capital Fund, while its sister company Target Life is recommending its Fixed Interest Bond. Trident Life has its Maximum Income Bond on offer. M & G Trust (Assurance) is stressing the pre-April 6 higher rate of life assurance tax relief. Arbuthnot Securities is recommending its Maximum Security Plan and Vanbrugh Life its loan back facilities.

Housing

First hint of spring

Spring came early this year—at least as far as *The Times/*Halifax house price index is concerned: The seasonal adjustment formula applied to this index of average second-hand house prices assumes that February is cold, wet and dark and that only dire necessity will turn anyone into an active housebuyer.

In fact, February "fill-dyke" this year was fine and mild and prospective housebuyers were tempted out a month earlier, with Halifax branch managers reporting greater activity in the housing market than usual at this time of year. So perhaps houses put on the market in February, which their owners do not really expect to sell until the usual spring recovery, went fairly quickly.

But if the index, up nearly 5 points or 2.9 per cent—the biggest monthly increase for more than a year—to 172.6 does in part anticipate the spring upturn in prices, other factors were at work, too.

February is the start of a new financial year for the Halifax and the society adjusted its special advances limit from the beginning of the month. This allows branch managers greater freedom to offer mortgages in the £25,000 to £35,000 range.

The subsequent bunching of advances in this category, postponed to take advantage of the more relaxed rules, gave a more up-market profile to the society's lending pattern in February and a temporary extra uplift to the index.

There was a fairly sharp increase in new house prices (which are not seasonally adjusted) in February, as some start-of-year price adjustments came through. But the annualized rate of increase continued its recent steady decline and is now 15.1 per cent.

Despite January's poor figure for private housing starts—there were only 7,600—there are some early signs of greater optimism on the part of builders. It may be that a recovery could be on the way, particularly if the gap between average second-hand prices, now £24,698 (unadjusted) and new houses, at £30,787, could be narrowed further.

The seasonally adjusted price for second-hand homes has broken through the £25,000 barrier to £25,472—helped on its way by the burden of house prices in the South-east and London, where unadjusted prices have been at the £30,000 level for some time.

Unadjusted regional prices are, in general, a little lower than they were three months ago. In Wales the full impact of the recession and heavy redundancies are now being reflected in house price movements. House prices there are now 5.3 per cent lower than they were at the end of November.

The reduction in the mortgage interest rate to 13 per cent announced last week (compared with 15 per cent at the end of 1980) is expected to be a mild stimulant to the market, but in the medium term the mortgage "gain" will probably be offset by the fall in real personal incomes expected this year.

MS

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index of average prices of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

		Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977	December	100.0	14,757			
1978	March	103.7	15,248	15.5	7.0	3.7
	June	109.3	16,133	16.9	9.3	3.6
	September	118.2	17,450	23.0	12.0	8.2
	December	121.1	17,866	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979	March	130.5	19,259	23.6	10.4	7.8
	June	138.4	20,341	26.1	19.5	5.6
	September	145.5	21,480	23.1	11.5	5.6
	December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980	January	154.2	22,754	25.5	8.2	3.1
	February	156.2	23,052	22.7	7.6	3.2
	March	158.2	23,352	21.3	8.7	4.8
	April	158.6	23,406	20.4	6.1	2.9
	May	161.7	23,866	18.8	6.8	3.5
	June	164.0	24,205	19.0	8.6	3.7
	July	163.7	24,165	14.9	6.2	3.2
	August	164.0	24,204	13.0	5.0	1.4
	September	165.8	24,473	13.9	4.8	1.1
	October	166.4	24,556	11.3	4.9	1.6
	November	166.0	24,499	9.7	2.7	1.2
	December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981	January	167.7	24,752	8.8	2.4	0.8
	February	172.6	25,472	10.5	5.2	4.0

Average regional prices of second-hand houses

	February £	January £	% change over 3 month ended November
North	18,581	18,703	−0.7
Yorks and Humberside	17,633	17,627	−1.6
North-west	20,322	20,021	1.5
East Midlands	19,541	19,682	−0.9
West Midlands	22,285	22,303	−1.3
East Anglia	23,609	23,934	0.2
Wales	19,503	19,977	−5.3
South-west	26,002	26,366	−1.5
South-east	32,569	32,534	−0.5
Greater London	32,660	32,545	−1.4
Northern Ireland	19,366	18,764	2.3
Scotland	21,453	21,350	−2.8

Rout at Great Grimpen

So, Sir Too Non U, inscrutable chairman of the Hongkong pirate multinational, Flied Lice Shipping and So-On, had finally made it into polite commercial society, having been appointed chairman of the Scottish Imperturbable Assurance Company. And Scottish Imp had successfully bid for the Great Rockall and Hongkong Investment Trust.

Thus it is that the fiendish oriental has ultimate control over the village of Sticklepath and its fortunes, owing to his indirect interest in the Great Rockall and Hongkong Mining Company, which is innocently engaged in extracting tin ore from the Great Grimpen Mire.

New readers start again at the beginning. . . .

We find Sir Too examining the outposts of his new empire on an extended tour. He travelled first to Edinburgh where he met the board of Scottish Imperturbable for luncheon in Charlotte Square. Since all the directors save Lord Trite and Sir Harry Half-Staggers are Scottish actuaries, the proceedings were remarkable for being conducted in total silence with every mouthful being chewed at least 49 times.

Sir Too Non U made a lasting impression in Edinburgh and frightened the horses by wearing a saffron coloured kilt and demanding haggis chow mein at the Roxborough Hotel, haunt of the lairds. But undeterred, he thence sped South and West until he came to a slithering halt the following evening at



the Grog-Bevington Arms, Sticklepath.

The next morning, having wandered round the village in his yak-skin coat much to the amazement of all, he had his chauffeur drive the Rolls to the Great Grimpen Mire. Here he surveyed the sludge-gulper with a practised eye as it sucked the quivering mud out of the bog to the accompaniment of an all-pervading smell of methane gas and stannic acid.

But on the horizon there then hove into view none other than Lady Baskerville, taking Poggles the dachshund of the Baskervilles, for her daily walk along the moor top. Poggles was clad in her unique lurex and orange Day-Glo coat, that Lady Baskerville had especially knitted during the long winter evenings, and presented a formidable sight. As they approached Sir Too, it was clear that Lady Baskerville was bent on introducing herself, and so, in her own way, was Poggles.

At the precise moment of the handshake, Poggles launched herself with gaping jaws at his left shin. Sir Too Non U, karate trained and diving diagonally in an effort to avoid the onslaught, got out of the way with skill and brio, but in doing so fell head first into the Great Grimpen Mire.

You can imagine the fearful commotion as he struggled to extract himself, accompanied by ominous sucking noises. The air was full of yaps and Chinese incantations and hoarse shouts of advice and disorganization from the sludge-gulping team.

After a great deal of drama he was dragged to safety, but the damage done to his pride was far greater than even that done to his yak-skin coat which he hurled back into the Mire with a gesture of defiance.

Alas, all those dreams of fiefdom over the village of Sticklepath were shattered in the moment and he there and then decided that there was no alternative but to return immediately to Hongkong and never to leave it again. The village was thus saved from yet another invasion of its integrity, for the time being at any rate.

Francis Kinsman

Capital gains on compensation



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I own 25 lock-up garages which are being compulsorily acquired for road improvement. Unfortunately, the properties were acquired some years ago and the receipt of compensation will give rise to substantial capital gains tax. After paying capital gains tax I will only be left with sufficient to purchase 20 new garages of a similar nature: this cannot be right—the aim of compensation is to put the dispossessed party in the same position as if the compulsory purchase had not taken place.

I am afraid that there is no special relief here, although a capital gain can be deferred where it is only a small part of a holding of land which is being compulsorily purchased. Roll-over relief does not apply because you are not carrying on a trade. It is unfair, but the unfairness is general: capital gains tax is often a wealth tax charged on inflation and applying even where the real value of an asset has not increased.

Further to your interesting article, "Coping with the trees next door", I wonder if you can give me advice as to how to "cope with the neighbour next door" who will insist on pruning the shrubs/trees over the garden fence when we repeatedly say we will do it ourselves when necessary, or when it is the right time. I recently returned from work to find our Philadelphus tree, which is at least five feet away from the party wall and had no overhanging branches, had been extensively cut back by contract gardeners—the offending wood having been cleared from my garden, with no apologies or explanation at all.

Is there anything I can do to prevent this extraordinary intrusion by my neighbour on my property? (GWSB, Edinburgh).

Prima facie it is a trespass in English law if your neighbour stretches over the boundary line to prune your trees. In theory you could apply for an injunction to prevent him coming on to your land if the trees are doing no harm to his property. Are you sure they were not blocking the light to one of the windows of his greenhouse or occasionally knocked against his fence? If so they might constitute a nuisance which he would be entitled to abate. The position in Scottish law is no doubt the same. Incidentally, as the cuttings belong to you, they were not entitled to remove them without your consent.

I am taking up a teaching appointment in Japan this month for two years, and need to take out medical insurance to cover myself for this period. Can you please advise me? (F.Y., London, SW19.)

Glanvill Enthoven (Life, Pensions and Mortgages) a few months ago introduced insurance arranged with a German insurance company. All medical expenses incurred abroad resulting from sickness or accident (subject to minor limitations) are covered, without limit.

The annual premium for each person is £200 at present, and the contract is renewable. A reduced cover contract, covering hospitalization and repatriation costs only, is available at a premium of £120 a year for each person. The address is 144 Leadenhall Street, London EC3.

My son was a passenger in a friend's car which took a wrong turning. As they began to reverse his arm was hurt when they were struck from behind by a van. The van was travelling at well over the speed limit and the van driver had only one hand on the wheel. From which driver should my son claim compensation? There seems to be some doubt whether his friend was insured at the time. (F. W. Cardiff.)

Your son can claim damages from either or both drivers since both appear to have been negligent. Normally their insurance companies will agree to share the blame. If your son claims against only one of the drivers, his insurers can demand a contribution from the other driver. Thus if he claims against the van driver only (assuming the drivers were equally to blame), his friend would be personally liable to contribute 50 per cent of the damages awarded.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Institutions push index past 500

Despite denials of an imminent cut in MLR, institutional support saw equities pass through the 500 barrier yesterday.

News that the inflation rate had fallen for the ninth month in a row again acted as a stimulant with selected buying pushing prices higher. However, the continued shortage of stock once more exaggerated most price increases. Electricals found speculative support in a thin market but this soon faded after full-year figures from Standard Telephones & Cables which proved below expectations. The shares tumbled 30p to 497p.

Nevertheless, the *FT* Index, which started the day on a cautious note 0.2 down, eventually closed at its high of 4.2 up at 500.9, a rise on the account so far of 23.7.

The continued strength of sterling and hopes of cheaper money saw renewed buying of government securities. Demand was concentrated in longs where prices showed initial gains of up to £½. But the absence of any new "tap" stock resulted in further rises of up to £1 in good two-way trade. In shorts, early rises of £¼ were reduced to £⅛ by the close.

Leading industrials moved gently higher with the rest of the market but turnover was described as low. Fisons led the way up in a thin market, rising 5p to 160p, closely followed by ICI, up 2p to 238p, Beechams, 2p to 172p, Glaxo, 4p to 284p, Unilever, 2p to 495p, BOC International, 3p to 120p, and Reckitt & Colman, 3p to 212p. Lucas Industries closed unchanged at 166p ahead of figures next week.

The disappointing figures from STC yesterday were badly timed for some. A large seller of over 1m shares of Plessey was forced to lower his price to 322p having offered them at a higher price earlier. By the close the shares showed a 7p fall at 325p.

In engineering, GKN rose 1p to 138p following figures earlier in the week, with sympathetic gains in Hawker Siddeley 2p to 292p, Metal Box 2p to 180p and Tube Investments 8p to 202p.

Electricals were featured first thing with the return from suspension of ICL, down 7p at 38p, following details of a £200m two-year loan arrangement with the Government. Elsewhere, speculative buying pushed prices higher but by the close most issues were closing below the best. GEC showed an 8p rise at 661p, with BICC up 8p to 221p in the wake of the recent profits forecast and United States acquisition.

Philips' Lamps, 10p higher at 377p, was wanted after recent figures, but Racal eased 1p to 361p. Among second-liners MK Electric climbed 10p to 208p, Kode International 10p to 325p and Electrocomponents 10p to 688p.

Among companies reporting, Montfort Knitting slipped 3p to 43p, as did Mills & Allen by the same amount at 370p. In the wake of recent figures, Steetley rose 7p to 188p, Boddington's Breweries 7p to 127p, Pressac 3p to 30p while Hori[zon] Travel reporting on Mon[day] added 7p to 211p.

Favourable comment lif[ted] Rosehaugh 18p at 328p. Watmoughs reverted to [un]changed at 183, after 186p.

On the bid front, rene[wed] terms from LK Industrial, 4p at 38p and a subsidiary Caparo Investments, boos[ted] Central Manufacturing & T[rad]ing 4½p to 58p. Trusthou[se] Forte added 4p to 210p. I[t is] still trying to gain control [of] Savoy Hotels, 1p better at 1[…]

In foods, renewed talk o[f a] counter-bid lifted Roberts[on] Foods 12p to 161p while Av[ana] added 2p to 220p. Cadb[ury] Schweppes rose 1p to 84½p a[fter] recent figures with sim[ilar] gains seen in Nurdin & Peac[ock] 12p to 235p, J. Bibby 10p [to] 288p, Kwiksave Discount 8p [to] 208p, A. B. Foods 4p to 1[…] Unigate 4p to 110p and Bej[am] 7p to 119p.

Shipping saw renewed spe[cu]lative demand, supported [by] talk of Far Eastern buy[ing.] London Overseas Freighters [ad]vanced 2½p to 45p.

Equity turnover for March [19] was £181.829m (bargai[ns] 21.977). Active stocks accordi[ng] to the Exchange Telegr[aph] were: Plessey, Standard Te[le]phones, GEC, BICC, Mills a[nd] Allen, Racal and ICL.

Traditional options: Deal[ers] reported active conditions. Ca[lls] were made in British Ae[ro]space, Conex at 1½p and F[air]view Estates at 14p. Trad[ed] options: A total of 1,073 c[on]tracts were recorded yesterd[ay.] Cons Gold attracted 17, Cou[rtaulds] 78, Commercial Union [...] GMH 81, Lasmo 121, P & [O] 40, Racal 4.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Berry Trusts (I)	—(—)	0.04(0.03)	0.17(1.11)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Estates & Agency (F)	—(—)	0.05(0.1)	—	—	—	—
Gibbs & Dandy (F)	14.6(13.5)	0.4(0.59)	0.64(0.98)	1.0(1.0)	—	1.0(1.0)
Le Vallonet (F)	—(—)	0.07(0.04)	3.9(5.7)	1.25(1.25)	2½	1.25(1.25)
Midland Bank (F)	—(—)	231.8(315.5)	23.1(21.5)	5.0(3.64)	15/5	—(20)
Mills & Allen (I)	27.0(22.5)	5.3(4.7)	2.12(1.11)	2.5(1.5)	27/7	2.5(1.5)
Montfort (F)	10.8(11.9)	0.384(0.9)	102.7(117.4)	14.0(12.5)	—	21.5(20.0)
Municiple Preps (F)	0.28(0.25)	0.3(0.26)	7.5(29.11)	1.0(5.7)	—	2.0(6.97)
STC (F)	537.7(436.9)	44.7(33.4)	29.14(29.13)	7.5(6.5)	—	7.5(6.5)
Wilson Peck (I)	0.21(0.16)	0.02*(0.02)*	28.63(27.54)	6(6)	—	10(8)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *loss.

Briefly

Wilson Peck: Turnover half year to September 1980, £211,000 (£163,000). Net loss £24,000 (loss £22,000). Net extraordinary profit on £64,000 on disposal of a lease.

Gibbs and Dandy: Dividend held at 1.78p gross for 1980. Turnover £14.65m (£13.53m). Pretax profit £414,000 (£590,000). Eps before release of deferred tax 3.9p (5.7p). Cca profit after tax £308,000 (£189,000).

Estates & Agency Holdings: Pretax loss for year to December 31 £55,000 (profit £104,000). Loss per share 0.64p (earnings 0.98p). Dividend 1.0p (same).

Municipal Properties: Turnover for 1980 £289,000 (£247,000). Net profit £141,000 (£141,000) after tax of £164,000 (£124,000). Eps 29.14p (29.13p). Dividend 7.5p (6.5p).

Currys: Board states that first two months trading in 1981 was a little better than it had originally forecast. However, trading remains below level which it would like and it is difficult to foresee any significant improvement until the latter part of the year.

Berry Trust: Pretax revenue for half-year to February 28 £44,000 (£303,000). Board anticipates dividend at no less than 5.75 per cent (same) will be paid in December. Eps 0.17p (1.11p). Nav per share 172p (122p).

W Goodkind and Sons: Mr S. J. Wootliff has sold 100,000 and Mr R. G. Henton has sold 22,750 ordinary shares, leaving 325,000 shares (6.1 per cent) and 75,000 shares (1.4 per cent) respectively.

News Corporation: Interim dividend 5.5 cents (4 cents), payable April 24.

Greenbank Trust: Offer by Malton Financial Services has now closed. Acceptances received in respect of 438,403 shares. (54.81p).

Merger cleared: Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade has decided not to refer proposed acquisition by Avana Group of Robertson Foods Limited to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Kennedy Brooks: Company plans to open a further five restaurants, making a total of 23, after acquiring properties in London and Sussex.

M. L. Holdings: Group has acquired freehold of its leasehold site at White Waltham for £1.25m. The 6.9-acre site provides factory and office facilities of 88,000 square feet.

J. & J. Makin Paper Mills: Pretax profit rose from £555,000 to £576,000 on turnover up by a quarter to £9.53m. Interim dividend maintained at 1.42p gross. Board says profits will be lower in second half.

Grovebell-Bond Street: Grovebell Group has, under the Takeover Code, asked the board of Bond Street Fabrics for "certain financial information" on Bond Street. When Grovebell has studied this information, it will be able to decide whether to revise its offer for Bond Street.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST
(1975 = 100)

		Expenditure data	Based on income data	Based on output data	Average estimate
1978	Q4	108.5	108.8	108.6	108.6
1979	Q1	106.8	107.7	108.1	107.5
	Q2	110.9	110.4	112.0	111.1
	Q3	107.7	108.2	109.9	108.6
	Q4	109.4	110.7	110.6	110.2
1980	Q1	108.9	109.8	109.6	109.4
	Q2	107.5	108.4	108.0	108.0
	Q3	105.7	106.3	105.8	105.9
	Q4	105.7	106.7	104.2	105.5

RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers (January 15 1974 = 100) for retail prices not seasonally adjusted issued by the Department of Employment yesterday.

	(1) All items	(2) All items except seasonal foods	(3) Annual rate of increase in (2) over 6 months earlier %
1980			
Jan	245.3	246.2	14.6
Feb	248.8	249.8	15.8
March	252.2	253.2	16.5
April	260.6	262.0	22.2
May	263.2	264.7	22.8
June	265.7	267.1	22.4
July	267.9	269.3	19.6
Aug	268.5	270.5	17.3
Sept	270.2	272.3	15.6
Oct	271.9	274.1	9.4
Nov	274.1	276.3	8.8
Dec	275.6	277.6	8.0
1981			
Jan	277.3	279.3	7.1
Feb	279.8	281.0	8.2

STC rises 34 pc but shares dip

By Catherine Gunn

Profits of Standard Telephones and Cables jumped 34 per cent to £44.1m in 1980, but the shares dropped 30p to 500p on the results. The market was disappointed that the final dividend was unchanged, although an interim increase left the year's total payment 25 per cent up at 14.3p gross.

The group is ITT's 85 per cent owned British subsidiary, but still has a full London quotation. The shares had run up from 477p a week ago to 532p at one stage yesterday morning, in anticipation of good results and a further boost to the payout. Another factor was that the outlook for 1981 is less buoyant.

STC's sales in the year to December, 1980, rose 23 per cent to £345.8m. Growth was across the board, Sir Kenneth Corfield, the chairman, said yesterday. However, the effects of the recession were making themselves felt in the smaller electrical components and distribution side by the year-end. Turnover was £192m in 1980, up from £176m.

Telecommunications order books at December 31 totalled £360m, against 1980 sales of £346m, with £70m on the submarine cables side; and approximately £225m of the total coming from British Telecom—formerly part of the Post Office.

STC is lending its weight to British Telecom's efforts to pursuade the Government not to cut its spending budget. A reduction would endanger British Telecom's modernization programme, and engender lean times for STC in the process.

STC's own spending total[led] £21m in 1980, with roughly [a] third going into new busin[ess] and development. The rest w[ent] on replacement. Group d[ebt] was reduced from £48m to £[…] excluding about £2m c[…] Extraordinary debits of £1[…] net of acceptance credits w[ere] taken out before tax, agai[nst] credits of the same amount [in] 1979. The collapse of part [of] the structure of one STC bu[ild]ing on March 1 cost STC [...] alone; and other costs ref[lect] the 964 redundancies last y[ear] and rationalization.

Provisions of £2m have b[een] made in the 1980 accounts [for] some 900 redundancies [this] year, though Sir Kenn[eth] warned that the downturn [on] the components side could m[ean] more lost jobs than provi[ded] for.

Overseas help lifts Mills & Allen by 12pc

By Rosemary Unsworth

Mills and Allen, the outdoor advertising and money broking group, boosted half-year profits by 12 per cent with an improved contribution from overseas.

Pretax profit rose from £4.7m to £5.3m in the six months to December 31 and turnover went from £22.5m to £27m. Sir Ian Morrow, the chairman, said that on aggregate the United Kingdom profits were the same as those of last year but the overseas subsidiaries performed well although the strength of sterling had reduced profits.

Sterling also adversely affected the value of most of the turnover from the United Kingdom money broking business which is denominated in foreign currencies.

Sir Ian said that the cost of the recent reorganization, to reduce fixed costs, had been provided for in the interim results and, with exchange losses, had cost the group about £500,000.

The company also lifted the interim dividend by 37 per cent from 5.2p gross to 7.14p to reduce the imbalance between the two payments and because the previous year's dividend was covered five times.

In addition, the group has expanded its North American side by paying $4m (£1.7m) for the remaining 51 per cent of Eurobrokers Harlow of New York and has raised its stake in Harlow Meyer Savage

Leigh Interests acquisition

Leigh Interests has bou[ght] the waste disposal division [of] Thomas Black, a wholly-own[ed] subsidiary of English Ch[ina] Clays. The consideration [is] £850,000 cash. This divis[ion] operates mainly in areas wh[ere] Leigh already has a str[ong] marketing presence.

CMT board advises acceptance of LK bid

By Margareta Pagano

LK Industrial Investments, a 68.8 per cent owned-subsidiary of the private Caparo group, has taken over as the bidder for the West Midlands industrial group Central Manufacturing & Trading (CMT).

The LK offer, on the same basic terms as the original Caparo bid of 55p cash per CMT share, is for the whole of CMT and values the group at £14.5m. This tops by 12 per cent the cash offer made by Hanson Trust which the CMT board opposed.

The offer terms, which will be sent to CMT shareholders today are 95p cash plus six LK ordinary shares for every five CMT shares. As an alternative, CMT holders are offered LK loan notes of the same amount carrying interest at 8 per cent, redeemable at par in October 1983. The CMT board has advised acceptance.

To finance the bid, LK has taken a £5m medium-term loan with its bankers, Kleinwort Benson, which is also underwriting the offer at 30p per new LK share. The document shows that combined net tangible assets of LK and CMT are 48.4p per share. Shares in CMT gained 4½p to 58p and L.K.'s price added 4p at 38p.

Meanwhile, CMT has turned around the £591,000 losses reported in the last year to July to profits of £455,000 in the six months to January. Borrowings, which last year peaked to £17m, have been cut a further £1m since November to £4.4m.

Caparo, which now holds a 49.9 per cent stake in CMT, will be accepting the offer. Assuming the offer goes through, Caparo will hold 53 per cent of LK, diluted because of the share alternative offer. If the offer lapses, Caparo will make an offer for the outstanding capital it does not own.

Bad second half puts Montfort deep in the red

Montfort (Knitting Mills) tumbled into the red in the second half of 1980 to finish with a full-year loss of £385,000 before tax. This compared with a profit of £910,000 in 1979—the year when Montfort fought off a £2.7m takeover bid from David Dixon.

Montfort said 1980 was "the most difficult year in the history of the group", and throughout the second six months, almost every section was operating below an economic level.

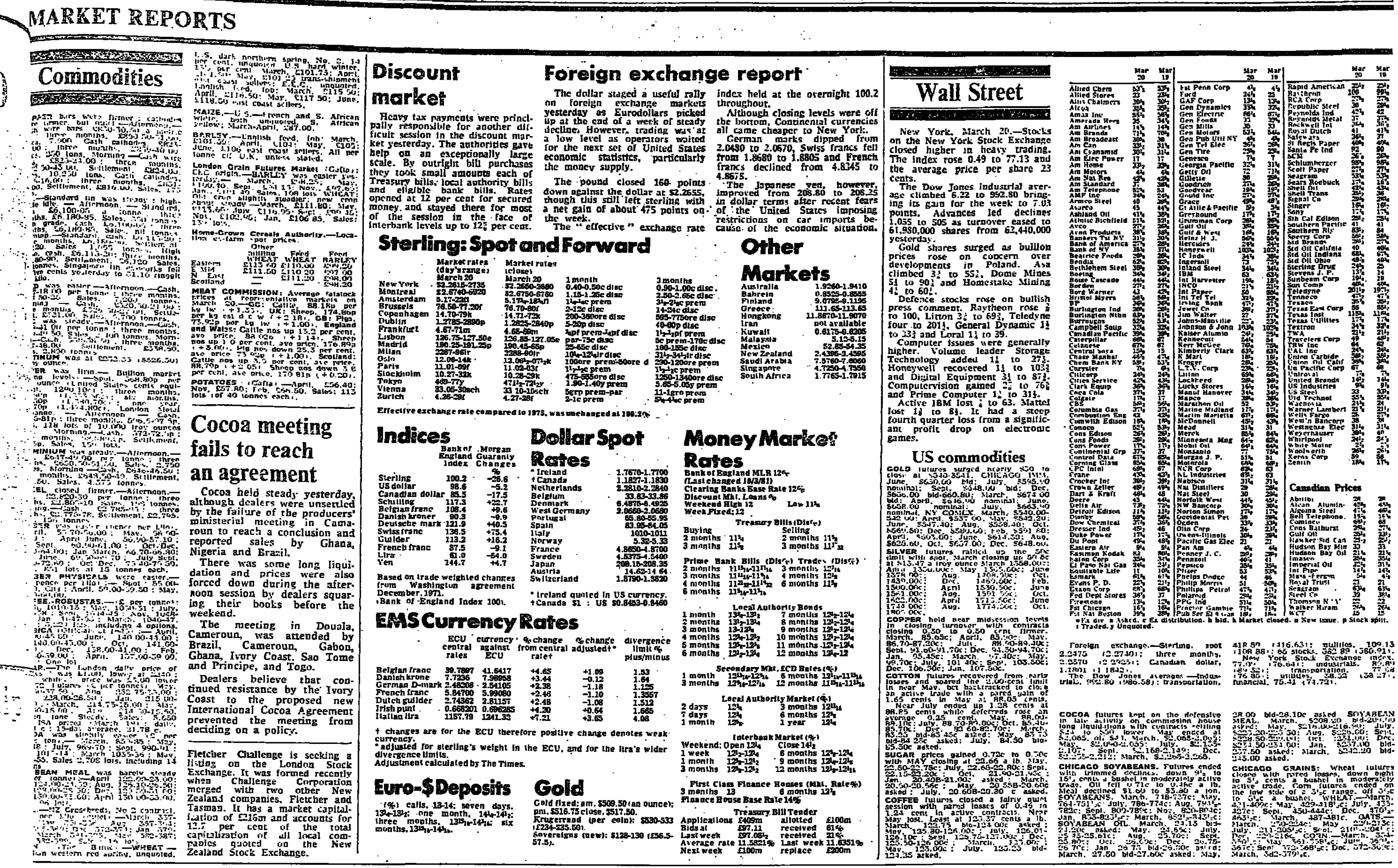
Sales of the Leicester-based company's socks and pullovers fell from £11.9m to £10.9m.

Changes in stock relief rules have enabled Montfort to release £493,000 of tax provisions to give an attributable profit for the year down from £770,000 to £107,000.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

1980 81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	64	−1	6.7	10.5	5.8
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	50	—	1.4	2.8	20.6
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	95	—	5.5	5.8	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	107	—	6.4	6.0	3.4
110	39	Frederick Parker	45	+1	1.7	3.8	19.6
110	73	George Blair	73	—	3.1	4.2	—
110	59	Jackson Group	106	—	6.9	6.5	4.0
124	103	James Burrough	118	—	7.9	6.7	9.7
334	244	Robert Jenkins	325	—	31.3	9.6	—
55	50	Scruttons 'A'	51	—	5.3	10.4	3.7
224	215	Torday Limited	215	—	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	9½	Twinlock Ord	9½	−½	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	46	—	3.0	6.5	7.1
103	81	Walter Alexander	100	—	5.7	5.7	5.5
263	181	W. S. Yeates	261	+1	12.1	4.6	4.3

MARKET REPORTS



Commodities

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 20.—GB: Cattle, 88.18p per kg lw (+1.35). UK: Sheep, 174.86p per kg est d c w (+2.18). GB: Pigs, 75.92p per kg lw (+1.00). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 13.2 per cent, ave price, 88.02p (+1.14). Sheep nos up 1.0 per cent, ave price, 176.89p (+5.00). Pig nos down 25.3 per cent, ave price 75.92p (+1.00). Scotland: Cattle nos up 3.5 per cent, ave price, 88.79p (+2.05). Sheep nos down 3.6 per cent, ave price, 170.81p (+0.20).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £56.40; Nov, £57.80; Feb, £66.50. Sales: 113 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Cocoa meeting fails to reach an agreement

Cocoa held steady yesterday, although dealers were unsettled by the failure of the producers' ministerial meeting in Cameroun to reach a conclusion and reported sales by Ghana, Nigeria and Brazil.

There was some long liquidation and prices were also forced down during the afternoon session by dealers squaring their books before the weekend.

The meeting in Douala, Cameroun, was attended by Brazil, Cameroun, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Sao Tome and Principe, and Togo.

Dealers believe that continued resistance by the Ivory Coast to the proposed new International Cocoa Agreement prevented the meeting from deciding on a policy.

Fletcher Challenge is seeking a listing on the London Stock Exchange. It was formed recently when Challenge Corporation merged with two other New Zealand companies, Fletcher and Tasman. It has a market capitalization of £216m and accounts for 12.7 per cent of the total capitalization of all local companies quoted on the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

Discount market

Heavy tax payments were principally responsible for another difficult session in the discount market yesterday. The authorities gave help on an exceptionally large scale. By outright bill purchases they took small amounts each of Treasury bills, local authority bills and eligible bank bills. Rates opened at 12 per cent for secured money, and stayed there for most of the session in the face of interbank levels up to 12⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar staged a useful rally on foreign exchange markets yesterday as Eurodollars picked up at the end of a week of steady decline. However, trading was at a low level as operators waited for the next set of United States economic statistics, particularly the money supply.

The pound closed 160 points down against the dollar at $2.2655, though this still left sterling with a net gain of about 475 points on the week.

The "effective" exchange rate index held at the overnight 100.2 throughout.

Although closing levels were off the bottom, Continental currencies all came cheaper to New York.

German marks dipped from 2.0480 to 2.0670, Swiss francs fell from 1.8680 to 1.8805 and French francs declined from 4.8345 to 4.8675.

The Japanese yen, however, improved from 208.80 to 208.25 in dollar terms after recent fears of the United States imposing restrictions on car imports because of the economic situation.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 20	Market rates (close) March 20	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2615-2735	$2.2650-2660	0.40-0.50c disc	0.90-1.00c disc
Montreal	$2.6740-6920	$2.6750-6760	1.15-1.26c disc	2.50-2.65c disc
Amsterdam	5.17-22fl	5.17¼-18¼fl	1¼-¼c prem	3½-2½c prem
Brussels	76.50-77.20f	76.70-80f	2-12c disc	14-24c disc
Copenhagen	14.70-79k	14.71-72k	200-380ore disc	595-775ore disc
Dublin	1.2785-2890p	1.2825-2840p	5-20p disc	40-60p disc
Frankfurt	4.67-71m	4.68-69m	¾pf prem-¼pf disc	1½-½pf prem
Lisbon	126.75-127.50e	126.85-127.05e	par-75c disc	5c prem-170c disc
Madrid	190.25-191.25p	190.45-65p	25-65c disc	100-155c disc
Milan	2287-96lr	2288-90lr	10¾-12¾lr disc	31½-34½lr disc
Oslo	12.06-14k	12.06½-07½k	100ore prem-50ore d	290-120ore prem
Paris	11.01-09f	11.02-03f	1½-½c prem	1½-½c prem
Stockholm	10.27-32k	10.28-29k	475-555ore disc	1250-1340ore disc
Tokyo	469-77y	471½-72½y	1.90-1.40y prem	5.65-5.05y prem
Vienna	33.05-30sch	33.10-15sch	5gro prem-par	11-1gro prem
Zurich	4.26-29f	4.27-28f	2-1c prem	5¼-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was unchanged at 100.2%.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9260-1.9410
Bahrein	0.8525-0.8555
Finland	9.0795-9.1195
Greece	111.65-113.65
Hongkong	11.8670-11.9070
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6175-0.6205
Malaysia	5.12-5.15
Mexico	52.85-54.35
New Zealand	2.4395-2.4595
Saudi Arabia	7.5760-7.6060
Singapore	4.7250-4.7550
South Africa	1.7765-1.7915

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	100.2	−26.6
US dollar	98.6	−5.2
Canadian dollar	85.5	−17.5
Schilling	117.3	+22.7
Belgian franc	108.4	+9.6
Danish kroner	90.3	−9.9
Deutsche mark	121.9	+40.5
Swiss franc	136.5	+75.4
Guilder	113.2	+16.2
French franc	87.5	−9.1
Lira	61.0	−54.0
Yen	144.7	+4.7

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7670-1.7700
† Canada	1.1827-1.1830
Netherlands	2.2810-2.2840
Belgium	33.83-33.86
Denmark	6.4875-6.4925
West Germany	2.0660-2.0680
Portugal	55.80-55.95
Spain	83.95-84.05
Italy	1010-1011
Norway	5.32-5.33
France	4.8650-4.8700
Sweden	4.5375-4.5400
Japan	208.15-208.35
Austria	14.62-14.64
Switzerland	1.8790-1.8820

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8453-0.8460

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6417	+4.65	+1.09	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.98958	+3.44	−0.12	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.54105	+2.38	−1.18	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99080	+2.46	−1.10	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81157	+2.48	−1.08	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.696285	+4.20	+0.64	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1241.32	+7.21	+3.65	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 12 Low 11½
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11¾	2 months	11⅝
3 months	11⅝	3 months	11[17/32]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11[13/16]-11[11/16]	3 months	12[7/16]
3 months	11[11/16]-11[9/16]	4 months	12½
4 months	11[21/32]-11[15/32]	6 months	11⅞
6 months	11[5/16]-11[3/16]		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13¾-13½	7 months	12½-12¼
2 months	13½-13¼	8 months	12½-12¼
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	12½-12¼
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12½-12¼
5 months	12⅝-12⅜	11 months	12½-12¼
6 months	12½-12¼	12 months	12¼-12

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12[13/16]-12[9/16]	6 months	12[1/16]-11[13/16]
3 months	12[9/16]-12[7/16]	12 months	11[13/16]-11[11/16]

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅞	3 months	12[11/16]
7 days	12¾	6 months	12⅛
1 month	12⅝	1 year	12¼

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 12¼ Close 14½

1 week	12½-12¼	6 months	12⅜-12¼
1 month	12⅝-12½	9 months	12¼-12⅛
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	12⅛-12[1/16]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13 6 months 12⅛
Finance House Base Rate 14%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£409m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£97.11	received	61%
Last week	£97.08½	received	21%
Average rate	11.5821%	Last week	11.6351%
Next week	£100m	replace	£200m

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13-14; seven days, 13¾-13½; one month, 14¼-14½; three months, 13[15/16]-14[3/16]; six months, 13[15/16]-14[3/16].

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $509.50 (an ounce); pm, $516.75 close, $517.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $530-533 (£234-235.50).
Sovereigns (new): $128-130 (£56.5-57.5).

Wall Street

New York, March 20.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in heavy trading. The index rose 0.49 to 77.13 and the average price per share 23 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 6.22 to 992.80 bringing its gain for the week to 7.03 points. Advances led declines 1,055 to 505 as turnover eased to 61,980,000 shares from 62,440,000 yesterday.

Gold shares surged as bullion prices rose on concern over developments in Poland. Asa climbed 3½ to 55½, Dome Mines 5¼ to 90¼ and Homestake Mining 4½ to 60½.

Defence stocks rose on bullish press comment. Raytheon rose ¾ to 100, Litton 3¾ to 69¾, Teledyne four to 201½, General Dynamic 1⅝ to 33⅜ and Loral 1¼ to 39.

Computer issues were generally higher. Volume leader Storage Technology added 1⅛ to 27⅜. Honeywell recovered 1⅞ to 103⅜ and Digital Equipment 3½ to 87⅞. Computervision gained 2⅜ to 76⅝ and Prime Computer 1⅛ to 31⅛.

Active IBM lost ¾ to 63. Mattel lost 1⅛ to 8⅛. It had a steep fourth quarter loss from a significant profit drop on electronic games.

US commodities

GOLD futures surged nearly $50 to close at $540-3541. CHICAGO IMM: June, $650.00 bid; July, $595.50 nominal; Sept, $648.00 bid; Dec, $656.00 bid-660.80; March, $674.00 bid; April, $646.00 nominal; June, $658.00 nominal; July, $663.40 nominal. NY COMEX: March, $540.00-542.00; April, $537.00; May, $542.20; June, $547.40; Aug, $558.40; Oct, $569.50; Dec, $580.00; Feb, $591.60; April, $603.00; June, $614.30; Aug, $625.60.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Stock Exchange Prices

Rally continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 16. Dealings End, March 27. § Contango Day, March 30. Settlement Day, April 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—D

[illegible]

E—F

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES

[illegible]



PERSONAL CHOICE



n Baker who makes his final appearance as Doctor Who ight (BBC 1, 5.10). With him is Sarah Sutton

arrie Gavin's film The Miraculous Circumstance (BBC 2, 8.35) artok without tears. It raises the curtain on the BBC's week of grammes commemorating the centenary of the composer's h. Thanks to Mr Gavin and the invisible A. L. Lloyd who has tten, and narrates, the film we can mentally refer back to ght's pictures and sounds for guidance if the going gets tough ing the next few days. And very pretty pictures they are too, peasant women dipping their giant Alphorns in the river to p them in trim, and a shepherd piping to his flock. The film lains how Bartok took his primitive recording machine out into Hungarian countryside to preserve the rich variety of garian folk tunes. They live on, transmuted into Bartok's ks, and still sung in those same rustic regions explored by tok to which the film unit returns.

nd so we say farewell to Tom Baker as Dr Who. His appearance night's concluding episode of Logopolis is his last (BBC 1,). Less monastic than William Hartnell, more agile than ick Troughton, less debonair than Jon Pertwee, Mr Baker brought many nice touches of his own to the role of the stantly imperilled time traveller. He was the schoolboy who r grew up, the slightly potty professor, the wide-eyed intruder the world of wonders, the Harpo Marx who exchanged harp car-horn for endless scarf and lethal ray gun.

night's Arena film (BBC 2, 9.40) views the constant Arab-eli crisis through the eyes of one of the leading Jewish writers is generation. Amos Oz is the leader of Peace Now, a leftist eli movement seeking reconciliation with the Palestinians. He had enough of fanaticism, having seen all kinds of fanatics — s, Christians, Muslims and Socialists — all with their own mula for instant universal redemption. The Arena film is his : through 30 years of Israeli history.

he second most famous postal order in all fiction (Billy ter's is the other) resurfaces in a new production of Rattigan's Winslow Boy (Radio 4, 8.30, with John McAndrew as the used naval cadet, Michael Aldridge and Sarah Badel as the nts and Aubrey Woods as the all-conquering defence counsel. Trewin's four-part series about clubland heroes, beginning John Buchan, is repeated — and quite right, too — on Radio 4 l.35 pm. . . . No one reads Causley like Causley, and I welcome half hours which Radio 3 has given the poet tonight (10.00). . . le the rest of London sleeps, insomniacs and dedicated art lovers can enjoy two delightful hours by the radio set orrow morning (4 am). The Capital Radio concert by the New art Orchestra includes the piano concerto No 20 (John Lill, ist) and the symphony No 23

AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★BLACK AND TE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC1

8.05 Open University: Journey into Frequency space. Closedown at 8.30.
9.05 Swim: A lesson for the under-fives (r); **9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop:** With the ballet dancer David Wall as guest. Includes Maggie Philbin in Hongkong, and a phone-in with pop record producer B. A. Robertson; 12.12 Weather.
12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.20 Football focus; 12.50 Basketball (Rotary Watches National Championships, from Wembley Arena); 1.20 Racing from Chepstow. We see the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 (Aynsley China Cup Steeplechase); 1.40 and 2.10 Boxing, from Wembley Arena; 2.40 International Rugby Union: England v France, from Twickenham. Then, at 4.30 Scotland v Ireland, from Murrayfield; 4.40 Final scores.
5.10 Doctor Who: last appearance of Tom Baker as the time adventurer. It is also the final instalment of Logopolis (see Personal Choice); 5.35 News: with Jan Leeming.
5.50 All New Pink Panther Show: cartoons; **6.10 Jim'll Fix It:** Two children learn the secrets of a stuntman and a girl takes part in Call My Bluff.
6.45 The Little and Large Show: The guest is Shakin' Stevens, and Foxy Feeling dance Night Life.
7.20 Film: Royal Flash (1975) Richard Lester's extravagant adventure comedy version of George Macdonald Fraser's novel about Harry Flashman (Malcolm Dowell) the bully from Tom Brown's Schooldays. The rotter, now grown up, becomes involved in Bismarck's plan to rule a united Germany. Oliver Reed plays Bismarck.
9.00 Dallas: JR falls into Leslie Stewart's velvet-lined trap; **9.50 News:** with Jan Leeming. Also, sports round-up.
10.05 Parkinson: His guests are Andrew Lloyd Webber, Michael Medwin, Paul Nicholas and Lilly Tomlin.
11.10 Film: Persecution (1974) Thriller about a rich widow living in England (Lana Turner) who wants to destroy her son and his wife. With Ralph Bates, Trevor Howard, Suzan Farmer. Director: Don Chaffey.
12.45 Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.45-5.50 pm Sports News Wales. 12.45 am News for Wales. Close. Scotland: [illegible] Scotland v Ireland. [illegible] England v France. [illegible] Scoreboard (1). 5.45-5.50 Scoreboard (2). 12.45 am News. Northern Ireland: [illegible] International Rugby Union: Scotland v Ireland. [illegible] Scoreboard. 5.45-5.50 Northern Ireland News. 12.45 am News. Close. England: [illegible] (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.50 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: Can You Hear Me? 8.5 Intervention in the Market. 8.30 Edinburgh Observed. 8.55 Curriculum Design and Development. 9.20 The European City. 9.45 Wealth in Britain. 10.35 Science: Between Two Stools. 11.0 Drugs: The Industry and the Regulators. 11.25 Medieval Mystery Plays. 12.15 Membranes. 12.40 Why Build Models? 1.5 Special Relativity. 1.30 Earth Materials: 3. 1.45 Closedown.
2.45 Film: George Washington Slept Here* (1942) Comedy about a family who move into a dilapidated house where everything goes wrong. With Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. Director: William Keighley.
4.15 Jon, Brian, Kirsti and Jon: Comedy and music, in the N.R.K. studios in Oslo. With Brian Kant an Jonathan Cohen representing Britain, alongside Paul Mariner and Mick Mills of Ipswich Town football team.
4.55 Film: Tovarich* (1937) Royal Russian emigre couple Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer take jobs as servants in a banker's eccentric household. With Basil Rathbone. Director: Anatole Litvak.
6.30 Did You See. . .? A critical look at TV this week. Includes an interview with Shaun Sutton, retiring head of BBC TV drama; 7.05 News and sport round-up. **7.20 International Rugby Special:** Highlights from the England v France and Scotland v Ireland games.
8.35 Bartok Centenary: The Miraculous Circumstance. Film about The Hungarian composer Bela Bartok's quest for folk music in eastern Europe (see Personal Choice).
9.30 One Hundred Great Paintings: Richard Cork on Kokoschka's The Tempest.
9.40 Arena: A Walk with Amos Oz Film about life in Israel now, seen through the eyes of Peace Now, the leading movement on Israel's left which wants reconciliation with Palestine (see Personal Choice).
10.15 The Old Grey Whistle Test: With Joni Mitchell. Filmed in Los Angeles; 11.00 News.
11.10 Film: Pandora's Box* (1928) G. W. Pabst's silent classic about the legendary prostitute Lulu (the opera has been seen at Covent Garden recently). See David Robinson below. Ends at 1.30.

London Weekend

8.25 Cartoon; 8.35 Sesame Street: —learning made easy. With the Muppets; **9.35 Chopper Squad:** Sea and air rescue drama.
10.30 Tiswas: Children's magazine programme.
12.30 World of Sport. The line-up is:— 12.35 On the ball (football round-up); 1.00 Acrobatics: Willie Carson, the jockey, flies with the Red Arrows; 1.15 News; 1.40 Lingfield racing at 1.40 and 1.50; 2.10 Queen arrives for England v Wales women's hockey at Wembley; 2.20 Lingfield racing; 2.45 Women's Hockey; 3.50 Half-time scores; 4.00 Wrestling: three fights from Ashington; 4.50 All the results.
5.05 Punchlines: Memory-test game, compered by Lennie Bennett. The guests are Liza Goddard and Roy Kinnear; 5.35 News.
5.40 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century: Havoc is caused on the starship Searcher by a glowing jade box.
6.35 3*2*1: Quiz game, compered by Ted Rogers. The guests are the ventriloquist Keith Harris and Clive Jones of the The Black Abbots.
7.35 Film: Operation Cross Eagles (1961) Wartime adventure yarn about Yugoslave partisans versus the Germans. Directed by, and starring, Richard Conte. Also starring Rory Calhoun, Aili King, and Phil Brown.
9.15 The Professionals: When the lives of some innocent people are endangered, Bodie and Doyle (Martin Shaw, Lewis Collins) are assigned to the job of protecting them.
10.15 News from ITN. also sports round-up.
10.30 The Big Match. Action from three of today's big football games.
11.30 The Monte Carlo Show: The variety bill includes Kris Kristofferson, the jazz violinist Stephane Grappelli and Zizi Jeanmaire.
12.30 Close. Johnny Morris reads something by a great Chinese Philosopher.

FILMS ON TV — by David Robinson

The big news of the week is that the BBC is showing (tonight, BBC2, 11.10) a black-and-white silent classic, in defiance of that small, idiot-fringe, vocal minority who normally terrorise the television into passing up much of the best of world cinema, with letters protesting that they've paid for a colour licence and won't be fobbed off with black and white. The film chosen for the experiment is G. W. Pabst's 1928 adaptation of Frank Wedekind's atmospheric horror-novel of post-World War One Germany, Pandora's Box, with the magnetic and beautiful American star Louise Brooks as the fatal Lulu.

This afternoon's matinee double bill on BBC2 consists of two vintage situation comedies after stage plays. Jack Benny and Ann Sheridan star in the 1942 George Washington Slept Here (2.55), about a family who move into a crumbling ancient monument. Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer are Russian emigrés in Paris in the Robert Sherwood adaptation of Jacques Deval's Tovarich (5.00) elegantly directed by Anatol Litvak in 1937.

There is more situation comedy tomorrow in the 1949 Danny Kaye vehicle The Inspector General (BBC2, 3.20) which translates Gogol into Warner musical. The forties, generally, are much in evidence. Also tomorrow is Tawny Pipit (BBC1, 1.55), produced, written and directed in 1944 by Bernard Miles, who also plays the leading role. It's an attractive evocation of the British in wartime, focussing on a tiny incident of a community's concern to protect a pair of rare birds discovered on the village wasteland. On Friday there is Vincent Sherman's 1939 film of John Van Druten's Old Acquaintance (BBC1, 10.50) which offers an enjoyable confrontation between Bette Davis and (the bitchy one in this case) Miriam Hopkins.

Two legends are put to the test of time. Tomorrow (BBC2, 10.10) there is Antonioni's archetypal interpretation of London's swinging sixties, Blow-Up, with its cross references to the Kennedy assassination enigma; on Tuesday there is the classic Western, Shane (BBC2, 7.05), now almost 30 years old.

In a largely nostalgic week, the best of the BBC's more modern selections is certainly Martin Ritt's 1970 The Great White Hope (BBC1, 9.25), relating the struggles of the black heavyweight champion Jack Johnson in a racist, early-20th century American society. There are fine performances by James Earl Jones and Jane Alexander. Richard Lester's film version of Royal Flash (tonight, BBC1, 7.45) missed the sharpness of George MacDonald Fraser's literary joke. Persecution (tonight, BBC1, 11.25), a rather dim 1974 horror thriller, was a distinctly unkind come-back vehicle for Lana Turner.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25am Weather.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.25 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 Just a Minute.†
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 The House of Mirth, by Edith Wharton (Part 1).†
3.25 Medicine Now.
3.55 When Men and Mountains Meet.
4.40 Profile: Historian A. J. P. Taylor.
5.00 Thicker than Water: (2) Mothers.
5.25 Week Ending.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs with Russell Harty.†
6.55 Robert Robinson.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play "The Winslow Boy" by Terence Rattigan.† (See Personal Choice.)
10.00 News.
10.15 Hubert Gregg.
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Cosmotheka (new series) with Alan and Dave Sealey.
11.35 Clubland Heroes (1) John Buchan. (See Personal Choice.)
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Weather.

VHF
3.25-6.00 pm Open University: Music Interlude; International Biology Programme; Lineer Maths; Bias and Judgment; Dartmoor: Mining and Military; The Parents' Centre; Decision-making in Britain; BSC Strategy.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Saint-Saens, George Onslow, Chabrier.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Records: Haydn, Fauré.†
11.00 Robert Mayer Concert live from Festival Hall: Beethoven, Derek Bourgeois, Bartok, Rossini.†
12.15 pm Brass Band: Gareth Wood, Eric Ball.†
1.00 News.
1.05 String Quartets: Dvorak, Puccini and Verdi.†
2.00 Play it again.†
5.00 Jazz Records.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 Classical Guitar: Sor, Smith-Brindle, Hans Haug, Ernest Shand.†
7.30 Opera: Renaud, by Sacchini, live from Logan Hall, London; (8.15-8.30 and 9.15-9.30 Readings)
10.00 The Living Poet. Charles Causley reads his own poetry (See Personal Choice).
10.30 Karl Richter plays Bach.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 The Yawning heights, readings from novel by Alexander Zinoviev.

VHF
5.55-7.55 am Open University: Ferro-concrete; Personality Assessment; Music interlude; Russell's Logical Atomism; Art and the Historian; Maths Foundation Tutorial.
11.15-11.55 pm Open University: Open Forum; Television and Politics (3).



A. J. P. Taylor, historian: Profile (Radio 4, 4.40)

Radio 2

5.00 am Tom Edwards.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 The Magic of . . . . Nelson Riddle† 1.00 pm Tom Mennard. 1.15* Baby Grand Song Factory. 1.30 Sport on 2, including Rugby, Football, Cricket, Racing and Sports Report 6.00 Europe 81. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Gala Night.† 10.00 Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade.† 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00-6.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30-7.30 In Concert, Spizzles and Modern Man.†
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 The Kings Collection. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Time Off. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.30 Play it My Way. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 People and Politics. 9.15 The Book Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As London except: Starts. 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Baffled (Leonard Nimoy: Susan Hampshire). 10.30 Miss ATV 1981. 10.45 Star Soccer. 11.45-12.45am Quincy.

Southern
As London except: Starts 8.50 am God's Story. 9.05 Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Kona Coast (Richard Boone). 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Weather followed by Hard Awakening.

Granada
As London except: Starts. 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 As Good as New. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird 7.35 pm Film: Baffled (Susan Hampshire, Leonard Nimoy). 10.30 Match Night. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am-1.30 Caterina Valente in Concert.

Tyne Tees
As London except: Starts. 9.00 am Saturday Shake-up 9.05 Hanna Barbera Classics. 9.50 Shake up. 9.52 Butch Casidy. 10.15 Film: Peter Lundy and the Medicine Hat Stallion. 11.50-12.30 pm Shake-up. 7.35-9.15 Film: Carry on Camping. 10.30 Shoot! 11.40 Laverne and Shirley. 12.10 am-12.15 Three's Company.

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.30 am Mork and Mindy. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00 Fangface. 10.25-10.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 5.42 News. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 11.30 Quincy. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for Life.

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.10 am As Good As New. 9.35 No Need to Shout. 10.00 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 10.05-10.30 Spiderman. 5.39 pm-5.40 News. 7.35-9.15 Film: Salzburg Connection (Barry Newman, Anna Karina). 11.28 Sports Results. 11.30-12.30 am Hagen.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.05-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Channel
As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.42 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 11.30-12.25 am Quincy.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35-10.30 Sesame Street. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Baffled (Leonard Nimoy, Susan Hampshire). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Vegas.

Scottish
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good As New. 10.05-10.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Foster and Laurie (Perry King, Dorian Harewood). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing. 9.25 Spiderman 9.40-10.30 Tarzan. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film Carry on Camping (Sidney James, Kenneth Williams). 10.30 Big Game 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 As Good As New. 10.05 Fangface 10.25 Sesame Street 11.25 Larry the Lamb. 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Border
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing 9.35 As Good As New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 10.30 pm Shoot! 11.30-12.00 Bullin's Grand Masters Darts Championships.

Anglia
As London except: Starts 9.30 am Cartoon 9.45 Lost Islands 10.10-10.30 Rocket Robin Hood. 10.30 pm Match of the Week. 11.30 Barney Miller 12.00 Afloat. 12.30 am At the End of the Day.

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

Heads and Tails; 9.15 Nai agi Naya Jeevan: for Asian ers; 9.45 Supervisors: new s, with industry and commerce ground.
) The Skill of Lip-Reading: new s. (No. 1); 10.35 Work and are: Lecture by Lord Vaisey, essor of Economics, Brunel ersity (r); 11.00 It Figures: yday maths, with Jimmy Young 11.25 Kontakte: German lesson, 22; 11.50 Wainwright's Law: ens' legal rights and duties (r).
; Sunday Worship: Words, c, images. With Keith Clements; Farming.
Education Shop: new series. choice of school; 1.50 News.
Film: Tawny Pipit* (1944) est, charming British comedy, ted by Bernard Miles who also ars in it. It's the story of a nest of rare birds threatened by Army tanks and egg collectors. With Rosamund John.
3.10 Tom and Jerry: The Lonesome Mouse; **3.20 Bonanza:** Old Western. With Lorne Greene; **4.10 Eurovision Song Contest Preview:** Some of this year's entries. More next Sunday.
4.45 Match of the Day: Highlights from three of yesterday's Football League matches; **5.45 News:** with Peter Woods; **5.55 Antiques Roadshow:** The people of Troon bring out their treasures. With Arthur Negus, Angela Rippon.
6.35 Appeal: Richard Briers, on behalf of The National Society for Autistic Children; **6.40 Songs of Praise:** from John Ross Memorial Church, Glasgow; **7.15 Open All Hours;** Comedy series with Ronnie Barker as a small shopkeeper.
7.45 Elizabeth R: Hugh Whitemore's play about Mary. Queen of Scots (Vivien Pickles). Glenda Jackson plays Elizabeth I; 9.15 News.
9.25 That's Life: Fun, and irritation, in the consumer society. With Esther Rantzen and Co; **10.10 Friends:** The professional and blood links that bind a mother and daughter who are both psychoanalysts and pensioners — Winifred Rushforth and Diana Bates.
10.45 Sixteen Up: Teenagers' rights at work; **11.10 AJP — History Man:** Seventy-fifth birthday portrait of A J P Taylor. With Asa Briggs, Professor Robert Skidelsky and Ludovic Kennedy. Ends at 11.55.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30-9.45 am Open University. 1.55-2.25 pm Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 2.25-3.15 Llunydda. 3.15-4.45 Sports Line-up. 10.45-11.15 Trol'r Dall. 11.15-11.40 Conference Report. (Welsh Liberal Party). 11.40-12.5 am 10 up. 12.5 News. Scotland: 4.45-5.45 pm Sportscene. 10.10-11.0 Angles. 11.0-11.30 Grimble on Genius. 11.30 News. Northern Ireland: 11.55 pm News. England: 12.0 midnight Close.

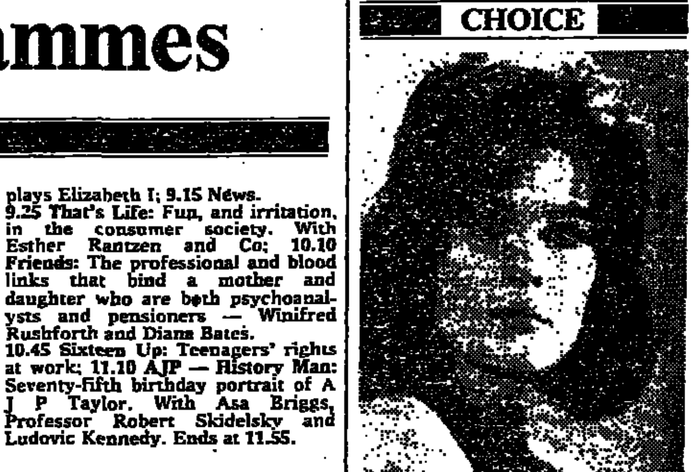
BBC 2

Open University: Dome on the e: 8.05 Rocks and Magnets: 8.30 Marked Assignments: 8.55 ussey: 9.20 Computing: Algor-: 9.45 Is it as Easy as ABC?: 10.10 base: Local Authorities: 10.35 ging the Record: 11.00 Art and ronment: 11.25 Lord Briggs on l Education: 11.50 Multiplexing: 5 Organizations for Clients?: 12.40 orde: 3: 1.05 Cells and Organisms: Structure of Lysozyme: 1.55 down.
Horizon: Hello Universe. What tists are doing to try to lish whether there might be life where in the universe (r).
Film: The Inspector General) Comedy, based on the Gogol play, about a tinker who is mistaken for an important government official. With Danny Kaye, Barbara Rush. Director: Henry Koster.
5.00 Nancy Mitford: The four other sisters compare their real lives with what was described in The Pursuit of Love and Love in a Cold Climate (r); **6.05 News Review:** Highlights of the week; **6.35 The Money Programme:** A record price of 270,000 guineas was paid for Centurius. But can it win the Derby?
7.15 The world About Us: Okavango. Will man's lust for copper and diamonds destroy this wildlife paradise in Botswana?; 8.05 News.
8.10 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: Sean Connery and Fuzzy Zoeller take on Jack Lemmon and Lee Trevino, for the Marley Trophy; **9.00 Hotspot:** Film about Zaire's Nyirangongo crater.
9.10 Bartok Centenary: Bluebeard's Castle. The Hungarian composer's only opera, with Kolos Kovacs in the title role and Sylvia Sass as Judith. Also on Radio 3, in stereo.
10.10 Film: Blow-up (1966) Antonioni's complex view of the swinging London of the Sixties. David Hemmings is the photographer who thinks he has photographed a murder. With Vanessa Redgrave, Sarah Miles. Ends at 12.05.

London Weekend

Simply Sewing: Making a suit; **9.30 No need to Shout:** hearing people can help those can't; **10.00 The Way of the** erness: Service for Lent, ucted by Canon Barney Milli-**10.30 But What Do You Really** ve?: Frances Young, lecturer in ogy, talks to Gillian Reynolds.
Good as New: Repairing lain and china; 11.30 Cartoon;
God's Story: The New ment, re-told for children.
Weekend World: What are the ces of Britain having a black The programme focuses on t's Labour Party.
1.00 Old Times: Health care for the elderly. A visit to a geriatric unit; **1.30 University Challenge; 2.00 Skin:** What extreme right-wing bodies are doing to stir up trouble on football stadium terraces; **2.30 Cartoon; 2.45 Police 5.**
3.00 Survival: The Windhover. Film about the kestrel; **3.30 Doctor Down Under:** Doctors in a cover-up for their boss; **4.00 Barriers:** Serial about a boy's search for his real parents; **4.30 Chips:** Comedy about motorway policemen.
5.30 The Muppet Show: The human guest is veteran comedian George Burns; 6.00 News; **6.10 Jaywalking:** Sue Jay interviews David Pawson, self-proclaimed prophet of the 1980s;
6.40 Your 100 Best Hymns. Religious words and music.
7.15 Doctors' Daughters: Medical world comedy, written by Richard Gordon; **7.45 Hart to Hart:** Husband and wife sleuths on the trail (Robert Wagner, Stefanie Powers); **8.45 News from ITN.**
9.00 The British Academy Awards: Stars and technicians in the film and TV industries get their just desserts. David Frost presents the ceremony, at London's Grosvenor Hotel.
11.00 After the Awards: Clive James talks to some of tonight's award winners.
12.00 George Hamilton IV (r).
12.30 am Close.

CHOICE



Vanessa Redgrave: Blow-Up (BBC 2, 10.10)

● It is *fascinating* to see the truth about the Mitford sisters (BBC 2, 5.00) compared with the half-fiction of their family life in Nancy's two books The Pursuit of Love, and Love in a Cold Climate, recently filmed by Thames TV. . . . It may well turn out that Clive James's interviews with the winners of the British Academy Awards (ITV, 11.00) will be more entertaining than the awards ceremony itself (ITV, 9.00).

● Bluebeard's Castle (BBC 2 and Radio 3, 9.10), Bartok's only opera, is a powerful allegory about the unlocking of seven locked doors. I can't pretend that last night's film about Bartok (BBC 2, 8.35) provides the key that opens up all the mysteries behind the eighth door — the complex nature of the opera itself — but a little persistence on your part will bring rich rewards. Once heard, never forgotten.

● Radio highlights: Micheline Wandor's dramatization of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's verse novel Aurora Leigh, with Sarah Kestelman (Radio 3, 7.45), and Frank Delaney's weekly Bookshelf (Radio 4, 9.05) which doesn't even know the meaning of the word stuffy.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Weather
6.30 Morning has Broken
7.00 News
7.10 Sunday Papers
8.00 News
8.10 Sunday Papers
8.15 Sunday
8.50 Week's Good Cause: St. Botolphe's Aldgate Rehabilitation Centre
9.00 News
9.10 Sunday Papers
9.15 Letters from America
9.30 Service from Harrogate College, Yorkshire
10.30 The Archers
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour
12.00 The Lord of the Rings (part 3)
12.30pm Food Programme
1.00 News
2.00 News
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time
2.30 Play: The Summer of the Bullshine Boys; by Alexander Schouvaloff
4.00 *News*
4.02 Talking about Antiques
4.30 The Living World
5.00 Feedback
5.15 Down Your Way
6.00 News
6.15 Past Impressions: Life Below Stairs †
7.00 Does he take Sugar?
7.30 The Irving Inheritance (6) From the Lyceum to the National Theatre †
8.00 The Second Table: by the Archbishop of York (3)
8.30 Violin and piano recital: Franck †
9.00 News
9.05 Bookshelf
9.35 In Britain Now:
10.00 News
10.15 *The Call of the Golden Rooster; in China*
11.15 Inside Parliament
12.00 News
12.15-12.23am Shipping Forecast; Weather

VHF
7.15-8.55am Open University: Namier; Devotional Hinduism; Poverty and Crime: Why Self-sufficiency?; The Sun-centred World
4.00-6.00pm Study on 4: Maths with Meaning (3); Kontakte (22); Digame!; Voci dall' Italia (1)

Radio 3.

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Netherlands Wind Ensemble: Beethoven, Antheil, Strauss.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Walton, Chopin, Handel.†
10.00 Concert live from Sydney Opera House: Nigel Butterley, Bach, Saint-Saens.†
11.35 Music Weekly.†
12.25 pm Words, by Colin McLaren (1).
12.30 Itzhal Perlman plays Bach.†
1.00 Book, Music and Lyrics. Robert Cushman on musicals.†
1.45 The *English Royal Band:* Godfrey Finger, William Corbitt, Handel.†
2.30 BBC Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Britten, Mozart.†
3.30 One Pair of Ears.
3.45 Concert, part 2: Beethoven.†
4.35 Recital: Hanns Eisler, Kurt Weill, Max Brand.†
5.15 Real Lives. Bernard Crick and Paul Bailey on biographies.
6.00 *Last six Beethoven piano sonatas.*†
6.40 Interpretations on Record: Puccini's "Turandot".†
7.45 Aurora Leigh, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, dramatized for radio.
9.05 Opera, Bluebeard's Castle, by Bartok (simultaneous broadcast with BBC 2).†
10.10 Brahms chamber music.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 The Yawning Heights, reading from Zinoviev novel.

VHF ONLY
5.55-7.55 am Open University: Control of Education; curriculum Design and Development; Patterns of Inequality; The Trial of Christ; The Roots of Change; Interview with Raymond Williams.
11.15-11.55 pm Portraiture: Part 1. From Design to Dissolution.

Radio 2

6.00 am Sam on Sunday.† 7.00 Nick Page.† 8.00 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 1.27 pm The Choice is Yours. 1.32 Castle's on the Air.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Alan Dell.† 4.00 Country Style.† 4.30 Sing Something Simple.† 5.00 Two's Best. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Treble Chance. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 10.00 Wit's End.† 10.30 Fiesta!† 11.05 Peter Marshall.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn 10.00 Noel Edmonds 1.00 pm Jimmy Saville 3.00 Studio B15 5.00 Top 40† 7.00 Alexis Korner† 8.00-10.00 Jazz† VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 6.00 am With Radio 2 5.00 pm With Radio 1 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):-
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News 7.09 News about Britain 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent 7.45 A House for Mr Biswas 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 People and Politics 9.30 From the Weeklies 9.45 Sports Review 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 Sunday Service 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Letter from America 11.30 Play of the Week 1.00 pm World News 1.09 Commentary 1.15 From Our Own Correspondent 1.30 Short Story 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show 2.30 Smash of the Day 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Concert Hall 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action 4.45 Letter from America 5.00 World News 5.09 Financial Review 5.20 New Ideas 5.30 Aria 8.00 World News 8.09 Commentary 8.15 Letterbox 9.15 The Sandi Jones Request Show 10.00 World News 10.09 Science in Action 10:40 Reflections 10.45 Sportscall 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Letter from America 11.30 Music Now 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Religious Service 1.00 Concert Hall 1.45 Travels of a Gentleman 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Stars in their Eyes 2.30 The Study of Man 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 Take One 3.30 Anything Goes 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 Words Made Flesh

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As London except: Starts. 9.00am-9.30 Farming today. 11.00 Getting on. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00pm God's Story. 1.15 Benson. 1.45 University Challenge. 2.15-4.00 Film. Sea of Sand (Richard Attenborough, John Gregson, Michael Craig. 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk. 11.00-12.00 Monte Carlo Show.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting On. 9.25 No Need To Shout 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracey 11.00 As Good as New. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Calendar. 2.15-4.00 Film: Love Affair: Eleanor and Lou Gehrig Story 11.0 Kitty. Return to Auschwitz. 12.15 am-12.20 Five Minutes.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 10.30 am Way of the Wilderness. 11.00 Simply Sewing 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Link. 12.58 pm News 1.00 God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Sounds of . . . Pat O' Hare 2.00 Farming Ulster 2.30-4.00 Film: Murder, She said (Margaret Rutherford, Arthur Kennedy). 6.08-6.10 News. 8.40-8.45 Sports Results. 11.00 Barney Miller 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Tyne Tees
As London except 11.00am Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: I Was a Male War Bride (Cary Grant, Ann Sheridan. 4.30 Little House on the Prairie. 5.20-5.30 News. 11.00 Kitty. Return to Auschwitz 12.15am-12.20 Newcastle Catholic Chaplaincy Choir.

Scottish
As London except: 9.05 am Credo 9.30-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.0 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 About Gaelic. 1.00 pm God's Story 1.15 World Fairytales. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Laithean. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-4.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.30 Electric Theatre Show. 5.00-5.30 Benson. 6.10-6.40 Into the Eighties. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10-12.05 am Golf.

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New 1.00 pm No Need to Shout 1.30 Farm and Country News 2.00-4.00 Film. Judith (Sophia Loren, Peter Finch). 5.25-5.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 11.00 Musical Special. 11.55-12.00 Faith for Life.

Granada
As London except: Starts. 9.35am-10.00 This is Your Right 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 AAP KAA HAK. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Out of Town. 2.15-4.00 How the West was Won. 4.30-5.30 Love Boat 11.00-12.30am Film: Nightmare in Chicago (Robert Ridgely).

HTV
As London except: Starts. 9.00am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Getting on. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 1.00pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 West Country Farming. 2.15-4.10 Film Run Wild, Run Free (John Mills, Sylvia Syms). 4.30-5.30 BJ and the Bear. 6.08-6.10 News. 11.00-12.00 New Avengers.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: No Variations.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need To Shout. 11.00 Getting On 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Seachd Laithean. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 University Challenge. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-4.00 Unaccustomed As I Am. 11.00 Reflections. 11.05 SWAT. 12.05 am-12.35 George Hamilton IV.

Anglia
As London except. 9.05 am No Need To Shout. 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Larry the Lamb 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05 Film. How to Commit Marriage (Bob Hope, Jackie Gleason). 4.30 Happy Days. 5.00 Heirloom. 11.00 Kitty. Returns to Auschwitz. 12.15 am Bible for Today.

Southern
As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00 Simply Sewing 9.30-10.00 No Need To Shout. 11.00 Getting On. 11.33-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress 2.20-4.00 Film: Drums Along the Mohawk (Claudette Colbert). 4.30 News. 4.35-5.30 Chips. 11.00 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.00 Weather

Border
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need To Shout. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Survival. 1.45 Farming Outlook. 2.15 Border Diary. 2.20-4.00 Film: Istanbul Express. 11.00-11.30 Entertainers.

THE TIMES

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 13

"... FOR WHAT is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away ?" St Luke. 9:25.

BIRTHS

BACKHOUSE.—On 20th March, at Colchester Maternity Hospital, to Deborah and William—a son.
BAKER.—On March 15th, to Caroline (nee Schick) and Nick—a daughter (Lara Louise).
GEORGE.—See Hart—George.
HART—GEORGE. — On 24th February 1981, to Susanna Hart and Christopher George—a daughter (Alice Louisa).
HAWKER.—On March 18, to Penny (nee Deming) and James, of Anama, Box 47, Booborowie, S Australia 5417 — a daughter (Claire Annabelle), sister for Rosemary and Alice.
HOBSON.—On 19th March, 1981, to Lorna (nee Van der Kiste) and Alan — a second daughter (Rachel).
McCARTHY.—On 19th March, 1981, to Andrea and Terence—a son (James Edward Michael).
PRITCHARD-GORDON.—On March 19th, to Sandy and Grant—a son (Tom).
STEWART-BROWN.—On March 17th to Luisa (nee Pimenta-de-Gaina) and Brian—a daughter (Charlotte Luisa).
STITT.—On March 12, at St Thomas's to Margaret (nee Milward) and Clive—a daughter (Katriona Louise).
WEST.—On March 19th, at St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, to Rosemary and Alan—a son.

MARRIAGE

MURRAY : HOOD.—On March 21st at Builth Wells, Ian son of H.M. Ambassador in Stockholm and Mrs Donald Murray, to Josepha, daughter of Sir Harold and the Hon. Lady Hood, of St. John's Wood, London.

GOLDEN WEDDING

DRAKE : PIM.—On March 21st 1931, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, London, Charles (Lt. Cdr R.N.) to Audrey. Now at Greythorn, Knowle Hill, Woking.
HANCOCK : HILLS.—On 21st March 1931, at Barking, Essex, Alec Cullen Thompson Hancock to Audrey Christine Elizabeth Hills. Now at Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

DEATHS

MARTIN.—On March 19th at Trees, Broadlands Rd, Highgate, Phyllis, dearly loved mother of Jill, Ann, and Peter. Cremation on Thursday, March 26th, at 2.20 pm, Golders Green Crematorium, East Chapel. No flowers, please, donations, if desired, to the Multiple Sclerosis Society, 4 Tachbrook St, SW1.
MONZON, DON TELESFORO DE.—Basque Guitar, peacefully in Euskadi Nord. Buried in Vergara, E South. Thanksgiving service for his life at St Anselm and St Cecilia, Kingsway, WC2, 6 pm on Wednesday, March 25, 1981. Donations may be sent to E. T. A. Prisoners Fund, c/o Pelegrin Esteve PGC, 13 Brailsford Road, London SW2.
SMART.—On 16th March, Donald Percy, father of Jean, Eileen and Doreen. Husband of the late Florence Mary Constance Smart and latterly of Constance. Funeral Thursday, 26th March, 11 am, St Andrew's United Reformed Church, Eastbourne.
WILLIAMS.—Suddenly on March 19th Peter, aged 57. Father of John, Susan, Simon and Paul. Details, contact son, John.
YOUNG.—On 19th March, suddenly, Harold Oswald Young, of Quarry Garden, Wardour, Tisbury, Wiltshire, aged 80. Cremation private. Memorial service 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, 25th March, at Tisbury Parish Church. No flowers, please, but donations may be sent to British Heart Foundation.

IN MEMORIAM

FIRMIN, SUSAN.—March 21, 1977. Forever in our hearts and so very sadly missed.—Mummy, Daddy and Libby

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English, French or German.

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(a) Open to a national/resident of an EEC country. (b) Participants must be aged between 18 and 35 on 1.4.81. (c) Not previously invited to Japan by the Japanese Government. (d) Front page to include : full name, birth date, nationality, address, Tel no., occupation and place of employment, and name of newspaper in which advertisement appeared. Essay to commence on second page. (e) Entries are non-returnable. (f) Selection will be carried out in Japan and notification given in July. (g) Deadline for entries postmark 15th May, 1981. (h) 3 copies to:

Miss Philippa Woodcock,
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,480

ACROSS
1 What on earth ? Cricket—with such a bumpkin ? (10).
6 Plucked pheasant, for instance (4).
9 Oscar, a much abused clown (10).
10 Joint author (4).
12 Pompous prig wearing falsies ? (7, 5).
15 Two kids misbehaving in Latin—you are not prepared (9).
17 10 is one divided by six (5).
18 divided by six—you're wrong there (5).
19 The peculiar virtues of French subjection (9).
20 Following consideration, write a P.S. (12).
24 Song of joy (4).
25 Watch part of flight (10).
26 Work to take to this lecture (4).
27 Flat parties end in disorder (10).

DOWN
1 Shy players (4).
2 Spoken of rather a lot initially (4).
3 Candid play this, to follow suit (5-2-5).
4 One in favour of testing (5).
5 Former inspector said to be in funds (9).
7 A hundred and one divers outside wanting more (10).
8 Soured ale upset me first, and Edward later (10).
11 Wonder if men of fashion are seen in a street (12).
13 Misusing that drug is crazy (10).
14 No haunted house is melancholy (10).
16 Puzzle contains anagram that's solved very quickly (9).
21 Practice takes you and me a long time (5).
22 Nevertheless I can be abominable (4).
23 The reverse of OK, things that are cracked up (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,479

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2 May	Majorca	Tucan	4	15	F/B
3 May	Benidorm	Las Ocas/Pelicanos	3	15	F/B
4 May	Crete	Creta Maris	4	8	H/B
4 May	Crete	Minoa Palace	3	15	H/B
5 May	Tenerife	Castellana	3	8	H/B
5 May	Tenerife	Palmeras Playa	3	15	H/B
6 May	Rhodes	Bel Air	3	8	H/B
6 May	Rhodes	Dureta Beach	3	15	H/B
30 April	Algarve	'Sunsaver'	–	8	N/B
30 April	Algarve	'Sunsaver'	–	15	N/B
7 May	Corfu	Aghios Gordis	3	8	H/B
7 May	Corfu	Ermones Beach	3	8	H/B
7 May	Corfu	Kanoni	3	15	B/B

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